

利用样本分位数的 Logistic 总体分布 参数的近似最佳线性无偏估计

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摘 要 Harter H.L., Balakrishnan N. 等先后讨论了 Logistic 总体分布参数的极大似然估计, 近似极大似然估计; 其后 Ogawa J., Lloyd E.H., Kulldorff G., Gupta S.S. 及 Chan L.K. 等又先后讨论了 Logistic 分布参数的最佳线性无偏估计及估计的相对效率等问题. 令人遗憾的是: 在大样本情形下, 上述估计均难以求得. 为缓解这一困难, 本文讨论利用样本分位数的 Logistic 总体的近似最佳线性无偏估计, 给出估计量的大样本性质, 以及样本分位数不超过 10 情形下, 估计量有渐近最大相对估计效率时样本分位数的选取方案等.

关键词 Logistic 总体; 样本分位数; 最佳线性无偏估计; 近似最佳线性无偏估计; 相对估计效率

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1 问题提出

设随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-(x - \mu)/\sigma]}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad (1)$$

其中 $-\infty < \mu < \infty$, $\sigma > 0$ 为未知参数, 则称 X 为服从参数 μ 和 σ 的 Logistic 分布, 记作 $X \sim L(\mu, \sigma)$. μ 和 σ 分别称分布的位置参数和尺度参数.

设 $x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$ 为取自 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 的简单样本的次序统计量, 以下简称简单次序样本. 记

$$\mathbf{y} = (x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)})^T, \quad \mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T, \quad \mathbf{A} = (\alpha_{1;n}, \alpha_{2;n}, \dots, \alpha_{n;n})^T, \quad \mathbf{V} = (\beta_{i,j;n})_{n \times n},$$

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其中 $\alpha_{i;n}, \beta_{i,j;n}$ 由下式给出:

$$\alpha_{i;n} = \psi(i) - \psi(n+1-i) = \begin{cases} -\sum_{r=i}^{n-i} \frac{1}{r}, & i = 1, \dots, [n/2], \\ \sum_{r=n+1-i}^i \frac{1}{r}, & i = [n/2] + 1, \dots, n; \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_{i,i;n} = \psi'(i) + \psi'(n+1-i) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{r^2}, & i = 1, n, \\ \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \sum_{r=1}^{n-i} \frac{1}{r^2} - \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{r^2}, & i = 2, \dots, n-1; \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\beta_{i,j;n} = \psi'(j) + \frac{n!}{(i-1)!} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{(r+i-1)!}{r(r+n)!} [\psi(j+r) - \psi(n+1-j)], \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n.$$

$\psi(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \ln \Gamma(t) = \Gamma'(t)/\Gamma(t)$ ($t > 0$) 为特殊函数, $\Gamma(t)$ ($t > 0$) 为 Gamma 函数, 且有

$$\alpha_{i;n} = -\alpha_{n+1-i;n} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n), \quad \beta_{i,j;n} = \beta_{n+1-j, n+1-i, n} \quad (1 \leq i \leq j \leq n). \quad (3)$$

建立一元线性模型

$$\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{1} \mathbf{A}) \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim (\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{V}). \quad (4)$$

并记 $(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma})$ 为 (μ, σ) 的最佳线性无偏估计. 利用线性模型理论及 (3) 式, 知 $\tilde{\mu}$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}$ 可表示成

$$\tilde{\mu} = \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}, \quad \tilde{\sigma} = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{A}}. \quad (5)$$

且有

$$\text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}, \quad \text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{A}}, \quad \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) = 0. \quad (6)$$

若 $x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$ 为 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 的简单次序样本, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ 为取定的一组正数, 满足 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_k < 1$. 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, 令 $n_i = [n\lambda_i] + 1$, 其中 $[n\lambda_i]$ 表示不超过 $n\lambda_i$ 的最大整数. 记

$$\mathbf{1}_k = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T, \quad \mathbf{y}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n} = (x_{(n_1)}, x_{(n_2)}, \dots, x_{(n_k)})^T,$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n} = (\alpha_{n_1; n}, \alpha_{n_2; n}, \dots, \alpha_{n_k; n})^T, \quad \mathbf{V}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n} = (\beta_{n_i, n_j; n})_{k \times k},$$

其中 $\alpha_{n_i; n}$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$), $\beta_{n_i, n_j; n}$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq k$) 由 (2) 式给出, 在不致引起混淆情况下, 分别将 $\mathbf{y}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n}, \mathbf{1}_k, \mathbf{A}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n}$ 与 $\mathbf{V}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k; n}$ 简记成 $\mathbf{y}_k, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{A}_k$ 与 \mathbf{V}_k . 利用 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 简单样本 k 个分位数 $x_{(n_1)}, x_{(n_2)}, \dots, x_{(n_k)}$ 的, 总体分布参数 μ 和 σ 的最佳线性无偏估计可表示成

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{\Delta_k} [(\mathbf{A}_k^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k) \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} - (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k) \mathbf{A}_k^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1}] \mathbf{y}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i x_{(n_i)}, \\ \tilde{\sigma}_k = \frac{1}{\Delta_k} [(\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{1}) \mathbf{A}_k^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} - (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k) \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1}] \mathbf{y}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i x_{(n_i)}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

估计方差、协方差与 σ^2 之比

$$\frac{\text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\mathbf{A}_k^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k}{\Delta_k}, \quad \frac{\text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{\Delta_k}, \quad \frac{\text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)}{\sigma^2} = -\frac{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k}{\Delta_k}. \quad (8)$$

如果称 $\tilde{\mu}$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}$ 方差、协方差阵行列式为 $\tilde{\mu}$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}$ 的广义方差, 记其为 $G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma})$; $\tilde{\mu}_k$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}_k$ 方差、协方差阵行列式为 $\tilde{\mu}_k$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}_k$ 的广义方差, 记成 $G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)$, 有

$$G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) = \begin{vmatrix} \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}) & \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) \\ \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) & \text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sigma^4}{\Delta}, \quad (9)$$

$$G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) = \begin{vmatrix} \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k) & \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) \\ \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) & \text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sigma^4}{\Delta_k}. \quad (10)$$

定义广义方差比 $G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) / G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)$ 为 $(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)$ 对 $(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma})$ 的联合相对估计效率, 记成 $R.E.(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)$, 有

$$R.E.(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) = \frac{G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma})}{G. \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)} = \frac{\Delta_k}{\Delta}, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\Delta_k = (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{1})(\mathbf{A}_k^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k) - (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}_k^{-1} \mathbf{A}_k)^2, \quad \Delta = (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{1})(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{A}). \quad (12)$$

然而, 利用 (5) 式计算 $\tilde{\mu}$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}$, 利用 (7) 式计算 $\tilde{\mu}_k$ 与 $\tilde{\sigma}_k$ 等并非易事, 其原因是: 摘自 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 的简单次序样本 $x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$ 的协方差阵 \mathbf{V} 与样本 k 个分位数 $x_{(n_1)}, x_{(n_2)}, \dots, x_{(n_k)}$ 的协方差阵 \mathbf{V}_k 均不易计算. 为缓解这一困难, 我们引入利用 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 简单样本 k 个分位数的总体分布参数的近似最佳线性无偏估计, 并讨论其大样本性质.

2 基本引理

为讨论利用 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 简单样本 k 个分位数 $x_{(n_1)}, x_{(n_2)}, \dots, x_{(n_k)}$ 的总体分布参数的近似最佳线性无偏估计, 先给出两个重要引理 (引理 2.1 与 2.2).

引理 2.1 设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ 为取定的一组正数, 满足 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_k < 1$. 记 $\mathbf{W} = (w_{ij})_{k \times k}$, $w_{ij} = w_{ji} = [\lambda_j(1 - \lambda_i)]^{-1}$, $1 \leq i \leq j \leq k$, 则 \mathbf{W} 可逆. 进一步, 记 $\mathbf{W}^{-1} = (w^{ij})_{k \times k}$, $\lambda_0 = 0$, $\lambda_{k+1} = 1$. 有

$$w^{ij} = \begin{cases} u_i = \frac{(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_{i-1})(1 - \lambda_i)^2 \lambda_i^2}{(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})}, & j = i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k; \\ v_i = \frac{\lambda_i \lambda_{i+1} (1 - \lambda_i)(1 - \lambda_{i+1})}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}, & j = i + 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, k - 1; \\ v_j = \frac{\lambda_j \lambda_{j+1} (1 - \lambda_j)(1 - \lambda_{j+1})}{\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+1}}, & j = i - 1, \quad i = 2, \dots, k; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

注 1 引理 2.1 证明不难. 记 $\mathbf{B} = (w^{ij})_{k \times k}$, w^{ij} 由 (13) 式给出, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$. 只需验证 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{W}$ 为 k 阶单位阵即可.

称线性模型 (18) 中 $\theta = (\mu, \sigma)^T$ 的广义最小二乘解 $\tilde{\theta}_k = (\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 为利用样本 k 个分位数的, Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 的, 总体分布参数的近似最佳线性无偏估计. $\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k$ 可表示成

$$\tilde{\mu}_k = \frac{K_2 T_1 - K_3 T_2}{\Delta_k} = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i x(n_i), \quad \tilde{\sigma}_k = \frac{K_1 T_2 - K_3 T_1}{\Delta_k} = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i x(n_i). \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})(1 - \lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})^2, \\ K_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{(f_i z_i - f_{i-1} z_{i-1})^2}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}, \\ K_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (1 - \lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})(f_i z_i - f_{i-1} z_{i-1}), \\ T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (1 - \lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}) [f_i x(n_i) - f_{i-1} x(n_{i-1})], \\ T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{f_i z_i - f_{i-1} z_{i-1}}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}} [f_i x(n_i) - f_{i-1} x(n_{i-1})], \\ \Delta_k = K_1 K_2 - K_3^2, \\ \lambda_0 = 0, \quad \lambda_{k+1} = 1, \quad f_0 = 0, \quad f_{k+1} = 0; \\ \lambda_i = \frac{n_i}{n}, \quad f_i = \lambda_i(1 - \lambda_i), \quad z_i = \ln \frac{\lambda_i}{1 - \lambda_i}, \\ u_i = \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}, \quad v_i = \frac{f_i z_i - f_{i-1} z_{i-1}}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, k. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

且有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{K_2}{\Delta_k}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{K_1}{\Delta_k}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)}{\sigma^2} = -\frac{K_3}{\Delta_k}. \quad (21)$$

证 对线性模型 (18), 模型参数的广义最小二乘解为

$$\tilde{\theta}_k = (\mathbf{X}^T (n^{-1} \sigma^2 \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T (n^{-1} \sigma^2 \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{y}_k = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{y}_k. \quad (22)$$

再由引理 2.1, 可推出

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} K_1 & K_3 \\ K_3 & K_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{y}_k = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

且 $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{X}$ 可逆. 从而, 有

$$\tilde{\theta}_k = \frac{1}{K_1 K_3 - K_3^2} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 & -K_3 \\ -K_3 & K_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta_k} \begin{pmatrix} K_2 T_1 - K_3 T_2 \\ K_1 T_2 - K_3 T_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

成立, 其中 K_1, K_2, K_3, T_1, T_2 由 (20) 式给出. 从而, (19) 式成立.

进一步, 由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \text{Cov}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_k) &= \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k) & \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) \\ \text{Cov}(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k) & \text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

可推出 (21) 式成立. 证毕.

记 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_k = (\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 为线性模型 (18) 中参数 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\mu, \sigma)^T$ 的广义最小二乘解, 即利用样本 k 个分位数的 Logistic 总体参数的近似最佳线性无偏估计, 则 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_k = (\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 相合于 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\mu, \sigma)^T$, 且有渐近正态性. 这一事实由下述定理 (定理 3.1) 给出.

定理 3.1 若 $x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$ 为 Logistic 总体 $L(\mu, \sigma)$ 的简单次序样本, 任取 k 个常数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$, 满足 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_k < 1$. 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, 令 $n_i = [n\lambda_i] + 1$, 其中 $[n\lambda_i]$ 表示不超过 $n\lambda_i$ 的最大整数. 记 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_k = (\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 为线性模型 (18) 的广义最小二乘估计, 则有

$$\sqrt{n}(\tilde{\mu}_k - \mu, \tilde{\sigma}_k - \sigma)^T \xrightarrow{L} N_2(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{C}). \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta_k} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 & -K_3 \\ -K_3 & K_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

K_1, K_2, K_3 与 Δ_k 由 (20) 式给出.

注 4 定理 3.1 可由引理 2.2 与 2.3 得到, 证明从略.

4 具有最大相对估计效率的样本分位数的选取

利用优化满足条件 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_k < 1$ 的 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$, 使相对联合估计效率达到最大 (即 Δ_k 达到最小) 的办法, 可以得到最优 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ 的取值, 结果如下 (见表 1).

表 1 最优 λ_i 的选取与近似最佳线性无偏估计 $(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)$ 的组合系数 c_i, d_i 的取值

k	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
λ_1	0.1873	0.1213	0.0752	0.0517	0.0363	0.0265	0.0199	0.0153	0.0120
λ_2		0.5000	0.3001	0.2086	0.1490	0.1112	0.0849	0.0663	0.0527
λ_3				0.5000	0.3554	0.2657	0.2042	0.1609	0.1292
λ_4						0.5000	0.3863	0.3050	0.2455
λ_5								0.5000	0.4060
c_1	0.5000	0.1801	0.0686	0.0326	0.0163	0.0089	0.0051	0.0031	0.0019
c_2		0.6398	0.4314	0.2355	0.1271	0.0734	0.0442	0.0277	0.0179
c_3				0.4638	0.3566	0.2357	0.1551	0.0989	0.0663
c_4						0.3640	0.2996	0.2207	0.1569
c_5								0.2992	0.2570
d_1	0.3407	0.2526	0.1424	0.0929	0.0619	0.0434	0.0318	0.0239	0.0184
d_2		0.0000	0.1686	0.1724	0.1370	0.1054	0.0809	0.0629	0.0496
d_3				0.0000	0.0977	0.1213	0.1551	0.0974	0.0816
d_4						0.0000	0.0639	0.0889	0.0915
d_5								0.0000	0.0451
	4.0414	3.3790	3.2877	3.1830	3.1405	3.1067	3.0858	3.0699	3.0584
	1.1736	1.0312	0.8876	0.8361	0.7988	0.7768	0.7609	0.7497	0.7413

注5 表1中, 当 $i > (k+1)/2$ 时, $\lambda_i = 1 - \lambda_{k+1-i}$, $c_i = c_{k+1-i}$, $d_i = -d_{k+1-i}$; 倒数第二行为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\sigma^{-2}\text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k)$ 值, 倒数第一行为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\sigma^{-2}\text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k)$ 值.

5 对极大似然估计的渐近相对效率

记 $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})^T$ 为 $(\mu, \sigma)^T$ 的极大似然估计, 由

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\sigma^{-2}\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = 3, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\sigma^{-2}\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}) = \frac{9}{3 + \pi^2} \approx 0.6993$$

及表1的最后两行, 得 $(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 对 $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})^T$ 的渐近相对估计效率, 见表2.

表2 近似最佳线性无偏估计 $(\tilde{\mu}_k, \tilde{\sigma}_k)^T$ 对极大似然估计 $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})^T$ 的渐近相对估计效率

k	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu})}{\text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}_k)}$	0.7423	0.8878	0.9125	0.9425	0.9553	0.9657	0.9722	0.9772	0.9809
$\frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma})}{\text{Var}(\tilde{\sigma}_k)}$	0.5959	0.6781	0.7879	0.8364	0.8754	0.9002	0.9190	0.9325	0.9433

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AN ASYMPTOTICALLY BEST LINEAR
UNBIASED ESTIMATOR FOR THE
LOGISTIC POPULATION BASED ON
THE SELECTED ORDER STATISTICS

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Abstract The maximum likelihood estimator and the approximate maximum likelihood estimator discussed by Harter H.L., Balakrishnan N. and others for the logistic population. After then, Ogawa J., Lloyd E.H., Kulldorff G., Gupta S.S., Chan L.K. and others discussed the best linear unbiased estimator for the logistic population. Unfortunately, it is very trouble to solve them. So, we discuss the asymptotically best linear unbiased estimator for the logistic population based on the selected order statistics, give the properties of the estimator, the variance and the covariance of the estimator in limit in this paper. And then, give the optimum chosen of spacings with the maximum asymptotic relative efficiency based on the order statistics when the selected order statistics number less than 10, and obtain its the maximum asymptotic relative efficiency.

Key words logistic population; order statistics; best linear unbiased estimator;
asymptotically best linear unbiased estimator; relative estimation efficiency

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