

Chapter 1 非参数统计

Statistical Inference 的步骤

- ① 建立模型 $\{P_f, f \in F\}$ 参数 f 在参数空间 F 中。
用估计量 $T(Y)$ 来估计 f , 其中 Y 是我们的观测值
- ② 建立 test function $\psi(Y)$ 以对提出的 f 进行假设检验
- ③ 建立关于参数 f 的置信区间 (confidence sets)

在本书中, 主要考虑参数空间 F 是无穷维的情况。

1.1 Statistical Sampling Models.

1.1.1

我们定义 衡量 两个 probability 距离远近的 metric. 其中 base probability space 为 (X, A)

① total variational metric

$$\|P - Q\|_{TV} = \sup_{A \in A} |P(A) - Q(A)|$$

② bounded Lipschitz metric:

$$\beta_{(X,d)}(P, Q) = \sup_{f \in BL(1)} \left| \int_X f dP - \int_X f dQ \right|, \text{ 其中 } BL(1) = \left\{ f : \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)| + \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x,y)} \leq 1 \right\}$$

③ Kolmogorov distance:

$$\|F_P - F_Q\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |F_P(x) - F_Q(x)|, \text{ 其中 } F(x) = P(X \leq x).$$

④

$$\|f_P - f_Q\|_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f_P(x) - f_Q(x)| dx$$

1.1.2 Indirect observations.

事实上能观测到的都是在原始数据上添加了扰动。

例如: $Y_i = X_i + \varepsilon_i$, ε_i 为观测误差, Y_i 为观测结果。

$$P_Y = P_X * P_\varepsilon, * \text{ 代表卷积}$$

1.2. Gaussian Models

1.2.2 Some nonparametric Gaussian Models

The Gaussian White Noise Model

$$(1.5) \quad dY(t) = dY_f^{(n)}(t) = f(t)dt + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} dW(t), \quad t \in [0,1], \quad f \in L^2([0,1]).$$

其中 σ 为 dispersion parameter

dW : standard Gaussian white noise process.

上面式子可说成 We observe the function f in Gaussian model, at the noise level $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$.

在这里, 我们本该将 dW 视为 standard Brownian motion $\{W(t): t \in [0,1]\}$ 的弱导数, 但是事实上可以这么考虑

$$(1.6) \quad g \longmapsto \int_0^1 g(t) dY_f^{(n)}(t) \equiv Y_f^{(n)}(g) \sim N(\langle f, g \rangle, \frac{\|g\|_2^2}{n}), \quad g \in L^2([0,1])$$

$$(1.7) \quad g \longmapsto \int_0^1 g(t) dW(t) \equiv W(g) \sim N(0, \|g\|_2^2), \quad g \in L^2([0,1])$$

若在 (1.7) 中, 函数 g 取成 L^2 中的有限个标准正交基 (e_k)

$$e_k \longmapsto \int_0^1 e_k(t) dW(t) \equiv Y_f^{(n)}(e_k) \sim N(\langle f, e_k \rangle, \frac{1}{n})$$

回顾 Kolmogorov consistency theorem, 知道

[For T indexed set. $s, t \in T$ 若 \exists Gaussian process $X(t)$ 使得

$$E(X(t)) = f(t), \quad E[(X(t) - f(t))(X(s) - f(s))] = \Phi(s, t), \quad \text{则 } \Phi \text{ is}$$

the covariance and of this process and with f , its expectation.]

那么现在: $T = L^2([0,1])$ $Y(g) \sim N(\langle f, g \rangle, \frac{\|g\|_2^2}{n}), \quad W(g) \sim N(0, \|g\|_2^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{那么 } E(Y(t) - f(t))(X(s) - f(s)) &= E(Y(t) - f(t))E(X(s) - f(s)) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

那我们该如何理解 model (1.5) 呢?

$$dY(t) = dY_f^{(n)}(t) = f(t)dt + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} dW(t), \quad t \in [0,1]$$

也就是说, 给定 g , 我们就有一个 $N(\langle f, g \rangle, \frac{\|g\|_2^2}{n})$ 的正态分布. However, the natural sample space now is hard to work with.

Gaussian Sequence Space Model

回顾我们的 Gaussian process $\{Y_f^{(n)}(g) : g \in L^2\}$ just means, we observe $Y_f^{(n)}(g)$ for all $g \in L^2$ simultaneous. Now take $\{e_k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is orthonormal basis of L^2 . Y

$$(1.8) \quad Y_k = Y_{f,k}^{(n)} = \langle f, e_k \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} g_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ 被称为 GSSM.}$$

$$g_k: \text{ i.i.d r.v of law } W(e_k) \sim N(0, \|e_k\|_2^2) = N(0, 1)$$

(1.5) and (1.8) are observationally equivalent to each other.

(1.8) 的 special form: $Y_k = \theta_k + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} g_k, k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

(1.8) 的进一步说明:

$\{e_k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is a sequence space isometry from L^2 to the sequence space l_2 of all square-summable infinite sequence through the mapping $f \mapsto \langle f, e_k \rangle$. the law $\{Y_{f,k}^{(n)} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ completely characterise the finite-dimensional distributions, and thus the law, of the process $Y_f^{(n)}$.

Q: 为何说 有限维分布 determines the law of process $Y_f^{(n)}$?

1.2.3 Equivalence of Statistical Experiences

The Le Cam Distance of Statistical Experiences.

记统计实验为 $\mathcal{E}^{(i)}$, 其中 $\mathcal{E}^{(i)}$ 由样本空间 \mathcal{Y}_i 与 \mathcal{Y}_i 上的测度 $P_f^{(i)}$ 构成.

定义损失函数 (用于观测 the performance of a decision procedure $T^{(i)}(Y^{(i)}) \in \mathcal{J}$ based on observations $Y^{(i)})$

$L: \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{J} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, 其中 \mathcal{J} 代表由决策规则所组成的集合.

$$f, T^{(i)}(Y^{(i)}) \mapsto L(f, T^{(i)}(Y^{(i)}))$$

举例来说, 如若 $T^{(i)}(Y^{(i)})$ 表示对于参数 f 本身的估计量, 此时 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{J}$. $L(f, T) = d(f, T)$, d 为参数空间 \mathcal{F} 上定义的某种距离.

在概率 $P_f^{(i)}$ 下, 记录此损失函数的数学期望为 $R^{(i)}(f, T^{(i)}, L) = E_{P_f^{(i)}} [L(f, T^{(i)}(Y^{(i)}))]$

"Le Cam distance" (between 2 experiments)

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = \max_f \left[\sup_{T^{(2)}} \inf_{T^{(1)}} \sup_{f, L: \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|, \right. \\ \left. \sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, L: \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)| \right].$$

其中 $\|L\| = \sup \{L(f, T) : f \in \mathcal{F}, T \in \mathcal{J}\}$

如若 $\Delta_{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = 0$, 说明任意决策规则 $T^{(2)}$ in experiment $\mathcal{E}^{(1)}$ 都可被转换为实验 $\mathcal{E}^{(2)}$ 下的决策规则 $T^{(1)}$.

• propositions

(1) $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)} = \mathcal{Y}^{(2)} = \mathcal{Y}$ (为一个可分度量空间时), 当 $P_f^{(1)}, P_f^{(2)}$ 有共同的 dominating measure

μ on \mathcal{Y} 时, 有 $\Delta_{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) \leq \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \left| \frac{dP_f^{(1)}}{d\mu} - \frac{dP_f^{(2)}}{d\mu} \right| d\mu \equiv \|P^{(1)} - P^{(2)}\|_{1, \mu, \mathcal{F}}$

这里由于:

$$\Delta_F(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = \max_{\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}} \left[\sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f; T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f; T^{(2)}, L)| \right]$$

$$\sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|$$

$$\text{而 } \sup_{T^{(2)}} \inf_{T^{(1)}} \sup_{f, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|$$

$$\leq \sup_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(2)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \sup_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, \|L\|=1} \left| \int_{\mathcal{Y}} L(f, T^{(2)}(Y)) dP_f^{(1)}(Y) - \int_{\mathcal{Y}} L(f, T^{(2)}(Y)) dP_f^{(2)}(Y) \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathcal{Y}} |L(f, T)| |dP_f^{(1)}(Y) - dP_f^{(2)}(Y)| \leq \|P^{(1)} - P^{(2)}\|_{\text{TV}, \mathcal{Y}}.$$

以上我们须要求 $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)} = \mathcal{Y}^{(2)} = \mathcal{Y}$. 但 $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \neq \mathcal{Y}^{(2)}$ 时怎么办呢?

• two experiments are defined on different sample space.

构建同构 from $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ to $\mathcal{Y}^{(2)}$, independent of f .

$$\text{使 } P_f^{(1)} = P_f^{(2)} \circ B, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}$$

因此, Given $Y^{(2)} \in \mathcal{Y}^{(2)}$, $T^{(2)}(Y^{(2)}) = T^{(1)}(B^{-1}(Y^{(2)}))$ in $\mathcal{E}^{(2)}$

$$\text{此时 } \Delta_F(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = \Delta_F(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, B^{-1}(\mathcal{E}^{(2)})) = 0$$

• In absence of such a bijection:

运用充分统计量.

$\mathcal{Y}^{(i)}$ 为样本空间. $\mathcal{E}^{(1)}$ 为 experiment give rise to observations $Y^{(1)}$

in law $P_f^{(1)}$ on $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ 设 $S: \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{(2)}$ 使

$$Y^{(2)} = S(Y^{(1)}), \quad Y^{(2)} \sim P_f^{(2)} \text{ on } \mathcal{Y}^{(2)}$$

且 $S(Y^{(1)})$ 为 $Y^{(1)}$ 的充分统计量.

$$\text{则 } \Delta_F(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = 0.$$

证明: $\Delta_F(\mathcal{E}^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}^{(2)}) = \max_{T^{(2)}} \left[\sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{f, L, \|L\|=1} \sup |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)| \right]$

$$\sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, L, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|$$

为此我们要先回顾一下充分统计量之定义:

直观上: 给定统计量的值 $T=t$, 它所对应的分布 $F_\theta(X|T=t)$ 是一个与参数 θ 无关的分布, 也就是说, 只要 T 值确定, 不论参数 θ 选择什么, 样本的概率分布都是一成不变的.

DEF (Sufficient statistics)

A statistic $t=T(X)$ is sufficient for underlying parameter θ if the conditional prob distribution of data X , given the statistic $t=T(X)$, doesn't depend on the parameter θ .

Characteristic: ① The data processing inequality: $I(\theta; T(X)) = I(\theta; X)$

② Fisher-Neyman factorization theorem:

$f_\theta(x)$: prob density function, T is sufficient for $\theta \Leftrightarrow \exists g, h \geq 0$,

$$f_\theta(x) = h(x) g_\theta(T(x))$$

现在,

$$\sup_{T^{(1)}} \inf_{T^{(2)}} \sup_{f, L, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, T^{(2)}, L)|$$

$$\sup_{T^{(1)}} \sup_{f, L, \|L\|=1} |R^{(1)}(f, T^{(1)}, L) - R^{(2)}(f, SY^{(1)}, L)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{y^{(1)}} L(f; T^{(1)}(Y^{(1)})) dP_f^{(1)}(Y) - \int_{y^{(2)}} L(f; T^{(2)}(Y^{(2)})) dP_f^{(2)}(Y) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{y^{(1)}} L(f, T^{(1)}(Y^{(1)})) dP_f^{(1)}(Y) - \int_{y^{(2)}} L(f, T^{(1)}(S(Y^{(2)}))) g(S(Y^{(2)}, f)) h(Y^{(2)}) dy^{(2)} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{y^{(1)}} L(f, T^{(1)}(Y^{(1)}) dP_f^{(1)} - \int_{y^{(1)}} L(f, \tilde{T}^{(1)}(Y^{(1)})) g(S(Y^{(1)}, f)) h(Y^{(1)}) S(Y^{(1)}) dy^{(1)} \right|$$

$P_f^{(1)}(Y) = \int f(Y^{(1)}) dy^{(1)}$

= 0 (暂未想到证明)

Asymptotic Equivalence for Nonparametric Gaussian Regression Models

这里首先定义 $F(a, M) = \left\{ f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| + \sup \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x-y|^a} \leq M \right\}$;
 $0 < a \leq 1, 0 < M < \infty$

Theorem. (三个模型之等价性)

$$\mathcal{E}_n^{(1)}: Y_i = f(x_i) + \varepsilon_i, \quad x_i = \frac{i}{n}, \quad \varepsilon_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_n^{(2)}: dY(t) = f(t)dt + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} dWt, \quad t \in [0,1], n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_n^{(3)}: Y_k = \langle f, e_k \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} g_k, \quad g_k \sim N(0, \|e_k\|_2^2) = N(0,1)$$

(1) for F any family of bdd functions on $[0,1]$,

$$\Delta_F(\mathcal{E}_n^{(2)}, \mathcal{E}_n^{(3)}) = 0, \quad \Delta_F(\mathcal{E}_n^{(1)}, \mathcal{E}_n^{(2)}) \leq \sqrt{\frac{n\sigma^2}{2}} \sup_{f \in F} \|f - \Pi_n(f)\|_2$$

(2). $F = F(a, M)$, 其中 $a > \frac{1}{2}$, $M > 0$, 则以上三个实验是在 Le Cam 距离的意义下渐近等价的.