

Wed. March 31 Lect. 30

CRLB Thm

θ scalar param.

Y observations

$\hat{\theta}(Y)$ unbiased estimator of θ

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}_{\theta} \{ \hat{\theta}(Y) \} \geq \frac{1}{I_{\theta}}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\theta} &= E_{\theta} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= -E_{\theta} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Achieving the CRLB?

Subject to any needed conditions on derivatives

...

There exists an unbiased estimator whose variance attains the CRLB if and only if

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(y) = a(\theta) [\tilde{\theta}(y) - \theta] \quad (*)$$

and in this case $a(\theta) = I_{\theta}$.

≡
Say $(*)$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow E_{\theta} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right\} &= a(\theta) \left[E_{\theta} \{ \tilde{\theta}(Y) \} - \theta \right] \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(y) f_{\theta}(y) dy = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f_{\theta}(y) dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathcal{Y}} f_{\theta}(y) dy \stackrel{=1}{=} 0 \end{aligned} \quad [2]$$

To see why condition works ... look again at Schwartz:

U, V are rvs. with finite ms. values

$$(E\{UV\})^2 \leq E\{U^2\}E\{V^2\}$$

with equality iff

$$\lambda U + \mu V = 0$$

for some real $\neq \lambda, \mu$ not both zero.

= Back to CRLB --- ie back to proof. Spec. to unbiased case where we had

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= E_{\theta} \left\{ \left[\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right] \right\} \\ &= \text{Cov}_{\theta} \left\{ \hat{\theta}(Y), \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = 1^2 = E_{\theta} \left\{ \left[\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right] \right\}^2$$

$$\leq \underbrace{E_{\theta} \left\{ \left[\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta \right]^2 \right\}}_{\text{Var}\{\hat{\theta}(Y)\}} \underbrace{E_{\theta} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right]^2 \right\}}_{I_{\theta}}$$

and now equality iff. \exists real number $\lambda_{\theta}, \mu_{\theta}$ not both zero st.

$$\lambda_{\theta} [\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta] + \mu_{\theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right] = 0$$

with prob 1
under P_{θ}

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(y) = \left(-\frac{\lambda_{\theta}}{\mu_{\theta}} \right) [\hat{\theta}(y) - \theta]$$

Plug into top equation
shows $a(\theta) = I_{\theta}$.

Example $Y = [Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$ a 0-1 vector that results from Bernoulli trials with suc. prob. θ .

$$P_{\theta}(y) = \theta^{m(y)} (1-\theta)^{n-m(y)}$$

$$m(y) = \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ succ. in} \\ n \text{ trials} \\ = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log P_{\theta}(y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left\{ m(y) \log \theta + (n-m(y)) \log(1-\theta) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{m(y)}{\theta} - \frac{n-m(y)}{1-\theta}$$

$$= \frac{n}{\theta(1-\theta)} \left[\underbrace{\frac{m(y)}{n}}_{\hat{\theta}(y)} - \theta \right]$$

\therefore achieve CRLB
is unbiased

$$\text{and} \\ \text{Var}_{\theta} \left\{ \tilde{\theta}(Y) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}$$

Example Δ an open interval
 $f_{\theta}(y) = C(\theta) e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y)$ is a one
 param exp.
 fam.

$$\log f_{\theta}(y) = \log C(\theta) + g(\theta)T(y) + \log h(y)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{N}} f_{\theta}(y) dy = 1 = C(\theta) \int_{\mathbb{N}} e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy.$$

$$\Rightarrow C(\theta) = \left[\int_{\mathbb{N}} e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy \right]^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log C(\theta) = - \log \int_{\mathbb{N}} e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy$$

Now take $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(y) \dots$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f_{\theta}(y) = g'(\theta) T(y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy$$

$$= g'(\theta) T(y) - \frac{g'(\theta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(y) e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{g(\theta)T(y)} h(y) dy}$$

$$= g'(\theta) \left[T(y) - E_{\theta} \{ T(Y) \} \right]$$

is we have
the right
form.

\Rightarrow If $T(Y)$ is unbiased
then is MVUE.

Generalize CRLB to Vector Case

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ The analogy of Fisher info is
the $m \times m$ Fisher info matrix

$$\begin{aligned}
 [I_{\theta}]_{i,j} &= E_{\theta} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right) \right\} \\
 &= -E_{\theta} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \log f_{\theta}(Y) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then if $\hat{\theta}(Y)$ is an unbiased est. of θ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}_{\theta} \{ \hat{\theta}(Y) \} &= E_{\theta} \left\{ (\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta)(\hat{\theta}(Y) - \theta)^T \right\} \\
 &\geq I_{\theta}^{-1} \iff \text{Var}_{\theta} \{ \hat{\theta}(Y) \} - I_{\theta}^{-1} \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

positive semi-definite 18

For interpretations

$$A \geq 0 \iff v^T A v \geq 0 \quad \forall \text{ vectors } v.$$

To get indiv. bounds

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{ith spot.}$$