

代表点与总体之间的统计关系

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摘要 本文研究了代表点与总体之间的统计关系以及损失函数的某些性质。

关键词 总体; 代表点; 损失函数; 统计关系

0 引言

文[1—3]研究了在连续型总体中如何选择代表点的问题, 即从总体 X 选取 n 个代表点 $x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}$, 使损失函数

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{DX} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (x - x_i)^2 \varphi(x) dx$$

在 $x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}$ 取得最小值, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 是 X 的密度函数, DX 是 X 的方差。

记

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} x_{n1}, & x \leq (x_{n1} + x_{n2})/2; \\ x_{ni}, & (x_{n,i-1} + x_{ni})/2 < x \leq (x_{ni} + x_{n,i+1})/2 \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1); \\ x_{nn}, & (x_{n,n-1} + x_{nn})/2 < x, \end{cases}$$

则 $X_n = f_n(X)$ 的概率分布为

$$P\{X_n = x_{ni}\} = p_{ni} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n),$$

其中

$$p_{n1} = \int_{-\infty}^{(x_{n1} + x_{n2})/2} \varphi(x) dx,$$

$$p_{ni} = \int_{(x_{n,i-1} + x_{ni})/2}^{(x_{ni} + x_{n,i+1})/2} \varphi(x) dx \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1),$$

$$p_{nn} = \int_{(x_{n,n-1} + x_{nn})/2}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx.$$

本文研究代表点 X_n 与总体 X 之间的统计关系以及损失函数 $L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})$ 的某些性质。

1 损失函数的性质

定理 1 $L(x_{n+1,1}, x_{n+1,2}, \dots, x_{n+1,n+1}) \leq L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})$ 。

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证 因

$$\begin{aligned} & L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) - L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}, x_{nn} + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{DX} \int_{x_{nn} + \frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} [(x - x_{nn})^2 - (x - x_{nn} - 1)^2] \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{DX} \int_{x_{nn} + \frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} (x - x_{nn} - \frac{1}{2}) \varphi(x) dx \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$L(x_{n+1,1}, x_{n+1,2}, \dots, x_{n+1,n+1}) \leq L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}, x_{nn} + 1),$$

即证。

定理 2 $0 < L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) \leq 1.$

证 因

$$L(x_1) = \frac{1}{DX} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - x_1)^2 \varphi(x) dx$$

当 $x_1 = EX$ 时取得最小值, 所以 $x_{11} = EX$, 并且 $L(x_{11}) = 1$. 再由定理 1 即证。

定理 3 $L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$

证 对 ε , 取

$$x_i = \left\{ 2 \left(i - \left[\frac{n+1}{2} \right] \right) - 1 \right\} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon DX}{3}} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} & L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{DX} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{(x_1+x_2)/2} (x-x_1)^2 \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \int_{(x_{i-1}+x_i)/2}^{(x_i+x_{i+1})/2} (x-x_i)^2 \varphi(x) dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{(x_{n-1}+x_n)/2}^{+\infty} (x-x_n)^2 \varphi(x) dx \right], \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_1}^{(x_1+x_2)/2} (x-x_1)^2 \varphi(x) dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} \int_{x_1}^{(x_1+x_2)/2} \varphi(x) dx, \\ & \int_{(x_{i-1}+x_i)/2}^{(x_i+x_{i+1})/2} (x-x_i)^2 \varphi(x) dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} \int_{(x_{i-1}+x_i)/2}^{(x_i+x_{i+1})/2} \varphi(x) dx \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1), \\ & \int_{(x_{n-1}+x_n)/2}^{x_n} (x-x_n)^2 \varphi(x) dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} \int_{(x_{n-1}+x_n)/2}^{x_n} \varphi(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

因 DX 存在, 对 ε , 有 M , 当 $x_n > M$ (这时 $x_1 < -M$), 即

$$n > M \sqrt{\frac{3}{\varepsilon DX}} + 2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\int_{x_n}^{+\infty} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3}.$$

又当 $x_n > |EX|$ (这时 $x_1 < -|EX|$), 即

$$n > |EX| \sqrt{\frac{3}{\varepsilon DX}} + 2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\int_{x_n}^{+\infty} (x-x_n)^2 \varphi(x) dx < \int_{x_n}^{+\infty} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_1} (x-x_1)^2 \varphi(x) dx < \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx.$$

于是, 对 ε , 取

$$N = \max \left\{ \left[M \sqrt{\frac{3}{\varepsilon DX}} + 2 \right], \left[|EX| \sqrt{\frac{3}{\varepsilon DX}} + 2 \right] \right\},$$

当 $n > N$ 时,

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$< \frac{1}{DX} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{x_1} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx + \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} \int_{x_1}^{x_n} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{x_n}^{+\infty} (x-EX)^2 \varphi(x) dx \right]$$

$$< \frac{1}{DX} \left(\frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon DX}{3} \right) = \varepsilon.$$

而

$$0 < L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) \leq L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

所以

$$L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

2 X_n 与 X 之间的统计关系

$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在 $x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}$ 取得最小值, $x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}$ 必满足

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_n} = 0,$$

即

$$\int_{-\infty}^{(x_{n1} + x_{n2})/2} x \varphi(x) dx = x_{n1} p_{n1},$$

$$\int_{(x_{ni-1} + x_{ni})/2}^{(x_{ni} + x_{ni+1})/2} x \varphi(x) dx = x_{ni} p_{ni} \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1), \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{(x_{n,n-1} + x_{nn})/2}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x) dx = x_{nn}p_{nn}.$$

定理4 $EX_n = EX, EX_n^2 = EXX_n,$

一般 $EX_n^k = EXX_n^{k-1} (k=1,2,\dots).$

证 $EXX_n^{k-1} = EX[f_n(X)]^{k-1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[f_n(x)]^{k-1}\varphi(x) dx$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{(x_{n1} + x_{n2})/2} x x_{n1}^{k-1} \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \int_{(x_{n,i-1} + x_{ni})/2}^{(x_{ni} + x_{n,i+1})/2} x x_{ni}^{k-1} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{(x_{n,n-1} + x_{nn})/2}^{+\infty} x x_{nn}^{k-1} \varphi(x) dx,$$

由(1),

$$EXX_n^{k-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ni}^k p_{ni} = EX_n^k.$$

定理5 $-DX_n = [1 - L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})]DX.$

证 $L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})DX$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{(x_{n1} + x_{n2})/2} (x - x_{n1})^2 \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \int_{(x_{n,i-1} + x_{ni})/2}^{(x_{ni} + x_{n,i+1})/2} (x - x_{ni})^2 \varphi(x) dx + \int_{(x_{n,n-1} + x_{nn})/2}^{+\infty} (x - x_{nn})^2 \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - f_n(x)]^2 \varphi(x) dx = E[X - f_n(X)]^2 = E(X - X_n)^2, \tag{2}$$

由定理4,

$$\begin{aligned} L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})DX &= EX^2 + EX_n^2 - 2EXX_n \\ &= EX^2 + EX_n^2 - 2EX_n^2 = EX^2 - EX_n^2 \\ &= [EX^2 - (EX)^2] - [EX_n^2 - (EX_n)^2] = DX - DX_n, \text{ 即证.} \end{aligned}$$

由定理1、3和5可知

$$DX_n \leq DX_{n+1}, \quad DX_n \rightarrow DX \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

定理6 $\gamma_{X, X_n} = [1 - L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

证 由定理4,

$$\text{cov}(X, X_n) = EXX_n - EXEX_n = EX_n^2 - (EX_n)^2 = DX_n,$$

由定理5,

$$\gamma_{X, X_n} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, X_n)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DX_n}} = \sqrt{\frac{DX_n}{DX}} = [1 - L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn})]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

由定理1、3和6可知

$$\gamma_{X, X_n} \leq \gamma_{X, X_{n+1}}, \quad \gamma_{X, X_n} \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

定理7 $E(X_n | X = x) = f_n(x)$, $E(X | X_n = x_{ni}) = x_{ni} (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$.

证 前式是显然的, 今证后式.

当 $i=2, 3, \dots, n-1$ 时, 因在条件 $X_n = x_{ni}$ 下, X 的条件分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(x | x_{ni}) &= P\{X < x | X_n = x_{ni}\} = \frac{P\{X < x, X_n = x_{ni}\}}{P\{X_n = x_{ni}\}} \\ &= \frac{1}{p_{ni}} P\left\{X < x, \frac{x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni}}{2} < X \leq \frac{x_{ni} + x_{n, i+1}}{2}\right\} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq \frac{x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni}}{2}; \\ \frac{1}{p_{ni}} \int_{(x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni})/2}^x \varphi(x) dx, & \frac{x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni}}{2} < x \leq \frac{x_{ni} + x_{n, i+1}}{2}; \\ 1, & \frac{x_{ni} + x_{n, i+1}}{2} < x, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

于是在条件 $X_n = x_{ni}$ 下, X 的条件密度函数为

$$\varphi(x | x_{ni}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x)}{p_{ni}}, & \frac{x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni}}{2} < x \leq \frac{x_{ni} + x_{n, i+1}}{2}; \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

就有

$$E(X | X_n = x_{ni}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \varphi(x | x_{ni}) dx = \int_{(x_{n, i-1} + x_{ni})/2}^{(x_{ni} + x_{n, i+1})/2} x \frac{\varphi(x)}{p_{ni}} dx = x_{ni}.$$

同理可证

$$E(X | X_n = x_{n1}) = x_{n1}, \quad E(X | X_n = x_{nn}) = x_{nn}.$$

由定理7可知 X_n 关于 X 的回归是 $x - x_n$ 平面上方程为 $x_n = f_n(x)$ 的阶梯曲线, 而 X 关于 X_n 的回归是 $x - x_n$ 平面上坐标为 (x_{ni}, x_{ni}) , $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 的点组成的点集^[4].

定理8 设 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$, X_n 的分布函数为 $F_n(x)$, 则 $F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x) (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

证 由(2)和定理3,

$$E(X_n - X)^2 = L(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nn}) DX \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

即 X_n 均方收敛于 X , 从而 X_n 依分布收敛于 X ^[5].

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Statistical Relationship Between the Representative Point and the Population

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Abstract In this paper, statistical relationship between the representative point and the population is studied, and several properties of lose function are obtained.

Keywords population, representative point, lose function, statistical relationship