

加权最小二乘估计的误差分析

陈 兴 钩

(应用数学系)

摘 要

本文是参考文献〔1〕的一个注记。它从理论上进一步证明了文〔1〕中所采用的加权最小二乘估计方法,确实可以提高估计的精度。

(一) 问题的提出

文〔1〕中已给出了由多点阵获得的次声信号计算台风方向角 α 的方法。设已计算得到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 。它们的协方差阵为:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\alpha_1}^2 & \sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} & \cdots & \sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_n} \\ \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_1} & \sigma_{\alpha_2}^2 & \cdots & \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_1} & \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_2} & \cdots & \sigma_{\alpha_n}^2 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

且

$$E \cdot \alpha_i = \alpha \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

记 M 的逆阵为:

$$M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_{11} & \xi_{12} & \cdots & \xi_{1n} \\ \xi_{21} & \xi_{22} & \cdots & \xi_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_{n1} & \xi_{n2} & \cdots & \xi_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

文〔1〕还给出了由 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 以 M^{-1} 为加权阵, 求 α 的加权最小二乘估计 $\hat{\alpha}$ 及其误差方差 $\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2$ 的公式:

$$\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2 = 1 / \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_{ij}$$

那么下式是否成立呢?

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$$\sigma_{\alpha}^2 \leq \sigma_{\alpha_i}^2 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

回答是肯定的。本文给出一个理论上的证明。

(二) 问题的证明

易见矩阵 M 具有以下性质:

- 1 对称性: $b_{ij} = b_{ji}$
- 2 非负定性: 对任意 n 及任意实数 $c_1 \cdots c_n$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_i c_j b_{ij} \geq 0$$

考虑到实际应用的情况, 还可进一步假定 M 是一个正定阵。

下面我们应用数学归纳法证明:

$$\sigma_{\alpha}^2 \leq \sigma_{\alpha_l}^2 \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

当 $n=2$ 时, 结论成立。因为这时

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad M^{-1} = \frac{1}{b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}} \begin{pmatrix} b_{22} & -b_{12} \\ -b_{21} & b_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, 要证

$$\sigma_{\alpha}^2 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \xi_{ij}} = \frac{b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}^2}{b_{11} + b_{22} - 2b_{12}} \leq b_{11}.$$

只要能证明:

$$b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}^2 \leq b_{11}(b_{11} + b_{22} - 2b_{12})$$

因为

$$(b_{11} - b_{12})^2 \geq 0$$

故证得

$$\sigma_{\alpha}^2 \leq b_{11} = \sigma_{\alpha_1}^2. \text{ 类似可证 } \sigma_{\alpha}^2 \leq \sigma_{\alpha_2}^2.$$

今假定 $n=k$ 时, 结论成立。即设

$$M_k = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{k1} & \cdots & b_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \quad M_k^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{11} & \cdots & \xi_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \xi_{k1} & \cdots & \xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

且 $\sigma_{\alpha}^2 = 1 / \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \xi_{ij} \leq b_{ll} \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, k)$

要证 $n=k+1$ 时, 结论也成立。令

$$M_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1k} & b_{1,k+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{k1} & \cdots & b_{kk} & b_{k,k+1} \\ b_{k+1,1} & \cdots & b_{k+1,k} & b_{k+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{k+1}^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \xi'_{11} & \cdots & \xi'_{1k} & \xi'_{1k+1} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \xi'_{k1} & \cdots & \xi'_{kk} & \xi'_{kk+1} \\ \hline \xi'_{k+1,1} & \cdots & \xi'_{k+1,k} & \xi'_{k+1,k+1} \end{array} \right] \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

利用分块求逆阵的方法^[2], 得

$$A_{11}^{-1} = M_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{11} & \cdots & \xi_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \xi_{k1} & \cdots & \xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{kk+1}\xi_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{kk+1}\xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{21}A_{11}^{-1} + (b_{k+1,1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{1k}, \cdots, b_{k+1,1}\xi_{1k} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{kk})$$

$$A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} = b_{k+1,k+1} - [b_{1,k+1}(b_{k+1,1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{1k}) + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}(b_{k+1,1}\xi_{1k} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{kk})]$$

$$B_{22} = (A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})^{-1}$$

$$B_{12} = -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}B_{22} = - \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1,k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix} B_{22}$$

$$B_{21} = -B_{22}A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}$$

$$= -B_{22}(b_{k+1,1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{1k}, \cdots, b_{k+1,1}\xi_{1k} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{kk})$$

$$B_{11} = A_{11}^{-1} - A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}B_{21}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{11} & \cdots & \xi_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \xi_{k1} & \cdots & \xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1,k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \times B_{22} \times \\ \times (b_{k+1,1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{1k}, \cdots, b_{k+1,1}\xi_{1k} + \cdots + b_{k+1,k}\xi_{kk})$$

因此得

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{k+1} \xi'_{ij} = \sum_{i,j=1}^k \xi_{ij} + B_{22} \left\{ 1 - 2(b_{1k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{1k}) - \cdots - 2(b_{1,k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{kk}) + [(b_{1,k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{1k}) + \cdots + (b_{1k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{kk})]^2 \right\} \\ = \sum_{i,j=1}^k \xi_{ij} + B_{22} [(b_{1k+1}\xi_{11} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{1k}) + \cdots + (b_{1,k+1}\xi_{k1} + \cdots + b_{k,k+1}\xi_{kk}) - 1]^2$$

因为

$$B_{22} = |M_k| / |M_{k+1}| > 0,$$

所以有

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{k+1} \xi'_{ij} \geq \sum_{i,j=1}^k \xi_{ij} > 0$$

因此得

$$\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i,j=1}^{k+1} \xi'_{ij}} \leq \frac{1}{\sum_{i,j=1}^k \xi_{ij}} \leq b_{ll} \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

最后我们来证明:

$$\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2 \leq b_{k+1, k+1}$$

对 M_{k+1} 作另一种方式地分块, 令

$$M_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1, k+1} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2, k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{k+1, 1} & b_{k+1, 2} & \dots & b_{k+1, k+1} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

显然 A_{22} 也是正定对称阵。记 A_{22} 的逆阵为

$$A_{22}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{11} & \dots & \mu_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mu_{k1} & \dots & \mu_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

由归纳假定

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i,j=1}^k \mu_{ij}} \leq b_{ll} \quad (l=2, 3, \dots, k+1)$$

因 M_{k+1} 的逆阵是唯一的, 根据前面的推导, 应有:

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i,j=1}^{k+1} \xi'_{ij}} \leq \frac{1}{\sum_{i,j=1}^k \mu_{ij}}$$

故得:

$$\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2 \leq b_{k+1, k+1}$$

总之, 对任意正整数 n , 皆有

$$\sigma_{\hat{\alpha}}^2 \leq \sigma_{\alpha_i}^2 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

在文〔1〕中已证明 $\hat{\alpha}$ 是 α 的无偏估计。可见文〔1〕中所采用的加权最小二乘估计, 确实可提高估计的精度。

参 考 文 献

- 〔1〕 陈兴钩、林景荣等, 利用台风次声波确定台风方位的计算方法, 华侨大学学报, 1(1980).
- 〔2〕 北方交通大学铁道建筑系编, 结构矩阵分析, 中国建筑工业出版社, (1975).

The Error Analysis For Weighted Least-Squares

Chen Xinggou

Abstract

This paper is a note for the last paper^[1]. It proves that the weighted least-square method used in the last paper^[1] can increase the accuracy in estimation.