

文章编号: 1672 - 058X(2009)01 - 0004 - 04

# 非线性模型中参数的置信域

方连娣, 管石峻

(1. 铜陵学院 数学系, 安徽 铜陵 244000; 2. 安徽新闻出版职业技术学院, 合肥 230601)

**摘要:** 考虑非线性模型  $Y = g(X, \theta) + \varepsilon$ , 构造了未知参数经验对数似然比统计量, 证明了所提出的统计量具有渐近  $\chi^2$  分布, 此结果可以用来构造未知参数的置信域.

**关键词:** 经验似然;  $\chi^2$  分布; 非线性模型

**中图分类号:** O 212.7

**文献标识码:** A

经验似然是 Owen(1988)在完全样本下提出的一种非参数统计推断方法, 它有类似于 bootstrap 抽样特性, 与经典的或现代的统计方法比较有很多突出的优点, 统计学家将这一方法应用到各种统计模型, 如 Owen(1988, 1990, 1991)由对总体均值的推断提出经验似然并随后将其应用到线性回归模型的统计推断; Kolaczyk(1994)应用经验似然于广义线性模型; Wang & Jing(1999)发展了部分线性模型的经验似然方法.

将考虑非线性模型:

$$Y = g(X, \theta) + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

其中,  $Y$  是尺度反映变量,  $g(\cdot, \cdot)$  为已知函数,  $X$  是  $d$  维解释变量,  $\varepsilon$  是随机误差,  $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p)^T$  是  $p \times 1$  列向量, 它是人们主要感兴趣的未知参数. 此处基于模型(1)构造了  $\chi^2$  的经验对数似然比统计量, 证明了所提出的统计量具有渐近  $\chi^2$  分布, 由此结果构造出了  $\chi^2$  的置信域.

## 1 主要结果

假设观察数据  $(Y_i, X_i)_{i=1}^n$  是独立同分布的样本, 且由模型(1)产生:  $Y_i = g(X_i, \theta) + \varepsilon_i$ . 这里误差序列  $\{\varepsilon_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  独立同分布, 且假定  $E[\varepsilon_i | X_i, Y_i] = 0$ ;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

记  $g^{(1)}(X, \theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} g(X, \theta) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_p})$ ,  $g(X, \theta)$  为构造似然比; 引入辅助随机向量  $Z_i(\theta) = (Y_i - g(X_i, \theta)) g^{(1)}(X_i, \theta)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 注意到当  $\theta$  为真参数时,  $E(Z_i(\theta)) = 0$ . 假设  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  是一列非负数且  $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$ , 定义经验对数似然比函数:

$$l(\theta) = -2 \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \log(np_i) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n p_i Z_i(\theta) = 0, \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1 \right\} \quad (2)$$

使用 Lagrange 乘数法, 可得满足式(2)的  $p_i$  为  $p_i = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\theta)^T Z_i(\theta)}$ , 其中  $\theta$  是下面方程的解:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i(\theta)}{1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\theta)^T Z_i(\theta)} = 0 \quad (3)$$

由式(3)得到:

收稿日期: 2008 - 09 - 05; 修回日期: 2008 - 10 - 30

作者简介: 方连娣 (1982 - ), 女, 安徽枞阳人, 硕士研究生, 从事经验似然方法的应用研究.

$$l(\cdot) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)) \quad (4)$$

设  $\theta = E[g^{(1)}(X, \cdot)(g^{(1)}(X, \cdot))^T] V(\cdot) = E[(Y - g(X, \cdot))^2 g^{(1)}(X, \cdot)(g^{(1)}(X, \cdot))^T]$ .

**定理1** 设  $V(\cdot)$  是正定阵,若  $\theta$  是参数真值,则有  $l(\cdot) \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{2} \theta^T \theta$ .

由定理1,可以构造水平为  $\alpha$  的置信域  $I = \{\theta : l(\theta) < c\}$ ,其中  $c$  满足  $P(\frac{1}{2} \theta^T \theta < c) = 1 - \alpha$ ,且有  $P(\theta \in I) = 1 - \alpha + o(1)$ . 为证明定理1,先给出下面的引理.

**引理1** 若  $\theta$  是参数真值,则有:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, V(\cdot)); \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)(Z_i(\cdot))^T \xrightarrow{P} V(\cdot) \quad (5)$$

**证明**  $Z_i(\cdot)$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) 是独立同分布的且  $E Z_i(\cdot) = 0$ ,因此由多维中心极限定理可得  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, V(\cdot))$ , 其中  $V(\cdot) = E[(Y - g(X, \cdot))^2 g^{(1)}(X, \cdot)(g^{(1)}(X, \cdot))^T]$ , 再由大数定律可得  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)(Z_i(\cdot))^T \xrightarrow{P} V(\cdot)$ .

**引理2** 设  $Y_i \geq 0$  是独立同分布的随机变量且定义  $Z_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_i$ ,若  $E(Y_1^2) < \infty$ ,则当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,以概率1有:

$$Z_n = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^3 = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (7)$$

**证明** 由  $E(Y_1^2) < \infty$ ,有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_1^2 > n) < 0$ ,这表明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n > n^{\frac{1}{2}}) < 0$ ,故由 B-C 引理知只有有限个  $n$  使得  $Y_n > n^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,而这也表明只有有限个  $n$  使得  $Z_n > n^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . 对任意的常数  $A > 0$ ,运用类似地讨论可得满足  $Z_n > A n^{\frac{1}{2}}$  的  $n$  只有有限个. 因此以概率1有:

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} Z_n = A \quad (8)$$

所以  $Z_n = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$  以概率1成立. 由强大数定律有:

$$P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right]\right| > \epsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$$

且由  $E(Y_1^2) = c < \infty$ ,有  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \frac{E(Y_1^2)}{n} = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$ ,即证引理2

由  $V(\cdot)$  是有限的及引理2可知:

$$Z_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} Z_i(\cdot) = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|Z_i(\cdot)\|^3 = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (10)$$

**引理3** 在定理1的条件下,有:

$$= S^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right) + O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (11)$$

其中  $S = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)(Z_i(\cdot))^T$ .

**证明** 令  $\theta = \theta_0$ ,其中  $\theta_0 \geq 0$ ,  $\theta_0 = 1$ ,并令  $\theta_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |Z_i(\cdot)|$ ,由  $0 < p_i < 1$  易知  $1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot) > 0$ ,由式(3)知:

$$0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i(\cdot)}{1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i(\cdot)}{1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)} \right| =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} \left| \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)} \right] \right| \\ & = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{Z_i(\cdot) (Z_i(\cdot))^T}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)^T Z_i(\cdot)} - \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right|^2 \right| \\ & = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2} - \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

用  $\lambda_p$  记  $V(\cdot)$  的最小特征根, 则由大数定律知  $\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2 = \lambda_p + o_p(1)$ , 由中心极限定理可知  $\frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right|^2 = O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ , 于是由式 (12) 有  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2} = O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ .

由引理 2 知  $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |Z_i(\cdot)| = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$ , 由此可证:

$$= = O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (13)$$

令  $\lambda_i = |Z_i(\cdot)|$ , 则由式 (13) 及式 (9) 可得:

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| = O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) = o_p(1) \quad (14)$$

故由式 (3) 展开得:

$$0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) (1 - \lambda_i + \frac{\lambda_i^2}{1 + \lambda_i}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) - S_i + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \frac{\lambda_i^2}{1 + \lambda_i} \quad (15)$$

而  $1 + \lambda_i = 1 + o_p(1)$ , 故由文献 [2] 中的例 1.15.1 可知  $\frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i} = 1 + o_p(1) = o_p(1)$ , 从而有:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i(\cdot)^2}{1 + \lambda_i} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|Z_i(\cdot)\|^2 (1 + \lambda_i)^{-1} = o(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) O_p(n^{-1}) O_p(1) = o_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$$

由上式及式 (15) 可得  $= S^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right) + O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ . 即证引理 3.

定理 1 的证明运用 Taylor 展开及式 (14) 可得:  $\log(1 + \lambda_i) = \lambda_i - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{2} + \dots$ , 其中, 存在某个有限常数  $B$

$> 0$ , 当  $n$  时, 有  $P(|\lambda_i| - B| \lambda_i|^3, 1 - i/n) = 1$ .

将式 (11) 代入式 (14) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} l(\cdot) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + |Z_i(\cdot)|) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + \lambda_i) = \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_i^2}{2} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 2n \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot)) - n \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right\}^T S^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right) - n O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) S^{-1} O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

而上式的最后一个等号右边的第二项为  $O_p(1)$ ,  $\left| 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right| = 2B \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right\|^3 = 2B O_p(n^{-\frac{3}{2}}) o_p(n^{\frac{3}{2}})$   
 $= O_p(1)$ . 故:

$$l(\cdot) = n \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right\}^T S^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right) + O_p(1) \quad (16)$$

由引理 1 知:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \xrightarrow{L} N(0, V(\cdot))$ ,  $S = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) (Z_i(\cdot))^T \xrightarrow{P} V(\cdot)$ . 故由统计量的渐近分布相关定理知:  $\frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right\}^T S^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\cdot) \right) \xrightarrow{P} 2$ , 再由式 (16) 知:  $l(\cdot) \xrightarrow{P} 2$ . 即证定理 1.

**参考文献:**

- [1] OWEN A. Empirical likelihood ratio confidence regions[J]. The Annals of Statistics, 1990, 18(1): 90 - 120  
[2] OWEN A. Empirical likelihood for linear models[J]. Ann Statist, 1991, 19: 1725 - 1747  
[3] 薛留根. 核实数据下非线性半参数 EV 模型的经验似然推断 [J]. 数学学报, 2006, 49(1): 145 - 154  
[4] 薛留根, 朱力行. 部分线性单指标模型中参数的经验似然置信域 [J]. 中国科学, 2005, 35(8): 841 - 855

**Confidence regions of the parametric in nonlinear models****FANG Lian-di, GUAN Shi-jun**

(1. Tongling University, Anhui Tongling 244000; 2. Anhui Publishing Technical College, Anhui Hefei 230601, China)

**Abstract:** Consider the nonlinear models  $Y = g(X, \beta) + \epsilon$ , in the text, we construct the empirical log-likelihood statistic of  $\beta$ . It shows that the statistic has the asymptotic chi-square variable distribution. The result can be used to construct the confidence regions of  $\beta$ .

**Keywords:** empirical likelihood; chi-square variable distribution; nonlinear model

**责任编辑:李翠薇****(上接第3页)**

则  $\tilde{h} \in (S^1, M)$  且  $\max_{z \in S^1} (\tilde{h}(z)) = \max_{z \in [-1, 1]} (h(z)) = \max_{u \in [-1, 1]} |\nabla u|^p dx \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \mu_2 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \mu_2$ .

上述结果在临界点理论和微分方程理论中有十分重要的作用.

**参考文献:**

- [1] SZULKIN A. Ljusternik-Schnirelmann theory on  $C^1$ -manifolds[M]. Annales inst H Poincaré Analyse non-linéaire, 1988  
[2] ARAMAS, CAMPOS J, CUESTA M, et al. Asymmetric Eigenvalue Problems with Weights[J]. CRAS, 2001, 332(D): 1 - 4  
[3] ANANE A, TSOURLINE. On the Second Eigenvalue of the  $P$ -laplacian[J]. in Nonlinear PDE, Ed A Benkirane and J-P Gossez, Pitman Research Notes in Mathematics, 1996, 343: 1 - 9  
[4] MABEL, CUESTA. Eigenvalue Problems for the  $P$ -laplacian with Indefinite Weights[J]. Journal of Differential Equations, 2001, 33: 1 - 9  
[5] STRUWEM. Variational methods applications to nonlinear PDE and Hamiltonian Systems [M]. Springer-Verlag, 1980  
[6] DRABEK P, ROBINSON S. Resonance problems for the  $p$ -laplacian[J]. J. Funct. Anal., 1999, 169: 189 - 200

**A research on the nonlinear eigenvalue problem****LENG Tian-jiu<sup>1</sup>, MA Yu<sup>1</sup>, WANG Shao-ming<sup>2</sup>**

(1. The Solar Energy Research Institute, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming 650092;  
2. Department of Mathematics and Computer, Dali University, Dali 671000, China)

**Abstract:** Consider the eigenvalue problem  $-\Delta_p u = V(x) |u|^{p-2} u$ ,  $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$  where  $p > 1$ ,  $-\Delta_p$  is  $p$ -Laplacian operator,  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in  $R^N$ . We prove the strict monotonicity of the least positive eigenvalue with respect to the domain, and obtain some important properties.

**Keywords:** nonlinear eigenvalue; problem; infimum

**责任编辑:李翠薇**