

分布函数、期望、方差

两点分布 $P\{X=k\} = p^k(1-p)^{1-k} \quad E = p, D = p(1-p)$

二项分布 $X \sim B(n, p) \quad P\{X=k\} = C_n^k p^k(1-p)^{n-k} \quad E = np, D = np(1-p)$

泊松分布 $X \sim P(\lambda) \quad P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad E = \lambda, D = \lambda$

几何分布 $P\{X=k\} = (1-p)^{k-1} p \quad E = 1/p, D = (1-p)/p^2$

均匀分布 $E = \frac{a+b}{2}, D = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

正态分布 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

指数分布 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad P(X) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad E = \frac{1}{\lambda}, D = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

伽马分布 $f(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \quad E = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}, D = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$

Beta 分布 $f(x; a, b) = \frac{x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}}{\int_0^1 x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1} dx} = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1} \quad E = \frac{a}{a+b}, D = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)}$

顺序统计量

$f_{(k)}(x) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} [F(x)]^{k-1} [1-F(x)]^{n-k} f(x)$

$f_{(1)}(x) = n[1-F(x)]^{n-1} f(x)$

$f_{(n)}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} f(x)$

$f_{(k)(j)}(x, y) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(j-1-k)!(n-j)!}$

$\cdot [F(x)]^{k-1} [F(y)-F(x)]^{j-1-k} [1-F(y)]^{n-j} f(x)f(y)$

$f_{(1)(n)}(x, y) = \begin{cases} n(n-1)[F(y)-F(x)]^{n-2} f(x)f(y), & x < y \\ 0, & x \geq y \end{cases}$

抽样分布

$\chi^2(n): E(X) = n, D(X) = 2n \quad u_{1-\alpha} = -u_\alpha$

$t(n): X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim \chi^2(n) \quad \text{则 } T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n) \quad t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_\alpha(n)$

$F(n_1, n_2): X \sim \chi^2(n_1), Y \sim \chi^2(n_2) \quad \text{则 } F = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

$F_\alpha(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}$

$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \quad \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$

第二章

点估计

矩估计: $E(X) = \bar{X}$ 最大似然估计: $\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0, L(\theta) = \prod p(x)$

顺序统计量法: $\hat{\mu} = Me, \hat{\sigma} = R/d_n$

无偏、有效、相合

无偏 $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$, 渐进无偏 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$

均方误差: $E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 = D(\hat{\theta}) + (E(\hat{\theta} - \theta))^2, D(\hat{\theta})$ 越小越有效

一致最小方差无偏估计: $D_\theta(\hat{\theta}) = \min D_\theta(\hat{\theta}) \quad E_\theta(\hat{\theta} - \theta) = 0$

RC 不等式: $D(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{1}{nI(\theta)} = D_0(\theta), I(\theta) = E\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(X, \theta)\right]^2 = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X, \theta)\right]$

若 $D(\hat{\theta}) = D_0(\theta)$, 则 $\hat{\theta}$ 为有效估计 (有效估计条件比一致最小方差估计严格)

有效估计充要条件: $\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = C(\theta)[\hat{\theta} - \theta], D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{C(\theta)}, I(\theta) = \frac{C(\theta)}{n}$

均方相合估计: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[\hat{\theta} - \theta]^2 = 0$, 均方相合估计一定是一致相合估计

第三章假设检验

μ	σ^2 已知	$U = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$	$\bar{X} \mp \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}$	$ U \geq u_{\alpha/2}, U \geq u_\alpha, U \leq -u_\alpha$
μ	σ^2 未知	$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S^*} \sim t(n-1)$	$\bar{X} \mp \frac{S^*}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$	$ T \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n-1), U \geq t_\alpha(n-1), U \leq -t_\alpha(n-1)$
σ^2	μ 已知	$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2 \& \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n)}$	大样本下检验 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = c$ 接第五行第五列
σ^2	μ 未知	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$	$\frac{(n-1)S^{*2}}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) \& \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}$	$\chi^2 \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)$ 或 $\geq \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)$ $\chi^2 \geq \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1), \chi^2 \leq \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1)$
$\mu_1 - \mu_2$	σ_1^2, σ_2^2 均已知	$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$	$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \mp u_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$	$\frac{(X - Y) - c}{\sqrt{\frac{S_{1n}^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_{2n}^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$ 拒绝域 $ u \geq u_{\alpha/2}$
$\mu_1 - \mu_2$	σ_1^2, σ_2^2 均未知但 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$	$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$	$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \mp t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$	$ T \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2), T \geq t_\alpha, T \leq -t_\alpha$ (T 的分子变为 $(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - c$)
$\mu_1 - \mu_2$	σ_1^2, σ_2^2 均未知但 $n_1 = n_2$	$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_z^* / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$	$\bar{Z} \mp \frac{S_z^*}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$	$\bar{Z} = \bar{X} - \bar{Y}$ $S_z^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Z_i - \bar{Z})^2}$
σ_1^2 / σ_2^2	μ_1, μ_2 均未知	$\frac{\sigma_2^2 S_{1n}^{*2}}{\sigma_1^2 S_{2n}^{*2}} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$	$\frac{S_{1n}^{*2} / S_{2n}^{*2}}{F_{\alpha/2} \& F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}$	$F \leq F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$ 或 $\geq F_{\alpha/2}$ $F \geq F_\alpha, F \leq F_{1-\alpha}$
指数分布 λ	$2n\lambda\bar{X} \sim \chi^2(2n)$	$\frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \& \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\bar{X}}$	$2n\lambda_0\bar{X} \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)$ 或 $\geq \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)$	补充: $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 且 μ 已知 $F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu_1)^2 / n_1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \mu_2)^2 / n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$ 拒绝域: $F \geq F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1, n_2)$ 或 $\leq F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1, n_2)$
二项分布 p	$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \sim N(0,1)$	$\frac{1}{2a} (b \mp \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})$ 大样本 0-1: $\frac{m}{n} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{m}{n} \left(1 - \frac{m}{n}\right) \cdot u_{\alpha/2}$	$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_{1n}^{*2} + (n_2 - 1)S_{2n}^{*2}}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$ $a = n + u_{\alpha/2}^2, b = 2n\bar{X} + u_{\alpha/2}^2, c = n\bar{X}^2$	
大样本 μ	$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$	$\bar{X} \mp \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}$	$ u \geq u_{\alpha/2}$	

第五列表示假设检验 $H_0 =, \leq, \geq$ 的拒绝域

χ^2 检验 $H_0: X \sim N(0,1)$, 最大似然估计参数 (均值方差), 设拒绝域: $K_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^r m_i^2 - n \geq \chi_\alpha^2(r-k-1)$, m 为频数, n 为样本数, p 为理论概率值, r 为分区数, k 为未知参数个数

独立性检验 $H_0: p_{ij} = p_{i.}p_{.j}$, 拒绝域: $K_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \left(n_{ij} - \frac{n_{i.}n_{.j}}{n}\right)^2 / \left(\frac{n_{i.}n_{.j}}{n}\right) \geq \chi_\alpha^2((r-1)(s-1))$

第四章

单因素方差分析表

$$H_0: \delta_1 = \dots = \delta_r = 0$$

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均方和	F 值
因素 A (组间)	$Q_A = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$	$r - 1$	$\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r - 1}$	$F = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}$
误差 E (组内)	$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$	$n - r$	$\bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{n - r}$	
总和	$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2 = Q_A + Q_E$	$n - 1$	拒绝域: $F \geq F_{\alpha}(r-1, n-r)$	

点估计: $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \hat{\mu}_i = \bar{X}_i, \hat{\delta}_i = \bar{X}_i - \bar{X}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{Q_E}{n-r} = \bar{Q}_E$

$$T = \frac{(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_k) - (\mu_i - \mu_k)}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_k}) \bar{Q}_E}} \sim t(n-r) \quad (X_i - X_k \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-r) \sqrt{(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_k}) \bar{Q}_E})$$

均方差区间估计: 统计量

多因素方差有重复试验分析表

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均方和	F 值
因素 A	$Q_A = s \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X})^2$	$r - 1$	$\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r - 1}$	$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}$
因素 B	$Q_B = r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{.j.} - \bar{X})^2$	$s - 1$	$\bar{Q}_B = \frac{Q_B}{s - 1}$	$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E}$
交互作用	$Q_I = l \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{ij.} - \bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{.j.} + \bar{X})^2$	$(r-1) \cdot (s-1)$	$\bar{Q}_I = \frac{Q_I}{(r-1)(s-1)}$	$F_I = \frac{\bar{Q}_I}{\bar{Q}_E}$
误差	$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^l (X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij.})^2$	$rs(l-1)$	拒绝域: $F_A \geq F_{\alpha}(r-1, rs(l-1))$ $F_B \geq F_{\alpha}(s-1, rs(l-1))$	
总和	$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^l (X_{ijk} - \bar{X})^2$	$rs l - 1$	$F_I \geq F_{\alpha}((r-1)(s-1), rs(l-1))$	

无重复试验

方差来源	平均和	自由度	均方和	F 值
因素 A	$Q_A = s \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2$	$r - 1$	$\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r - 1}$	$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}$
因素 B	$Q_B = r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_j - \bar{X})^2$	$s - 1$	$\bar{Q}_B = \frac{Q_B}{s - 1}$	$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E}$
误差	$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{ij} - \bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_j + \bar{X})^2$	$(r-1)(s-1)$	$\bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{(r-1)(s-1)}$	
总和	$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (X_{ij} - \bar{X})^2 = Q_A + Q_B + Q_E$	$rs - 1$	$F_A \geq F_{\alpha}(r-1, (r-1)(s-1))$ $F_B \geq F_{\alpha}(s-1, (r-1)(s-1))$	

正交表方差分析

$$Q_j = \frac{s_j}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{s_j} T_{ij}^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{s_j} T_{ij} \right)^2, s_j \text{ 为水平数, 自由度 } r_j = s_j - 1$$

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad \text{自由度 } r_T = n - 1 \quad Q_e = Q_T - \sum Q_j \quad \text{自由度 } r_e = r_T - \sum r_j$$

方差分析表同上, 计算 F 值与拒绝域

第五章

一元线性回归

$$\text{一元最小二乘估计: } \hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2} \quad \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b} \bar{x} \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - \frac{\hat{b}^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

假设检验: $l_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ $l_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$ $l_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$ $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{n}{n-2} \hat{\sigma}^2$ $H_0: b=0$ $t = \frac{\hat{b}}{\hat{\sigma}^*} \sqrt{l_{xx}}$ 拒绝域:

$$|t| \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n-2) \quad \text{样本相关系数: } r = \frac{l_{xy}}{\sqrt{l_{xx} l_{yy}}}$$

预测区间: $\frac{y_0 - \hat{y}_0}{\hat{\sigma}^* \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{l_{xx}}}} \sim t(n-2)$, 记 $\delta(x_0) = t_{\alpha/2}(n-2) \hat{\sigma}^* \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{l_{xx}}}$, 区间为 $\hat{y}_0 \pm \delta(x_0)$, n 很大时 $\delta(x_0) \approx u_{\alpha/2} \hat{\sigma}^*$

多元线性回归 $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{nk} \end{bmatrix}$ 其中 k 为变量种类数, n 为变量样本数

多元最小二乘估计: $B = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$ $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{Q_e}{n-k-1}$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计

回归方程显著性检验

$H_0: b_1 = \dots = b_k = 0$ 拒绝域 $F \geq F_{\alpha}(k, n-k-1)$

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均方和	F 值
回归	$Q_r = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$	k	$\bar{Q}_r = \frac{Q_r}{k}$	$F = \frac{\bar{Q}_r}{\bar{Q}_e}$
误差	$Q_e = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$	$n - k - 1$	$\bar{Q}_e = \frac{Q_e}{n - k - 1}$	
总和	$Q_t = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = Q_r + Q_e$	$n - 1$		

回归系数显著性检验

$H_0: b_j = 0$ $C = (X^T X)^{-1} = (c_{ij})_{(k+1) \times (k+1)}$, c_{jj} 为第 j+1 个元素

检验统计量 $t_j = \frac{\hat{b}_j / \sqrt{c_{jj}}}{\sqrt{Q_e / (n-k-1)}} \sim t(n-k-1)$, 拒绝域 $|t_j| \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n-k-1)$

预测区间, $\hat{y}_0 \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-k-1) \sqrt{1 + \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k c_{ij} x_{0i} x_{0j}} \sqrt{\frac{Q_e}{n-k-1}}$

第六章

后验期望估计 $\pi(\theta|x) \propto \pi(\theta) p(x|\theta)$ $p(x|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i|\theta)$ $\hat{\theta} = E(\theta|x)$

最大后验估计 $\frac{\partial \ln(\pi(\theta) p(x|\theta))}{\partial \theta} = 0$ (核取对数求导为 0)

后验中位数估计 $x|\theta \sim U(0, \theta)$ $\pi(\theta) = a M^a \theta^{-(a+1)}$ $F(\theta) = 1 - (M_0 / \theta)^{a+1}$

$M_0 = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n, M)$ 令 $F(\theta) = 1/2$, 中位数估计 $\hat{\theta}(x) = 2^{1/(a+1)} M_0$

区间估计 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$ $x(\mu|x) \propto \exp\left\{-\frac{(\mu-a)^2}{2b^2}\right\}$ $a = \left(\frac{n\bar{x}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right) / \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)$ $b^2 = \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)^{-1}$ 区间

$a \mp b u_{\alpha/2}$

假设检验 $P(H_0|x) / P(H_1|x)$, 大于 1 则 H_0 成立

先验分布选取: 贝叶斯假设 $\pi(\theta) \propto 1$ 共轭先验分布 $\pi(x|\theta)$ 与 $\pi(\theta)$ 同一核函数

课后题 11.5, 12.5; 11.5, 11.6 投票人数 $X \sim B(1000, \theta)$