

Minimal sufficient

Stikprøvefunktionen $T(y)$ er minimal sufficient for Θ , hvis $\forall y, z \in \mathcal{Y}$:

$$T(y) = T(z) \Leftrightarrow L(\theta; y) \propto L(\theta; z) \text{ for alle } \theta \in \Theta$$

(nødv. og tilstr. bet.)

Likelihood observationens bestemmer en klassedeling af \mathcal{Y} . Kald elementerne A_y .

En stikprøvefunktion, der antager en konstant værdi på ethvert A_y og forskellige værdier på forskellige A_y 'er, er minimal sufficient.

$$T_1, T_2 \text{ minimal sufficiente} \Rightarrow T_1 = g(T_2), \quad g \text{ bijektiv}$$

$$T_1 \text{ min. suff.}, T_2 \text{ suff.} \Rightarrow T_1 = h(T_2)$$

Bemærk

$$\forall y, z \in \mathcal{Y} \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta:$$

$$T(y) = T(z) \Leftrightarrow \frac{L(\theta; y)}{L(\theta; z)} \text{ er uafh. af } \theta$$

eks. $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$, $Y_i \sim \text{Cauchy}(1, \theta)$ uafh.

$$L(\theta; y) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + (y_i - \theta)^2}$$

$(y_{(1)}, y_{(2)}, \dots, y_{(n)})$ er suff. for θ (trivielt)

$$\frac{L(\theta; y)}{L(\theta; z)} = \frac{\prod_i (1 + (z_i - \theta)^2)}{\prod_i (1 + (y_i - \theta)^2)}$$

Begge polynomier har koefficienten 1 til θ^{2n} ,
kvot. derfor kun uafh. af θ , når rot. er ens,
dvs. når (z_1, \dots, z_n) er en permutation af
 (y_1, \dots, y_n) .

$(y_{(1)}, y_{(2)}, \dots, y_{(n)})$ er altså min. suff. □

Ekspontielle familier

$\mathcal{F} = \{f(\cdot; \theta) \mid \theta \in \Theta\}$ udgør en eksponential familie, når

$$f(y; \theta) = \underbrace{q(y)}_{\text{uafh. af } \theta} \exp \left(\sum_i \underbrace{\eta_i(\theta)}_{\text{uafh. af } y} \underbrace{t_i(y)}_{\text{uafh. af } \theta} - \underbrace{\tau(\theta)}_{\text{uafh. af } y} \right) *$$

Tilhørende likelihood på eksponential form.

Bemærk $f(y; \theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow q(y) = 0$, dvs.

alle tætheder i en eksponential familie har samme støtte.

eks. $Y \sim b(n, \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y; \theta) &= \binom{n}{y} \theta^y (1-\theta)^{n-y}, \quad y = 0, 1, \dots, n \\ &= \binom{n}{y} \exp \left(y \ln \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} - (n \ln(1-\theta)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

□

eks. $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$, $Y_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ uafh.

$$\begin{aligned} f(y; \theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \sigma^{-n} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_i y_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_i y_i + n\mu^2\right)\right) \\ &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_i y_i - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i y_i^2 - \left(\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2\right)\right) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

eks. $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$, $Y_i \sim P(x_i; \theta)$ uafh., x_i er en given

$$\begin{aligned} f(y; \theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{-x_i \theta} (x_i \theta)^{y_i}}{y_i!} = \frac{e^{-\theta \sum x_i} \theta^{\sum y_i} \prod x_i^{y_i}}{\prod y_i!} \\ &= \left(\prod_i \frac{x_i^{y_i}}{y_i!} \right) \exp\left(\ln \theta \sum_i y_i - \theta \sum_i x_i\right) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Når $\eta, \psi_1(\theta), \psi_2(\theta), \dots, \psi_r(\theta)$ er lin. uafh.,

siger * at være på reduceret form, og r angiver den eksponentielle families orden

Sætning:

* er på reduceret form \Rightarrow

$T = (T_1(y), T_2(y), \dots, T_r(y))$ er min. suff. for θ

bevis

* viser, at T er sufficient (Neyman)

betrækt $z, w \in \mathcal{Y}$, sat $T_0(\cdot) = \ln q(\cdot)$

$$L(\theta; z) - L(\theta; w)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= T_0(z) - T_0(w) + \psi_1(\theta) (T_1(z) - T_1(w)) + \\ &\quad \dots + \psi_r(\theta) (T_r(z) - T_r(w)) \end{aligned}$$

$$L(\theta; z) - L(\theta; w) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T_j(z) = T_j(w), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, r$$

$$L(\theta; z) \propto L(\theta; w) \Leftrightarrow T_j(z) = T_j(w), \quad j = 1, \dots, r$$

T er altså min. suff. for θ

eks. logistisk regression

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n), \quad y_i \sim b(1, \pi_i) \text{ uafh.}$$

$$\pi_i = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$(\text{omv. pkt. } \alpha + \beta x_i = \ln \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i} = \text{logit } \pi_i)$$

$$(x_i, \pi_i) \text{ ligger p\u00e5 } \hat{\pi}(x) = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta x)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x)},$$

grafer kaldes logistiske kurver

likelihood

$$L(\alpha, \beta; y) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)} \right)^{y_i} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)} \right)^{1 - y_i}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (\exp(\alpha + \beta x_i))^{y_i} (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i))^{-1}$$

$$= \exp \sum_{i=1}^n ((\alpha + \beta x_i) y_i - \ln(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)))$$

$$= \exp \left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)) \right)$$

$(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i)$ er min. suff. for (α, β)

$$r = 2$$

□

Gentagne observationer (uafh.)

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

reducent form

$$f(y_i; \theta) = q(y_i) \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \eta_i(\theta) t_i(y_i) - \tau(\theta) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y; \theta) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n q(y_j) \right) \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \eta_i(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^n t_i(y_j) - n \tau(\theta) \right)$$

der. $(\sum_{j=1}^n t_1(y_j), \sum_{j=1}^n t_2(y_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n t_r(y_j))$ er

min. suff. for θ , dim. fortsat r uafh. af n

Tilstrækkelige betingelser (ikke nødvendige)
for eksponentiel familie (u/bevis)

- uafh. og identiske ford. variable
- støtte afh. ikke af θ
- eksistens af ikke-triviel suff. stikpr. ft.
med dim. mindre end Y 's dim. og
og dim. uafh. af n

Flere egenskaber ved eksponentielle familier

- $\tau(\theta)$ vilk. ofte diff., når $\eta_j(\theta)$, $j=1, \dots, r$
er diff.

$$- \frac{d^s}{d\theta^s} \int_{\mathcal{Y}} g(y) f(y; \theta) d\nu(y) \\ = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \frac{d^s}{d\theta^s} g(y) f(y; \theta) d\nu(y),$$

når integralerne eksisterer

(u/bevis)

Regulære eksponentielle familier

$\mathcal{F} = \{f(\cdot; \theta) \mid \theta \in \Theta\}$ med f som * er
regulær, når

- $\Theta = \left\{ \theta \mid \int_{\mathcal{Y}} g(y) \exp\left(\sum_i \eta_i(\theta) t_i(y)\right) d\nu(y) < \infty \right\}$
- Θ åben delmængde af \mathbb{R}^k
- dim. af Θ er lig med dim. af den
min. suff. stikpr. ft.
- afh. $\theta \mapsto \eta(\theta) = (\eta_1(\theta), \eta_2(\theta), \dots, \eta_r(\theta))$ er
virkelig
- η_j 'erne vilk. ofte diff. mht. θ 's kompo-
nenter

eks. $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$

$$Y_1 \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{1-\rho^2}\right), \quad |\rho| < 1$$

$$Y_t = \rho Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad t=2, \dots, n, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

uafh.

Remark, at Y_t 'erne er afh.

$$Y \sim N_n\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{1-\rho^2} \Omega\right), \quad \Omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \dots & \rho^{n-1} \\ \rho & 1 & & \rho^{n-2} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho^{n-1} & \rho^{n-2} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(autoregressive process of 1. order)

Alternative specification of variable:

$$Y_1 \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{1-\rho^2}\right), \quad |\rho| < 1$$

$$Y_t | (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{t-1}) \sim N(\rho Y_{t-1}, \sigma^2),$$

$t=2, \dots, n$

$$f(y; \rho, \sigma^2) = \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(1-\rho^2)y_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} \prod_{t=2}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_t - \rho y_{t-1})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

loglikelihood:

$$2 \ell(\rho, \sigma^2, y) = c + \ln(1-\rho^2) - n \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} y_1^2 + \frac{\rho^2}{\sigma^2} y_1^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=2}^n (y_t^2 - 2\rho y_t y_{t-1} + \rho^2 y_{t-1}^2)$$

$$= c + \ln(1-\rho^2) - n \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (-\rho^2 y_1^2) - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{t=1}^n y_t^2 - 2\rho \sum_{t=2}^n y_t y_{t-1} + \rho^2 \sum_{t=1}^{n-1} y_t^2 \right)$$

$$= c + \ln(1-\rho^2) - n \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (d_{00} - 2\rho d_{01} + \rho^2 d_{11}),$$

$$\text{hvor } d_{rs} = \sum_{t=s+1}^{n-r} y_t y_{t+r-s}$$

(d_{00}, d_{01}, d_{11}) er min. suff. for (ρ, σ^2) \square

Ikk-regular eksponentiel familie, da

$$\dim(d_{00}, d_{01}, d_{11}) = 3$$

$$\text{og } \dim(\rho, \sigma^2) = 2$$

Egenskaber for regulære eksponentielle familier af orden 1

$$f(y; \theta) = q(y) \exp(\eta(\theta) t(y) - \tau(\theta))$$

Remark $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathcal{Y}} f(y; \theta) d\nu(y) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(y; \theta) d\nu(y) = 0$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{Y}} f(y; \theta) (\eta'(\theta) t(y) - \tau'(\theta)) d\nu(y) = 0$$

$$\eta'(\theta) \int_{\mathcal{Y}} t(y) f(y; \theta) d\nu(y) - \tau'(\theta) \int_{\mathcal{Y}} f(y; \theta) d\nu(y) = 0$$

$$\eta'(\theta) E[t(Y)] - \tau'(\theta) = 0$$

$$E[t(Y)] = \frac{\tau'(\theta)}{\eta'(\theta)}$$

ved to gange diff.

$$\int_{\mathcal{Y}} f(y; \theta) (\eta''(\theta) t(y) - \tau''(\theta) + (\eta'(\theta) t(y) - \tau'(\theta))^2) d\nu(y) = 0$$

$$\eta''(\theta) E[t(Y)] - \tau''(\theta) + (\eta'(\theta))^2 E[(t(Y) - E[t(Y)])^2] = 0$$

$$(\eta'(\theta))^2 \text{Var}[t(Y)] = \tau''(\theta) - \eta''(\theta) \frac{\tau'(\theta)}{\eta'(\theta)}$$

$$\text{Var}[t(Y)] = \frac{\tau''(\theta) \eta'(\theta) - \eta''(\theta) \tau'(\theta)}{(\eta'(\theta))^3}$$

ved yderligere diff. kan højere ordens momenter tilsvarende bestemmes

Kanonisk parameter

Ved reparameterisering, så $\eta = \eta(\theta)$
 vælges som ny parameter, bliver
 udtrykkene for $E[t(Y)]$ og $\text{Var}[t(Y)]$
 (og for højere ordens momenter) en hel
 del simple.

η kaldes den kanoniske parameter

$$h(y; \eta) = q(y) \exp(\eta t(y) - \tau_*(\eta))$$

eks. $Y \sim b(n, \theta)$

$$f(y; \theta) = \binom{n}{y} \exp\left(y \ln \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} - (-n \ln(1-\theta))\right)$$

$$\text{set } \eta = \text{logit } \theta = \ln \frac{\theta}{1-\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1-\theta = \frac{1}{1+e^\eta}$$

$$h(y; \eta) = \binom{n}{y} \exp\left(y \eta - n \ln(1+e^\eta)\right)$$

□