

一维离散指数族中选择好总体的经验 Bayes 法则^{*}

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摘要

本文讨论了对一维离散指数族当控制参数 θ_0 已知及未知情况的经验 Bayes(EB)判决法则及其基本收敛性质,对 θ_0 已知的情况,研究了 EB 判决法则的 Bayes 风险收敛的精确速度.

§ 1 引言

设有 $k+1$ 个总体: $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$. 对 $i=0, 1, \dots, k$, $(X_i, \theta_i) \sim \pi_i$, 称为当前样本, 诸 θ_i 不可观测.

$$X_i | \theta_i \sim p_i(x_i | \theta_i) = h_i(x_i) \beta_i(\theta_i) \theta_i^{x_i}, \quad h_i(x_i) > 0, \quad (1)$$

$x_i \in \mathcal{X}_i = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $\theta_i \in \Theta_i = (0, +\infty)$, $\theta_i \sim G_i(\theta_i) \in \mathcal{F}_i = \{G(\theta) | E\theta < \infty\}$. 对 $i=1, \dots, k$, 若 $\theta_i \geq \theta_0$, 则称 π_i 为好总体. π_0 称标准总体或控制总体, 控制参数 θ_0 可为已知或未知, 当 θ_0 已知时, 在 π_0 中不必抽样.

选择好总体问题在医药试验、工程、社会学等领域有广泛实际背景, 如在治疗某种疾病的若干种新药中选择疗效好的几种进行成药生产等.

我们先考虑 θ_0 已知的情况, 最后, 在 § 3 中对 θ_0 未知的情况作以讨论. 先引入一些基本记号:

$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{X}_k$ 称为样本空间, \mathcal{X} 中的点 $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_k)$ 构成一个当前样本; $\Theta = \Theta_1 \times \dots \times \Theta_k$ 为参数空间, 其中的点记为 $\underline{\theta} = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$; 对任 $\underline{\theta} \in \Theta$, 称 $A(\underline{\theta}) = \{i | \theta_i \geq \theta_0\}$ 为好总体集; $A = \{\underline{a} | \underline{a} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, k\}\}$ 为行动空间; 给定样本 $\underline{x} = \underline{z}$, 采用判决 $d(\underline{z})$, 它是从本空间到行动空间的一个映射: $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow A$. 判决 $d(\underline{z})$ 招致的损失令为:

$$L(\underline{\theta}, d(\underline{z})) = \sum_{i \in A(\underline{\theta}) - d(\underline{z})} (\theta_i - \theta_0) + \sum_{i \in d(\underline{z}) - A(\underline{\theta})} (\theta_0 - \theta_i). \quad (2)$$

$d(\underline{z})$ 的 Bayes 风险为:

$$r(G, d(\underline{z})) = E\{L(\underline{\theta}, d(\underline{z}))\} = E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^k (\theta_i - \theta_0) I_{[\theta_i \geq \theta_0]}(\theta_i) + \sum_{i \in d(\underline{z})} (\theta_0 - \theta_i)\right\}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= C + \sum_{\underline{x}} \sum_{i \in I(\underline{x})} \prod_{j=1}^k p_j(x_j) \cdot \int_{\theta_0} (\theta_0 - \theta_i) p_i(x_i | \theta_i) dG_i(\theta_i) \\
&= C + \sum_{\underline{x}} \sum_{i \in I(\underline{x})} \Delta_i(x_i) \prod_{j=1}^k p_j(x_j),
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= E \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k (\theta_i - \theta_0) I_{[\theta_i \geq \theta_0]}(\theta_i) \right\}, \\
p_i(x_i) &= \int_{\theta_0} p_i(x_i | \theta_i) dG_i(\theta_i) = h_i(x_i) \int_{\theta_0} \beta_i(\theta_i) \theta_i^x dG_i(\theta_i), \\
\Delta_i(x_i) &= \theta_0 p_i(x_i) - w_i(x_i) = \theta_0 p_i(x_i) - v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1), \\
w_i(x_i) &= \int_{\theta_0} \theta_i p_i(x_i | \theta_i) dG_i(\theta_i) = \frac{h_i(x_i)}{h_i(x_i + 1)} p_i(x_i + 1) \triangleq v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1).
\end{aligned}$$

由(3), Bayes 判决应取为:

$$d_a(\underline{x}) = \{i \mid \Delta_i(x_i) \leq 0\}, \tag{4}$$

其 Bayes 风险为:

$$r^* = r(G, d_a(\underline{x})) = C + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i} I_{[\Delta_i(x_i) \leq 0]} \Delta_i(x_i). \tag{5}$$

实际问题中,通常先验分布 G 未知或部分未知,这就需要借助历史样本提供的先验分布的信息对 $d_a(\underline{x})$ 进行估计,这称为经验 Bayes(EB)方法. EB 方法用于估计和检验问题已有一系列结果,不赘述. Van Ryzin^[1], Huang^[2], Van Ryzin and Susarla^[3] 和 Singh^[4] 分别应用 EB 方法研究了多重判决问题. Gupta and Hsiao^[5], Gupta and Leu^[6] 研究了均匀分布下选择好总体问题. Gupta and Liang^[7, 8] 研究了选择好的和最好的二项总体问题.

§ 2 EB 判决法则及其渐近性态

§ 2.1 EB 判决法则及基本收敛性质

设有历史样本

$$(X_{ij}, \theta_{ij}), i = 1, \dots, k, j = 1, \dots, n \tag{6}$$

它们相互独立,诸 θ 值不可观测. 记 $\underline{X}_i = (X_{ij}, \dots, X_{ik})$, 定义

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{\text{in}}(x_i) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n I_{[x_i]}(X_{ij}), \\
\Delta_{\text{in}}(x_i) &= \theta_0 P_{\text{in}}(x_i) - v_i(x_i) P_{\text{in}}(x_i + 1) \triangleq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n V_{ij}(x_i),
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

其中 $V_{ij}(x_i) = \theta_0 I_{[x_i]}(X_{ij}) - v_i(x_i) I_{[x_i+1]}(X_{ij})$, EB 判决法则取为: $d_{\text{in}}(\underline{x}) = \{i \mid \Delta_{\text{in}}(x_i) \leq 0\}$. 直接计算得 $d_{\text{in}}(\underline{x})$ 的 Bayes 风险为:

$$r_{\text{in}} = r(G, d_{\text{in}}(\underline{x})) = c + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i} P(\Delta_{\text{in}}(x_i) \leq 0) \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}(x_i). \tag{8}$$

因而我们有

$$0 \leq r_s - r^* = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i} \{P(\Delta_i(x_i) \leq 0) - I_{[\Delta_i(x_i) \leq 0]}(x_i)\} \Delta_i(x_i).$$

记 $S_i^+ = \{x_i | \Delta_i(x_i) > 0\}$, $S_i^- = \{x_i | \Delta_i(x_i) < 0\}$, $S_i = S_i^+ \cup S_i^-$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq r_s - r^* &= \sum_{i=1}^k \left\{ \sum_{x_i \in S_i^+} P(\Delta_i(x_i) \leq 0) - \sum_{x_i \in S_i^-} P(\Delta_i(x_i) > 0) \right\} \Delta_i(x_i) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in S_i} P(|\Delta_i(x_i) - \Delta_i(x_i)| \geq |\Delta_i(x_i)|) \cdot |\Delta_i(x_i)|. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由强大数律: $P_n(x_i) \rightarrow p_i(x_i)$, a.s., $n \rightarrow \infty$. 从而 $\Delta_n(x_i) \rightarrow \Delta_i(x_i)$, a.s. 在 $G_i \in \mathcal{F}$ 的条件下,

$$\sum_{x_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)| \leq \theta_0 \sum_{x_i} p_i(x_i) + \sum_{x_i} v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1) = \theta_0 + E\theta_i < +\infty.$$

因此, 由控制收敛定理, 有:

定理 2.1 若 $G_i \in \mathcal{F}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, 则对由(5)和(8)定义的 r^* 和 r_s , 总有 $0 \leq r_s - r^* \rightarrow 0$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时. 令

$$\begin{aligned} E(V_{ij}(x_i)) &= \theta_0 p_i(x_i) - v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1) = \Delta_i(x_i), \\ EV_{ij}^2(x_i) &= \theta_0^2 p_i(x_i) + v_i^2(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1), \\ \sigma_i^2(x_i) &= \text{Var}(V_{ij}(x_i)) = \theta_0^2 p_i(x_i)(1 - p_i(x_i)) + v_i^2(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1)(1 - p_i(x_i + 1)) \\ &\quad + 2\theta_0 v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i) p_i(x_i + 1). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

以下我们以 C 表示一绝对常数, 即使在同一式子中出现, 也可表示不同值. 在需指明某些 C 为同一值时, 我们加注同一足标, 以区别之.

定理 2.2 若对某 $\delta \in (0, 2)$, 存在常数 C 使

$$\sum_{x_i \in S_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} |\sigma_i(x_i)|^\delta \leq C < +\infty, \quad i = 1, \dots, k. \quad (11)$$

则

$$r_s - r^* \leq C n^{-\frac{1}{2}\delta}. \quad (12)$$

证明 在式(9)中用 Markov 不等式和 Jansen 不等式, 有: $r_s - r^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in S_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot E|\Delta_i(x_i) - \Delta_i(x_i)|^\delta \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in S_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot \{E[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (V_{ij}(x_i) - \Delta_i(x_i))^2]^{1/2}\}^\delta = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in S_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot (\frac{1}{n} \sigma_i^2(x_i))^{1/2} \leq C \cdot n^{-\frac{1}{2}},$ (12) 得证.

引理 2.1 令 $g_i(x_i) = \frac{p_i(x_i)}{h_i(x_i)}$, $u_i(x_i) = \frac{g_i(x_i+1)}{g_i(x_i)}$, 则 $u_i(x_i)$ 为 x_i 的单调非降函数, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

证明 由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式:

$$\frac{p_i^2(x_i+1)}{h_i^2(x_i+1)} = \left(\int_{\Theta_i} \beta_i(\theta_i) \theta_i^{x_i+1} dG_i(\theta_i) \right)^2 \leq \int_{\Theta_i} \beta_i(\theta_i) \theta_i^{x_i} dG_i(\theta_i) \cdot \int_{\Theta_i} \beta_i(\theta_i) \theta_i^{x_i+2} dG_i(\theta_i) = \frac{p_i(x_i)}{h_i(x_i)}.$$

$\frac{p_i(x_i+2)}{h_i(x_i+2)}$, 即 $g_i^2(x_i+1) \leq g_i(x_i) \cdot g_i(x_i+2)$, 由此, $u_i(x_i) \leq u_i(x_i+1)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, 即 $u_i(x_i)$ 对 x_i 为单增.

定理 2.2 有如下两个推论:

推论 2.1 如果: i) 存在常数 C , 使 $v_i(x_i) \leq C, u_i(x_i) \leq C$, 对 x_i 充分大时成立;

$$\text{ii)} \sum_{x_i} [\Delta_i(x_i)]^{1-\frac{1}{\delta}} < \infty, \quad 0 < \delta < 2. \text{ 则(12)成立.}$$

证明 $|\Delta_i(x_i)| \leq \theta_0 p_i(x_i) + v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i+1) \leq (\theta_0 + u_i(x_i)) p_i(x_i) \leq C p_i(x_i), \sigma_i^2(x_i) \leq E(V_{ij}^2(x_i)) = \theta_0^2 p_i(x_i) + v_i^2(x_i) p_i(x_i+1) = (\theta_0^2 + v_i(x_i) \cdot u_i(x_i)) p_i(x_i) \leq C p_i(x_i)$, 因此

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} (\sigma_i(x_i))^{\delta} \leq C \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i} p_i^{1-\delta/2}(x_i) < +\infty,$$

此处 \sum' 表示 x_i 从某个充分大的值开始. 由定理 2.2 知(12)成立.

推论 2.2 如果: i) $v_i(x_i) \rightarrow +\infty$, 当 $x_i \rightarrow +\infty$ 时; ii) $\frac{p_i(x_i)}{p_i(x_i+1)} \leq C$, x_i 充分大;

iii) $\sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i} v_i(x_i) \cdot p_i^{1-\delta/2}(x_i+1) < +\infty$. 则(12)成立.

证明 由 i)、ii) 及(10)式: 当 x_i 充分大时, $|\Delta_i(x_i)| \sim v_i(x_i) p_i(x_i+1)$, $\sigma_i^2(x_i) \sim v_i^2(x_i) p_i(x_i+1)$, 因而 $\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot (\sigma_i(x_i))^{\delta} \leq C \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i} v_i(x_i) p_i^{1-\delta/2}(x_i+1) < +\infty$, 故由定理 2.2 得(12)成立.

§ 2.2 $r_n - r^*$ 的精确收敛速度

设 $Z_1(x), \dots, Z_n(x)$ iid $\sim Z(x)$, $EZ(x) = \Delta(x)$, $\text{Var}(z(x)) = \sigma^2(x)$, 定义

$$m_x(t) = E(e^{tx(x)}) \quad \tilde{m}_x(t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} m_x(t),$$

$$\pi^+(x) = p(Z(x) > 0), \quad \pi^-(x) = p(Z(x) < 0).$$

再引入一个记号: 设当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 函数 $\varphi(x)$ 满足 $0 < C_1 \leq \varphi(x) \leq C_2 < +\infty$, 则以 $e^{0(1)}$ 记 $\varphi(x)$ 的渐近界.

定理 2.3 视此处的 $Z_j(x)$ 为(7)式中的 $V_{ij}(x_i)$, 相应的概率记作 $\pi_i^+(x_i)$, $\pi_i^-(x_i)$. 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} r_n - r^* &\geq n \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i^+} \Delta_i(x_i) \pi_i^-(x_i) [1 - \pi_i^+(x_i) - \pi_i^-(x_i)]^{n-1} \\ &- n \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i^+} \Delta_i(x_i) \pi_i^+(x_i) [1 - \pi_i^+(x_i) - \pi_i^-(x_i)]^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

又若

- i) $\Delta_i(x_i) = O(\sigma_i^2(x_i))$, $x_i \rightarrow +\infty$;
- ii) 对某 $\delta > 0$, $m_{x_i}(t)$ 对 $t \in (-\delta, \delta)$ 存在 (x_i 为任一取定的值);
- iii) 对包含原点的某一开区间内的一切 τ , 存在与 x_i, τ 无关的常数 C , 使对一切 x_i , 有 $\tilde{m}_{x_i}(\tau | \Delta_i(x_i) | / \sigma_i^2(x_i)) \leq C \sigma_i^2(x_i)$.

则存在常数 C , 使

$$r_n - r^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_i \in \epsilon_i} |\Delta_i(x_i)| \cdot [1 - C \frac{\Delta_i^2(x_i)}{\sigma_i^2(x_i)}]^n. \quad (13')$$

证明 参见[9]定理2.

该定理的形式启发我们考查形如下式的量:

$$\varphi(n) = \sum_{x \geq 0} f(x) \cdot (1 - g(x))^n, \quad (14)$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的性态, 其中 x 取整数值, $f(x) \geq 0, 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$. 假定 $f(x)$ 可知, 因而 $\varphi(n)$ 总存在.

为了后面的应用, 现引入慢变函数(s. v. f.)的概念, 其详细的讨论见 Feller^[10].

定义 2.1 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的正值函数 $k(t)$, 称为慢变函数, 如果对任 $C > 0$, $\frac{k(cx)}{k(x)} \rightarrow 1$, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ (或 ∞) 时.

定义 2.2 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的正值函数 $k_1(x)$ 称为关于 $k_2(x)$ 为慢变函数, 如果 $\frac{k_1(xk_2(x))}{k_1(x)} \rightarrow 1$,

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ (或 ∞) 时. 慢变函数的例子如 $\ln x, \ln \ln x$ 及其幂次等.

引理 2.2 如果 $f(x) \sim f_1(e^x)e^{-\alpha x}, g(x) = g_1(e^x)e^{-\beta x}$, 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 此处 $\tau, s > 0, f_1, g_1$ 为 s. v. f. 且 f_1, g_1 均关于 $[e^{0(1)}g_1]^{1/\tau}$ 为 s. v. f. 则:

$$g(n) \sim e^{0(1)}f_1(n^{1/\tau}[g_1(n^{1/\tau})]^{-\epsilon/\tau}n^{-s/\tau}), \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (15)$$

证明 参见[9]引理3.

下面的定理给出 $r_s - r^*$ 的精确速度. 由(9), 要讨论 $r_s - r^*$ 的收敛性质, 只需改查 $i=1$ 的情形, 且为简化记号, 略去下标“1”.

定理 2.4 $p(x)$ 如(3), 设其中 $h(x) = h_1(x)x^\gamma (\gamma > -1)$, h_1 为 s. v. f. 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时. 又设对某 $\xi_0 \in (0, 1)$ 及 $\epsilon > 0, G(\xi_0) = 1, G'(\theta)$ 在 $(\xi_0 - \epsilon, \xi_0)$ 存在且 $G'(\theta) \sim G_1(\xi_0 - \theta) \cdot (\xi_0 - \theta)^\delta$, ($\delta > -1$), $x \rightarrow \infty$. 此处 G_1 为 s. v. f. 且 $[G_1(\frac{1}{x})h_1(x)]^\tau, \tau = 1, 2$ 均关于 $[G_1(\frac{1}{x})h_1(x)]^{-1/\ln \xi_0}$ 为 s. v. f. 则: 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $r_s - r^* = e^{0(1)} \cdot n^{-1}$.

证明 首先我们指出, 由[9]引理6知: 在本定理条件下, (3)式中定义的边缘分布

$$p(x) \sim \beta(\xi_0)\Gamma(\delta + 1)h(x)G_1(\frac{1}{x})x^{-(\delta+1)}\delta^{\delta+\delta+1}, \quad (x \rightarrow \infty). \quad (16)$$

又易见:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h(x)}{h(x+1)} &\rightarrow 1, \quad x \rightarrow \infty, \\ \frac{p(x+1)}{p(x)} &\sim \frac{G_1(\frac{1}{x+1})}{G_1(\frac{1}{x})} \cdot (\frac{x+1}{x})^{-(\delta+1)} \cdot \xi_0 \rightarrow \xi_0, \quad (x \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

从而由(10)可看出:

$$\Delta(x) = \theta_0 p(x) - \frac{h(x)}{h(x+1)}p(x+1) \sim Cp(x), \quad (x \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$\sigma^2(x) \sim Cp(x), \quad (x \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$\pi^+(x) = p(V_j(x) > 0) = p(x), \quad \pi^-(x) = p(x+1).$$

(a). 由(13)给出的 $r_s - r^*$ 的下界:

$$f(x) = \Delta(x)\pi^-(x) \sim Cp^2(x), \text{ 或}$$

$$f(x) = \Delta(x)\pi^+(x) \sim Cp^2(x)$$

$$g(x) \sim Cp(x).$$

下界形如 $n\varphi(n-1)$. 取 $f_1(x) = C\beta^2(\xi_0)\Gamma^2(\delta+1)h_1^2(\ln x)G_1^2(\frac{1}{\ln x})\ln^{-2(1+\delta-\nu)}x\xi_0^{2(\delta+1)}$, $g_1(x) = C\beta(\xi_0)\cdot\Gamma(\delta+1)\xi_0^{(\delta+1)}h_1(\ln x)G_1(\frac{1}{\ln x})\cdot\ln^{1+\delta-\nu}x$, 则有

$$f(x) \sim f_1(e^x) \cdot e^{-sx}, \quad s = -2\ln\xi_0; \\ g(x) \sim g_1(e^x) \cdot e^{-sx}, \quad s = -\ln\xi_0.$$

易知, 定理中的条件保证了引理 2.2 中的条件满足, 因而由引理 2.2, $\varphi(n-1) \sim e^{O(1)}(n-1)^{-2}$. 故

$$r_s - r^* \geq e^{O(1)}n^{-1}.$$

(b). 由(13')给出 $r_s - r^*$ 的上界.

直接验证可知定理 2.3 中条件 i)~iii) 满足, 因而 $r_s - r^*$ 有如(13')所示的上界. 对应于 $\varphi(n)$ 的表达式, 这时, $f(x) = |\Delta(x)| \sim Cp(x)$, $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时;

$$g(x) = C \frac{\Delta^2(x)}{\sigma^2(x)} \sim Cp(x), \quad x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时.}$$

类似(a)款的证明过程并参照(15)式可得:

$$r_s - r^* \leq e^{O(1)}n^{-1}.$$

综上, 定理得证.

§ 3 θ_0 未知的情形

如 § 1 所述, 当 θ_0 未知时, π_0 中也同样需进行抽样, 这时, 在(6)中的历史样本中, $i=0, 1, \dots, k$. Bayes 判决 $\tilde{d}_a(\underline{x})$ 仍如(4)式, 其中

$$\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i) = w_0(x_0)p_i(x_i) - w_i(x_i)p_0(x_0) = v_0(x_0)p_0(x_0+1)p_i(x_i) - v_i(x_i)p_i(x_i+1)p_0(x_0), \quad (17)$$

$$\tilde{A}_m(x_0, x_i) = w_0(x_0)p_m(x_i) - w_m(x_i)p_{0m}(x_0) \triangleq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n U_{jl}^{(i)}(x_0, x_i), \quad (18)$$

其中,

$$U_{jl}^{(i)}(x_0, x_i) = v_0(x_0)I_{[x_j]}(X_{ij})I_{[x_0+1]}(X_{il}) - v_i(x_i)I_{[x_i+1]}(X_{ij})I_{[x_0]}(X_{il}). \\ \tilde{d}_a(\underline{x}) = \{i | \tilde{A}_m(x_0, x_i) \leq 0\}.$$

Bayes 风险分别为:

$$\tilde{r}^* = r(G, \tilde{d}_a(\underline{x})) = C + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_0} \sum_{x_i} I_{[\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i) \leq 0]}(x_0, x_i) \cdot \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i). \quad (19)$$

$$\tilde{r}_s = C + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_0} \sum_{x_i} p(\tilde{A}_m(x_0, x_i) \leq 0) \cdot \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i). \quad (20)$$

$$0 \leq \tilde{r}_s - \tilde{r}^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_0 \in \gamma_0} \sum_{x_i \in \gamma_i} p(|\tilde{A}_m(x_0, x_i) - \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)| \geq |\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|) \cdot |\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|. \quad (21)$$

$$EU_{jl}^{(i)}(x_0, x_i) = \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i).$$

$$EU_{jl}^{(i)2}(x_0, x_i) = v_0^2(x_0)p_0(x_0+1)p_i(x_i) + v_i^2(x_i)p_0(x_0)p_i(x_i+1) \triangleq \delta_i^2(x_0, x_i). \quad (22)$$

定理 3.1 若对某 $\delta \in (0, 2)$, 存在常数 C , 使

$$\sum_{x_0 \in s_0} \sum_{x_i \in s_i} |\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot [\delta_i(x_0, x_i)]^\delta \leq C < +\infty, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k, \quad (23)$$

则：

$$\tilde{r}_n - \tilde{r}^* \leq C \cdot n^{-\frac{1}{2}\delta}. \quad (24)$$

证明 以 E^* 表示在固定 (X_{01}, \dots, X_{0n}) 下的条件期望，与定理 2.2 证明一样，有：

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{r}_n - \tilde{r}^* &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_0 \in s_0} \sum_{x_i \in s_i} |\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot \{E|\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i) - \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|^2\}^{\delta/2} \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x_0 \in s_0} \sum_{x_i \in s_i} |\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i)|^{1-\delta} \cdot (I + II)^{\delta/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} I &= E(\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i) - E^*\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i))^2 \\ &= E(D^*[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (v_0(x_0)p_{0n}(x_0+1)I_{[x_j]}(X_{ij}) - v_i(x_i)p_{0n}(x_0)I_{[x_i+1]}(X_{ij}))])^2 \\ &\leq E\{\frac{1}{n} E^*[v_0(x_0)p_{0n}(x_0+1)I_{[x_i]}(X_{ij}) - v_i(x_i)p_{0n}(x_0)I_{[x_i+1]}(X_{ij})]^2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} E(v_0^2(x_0)p_{0n}^2(x_0+1)p_i(x_i) + v_i^2(x_i)p_{0n}^2(x_0)p_i(x_i+1)) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \delta_i^2(x_0, x_i). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

最后一个不等式用到： $E p_{0n}^2(x_0) \leq E p_{0n}(x_0) = p_0(x_0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} II &= E(E^*\tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i) - \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i))^2 \\ &= E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [v_0(x_0)p_i(x_i)I_{[x_0+1]}(X_{01}) - v_i(x_i) \cdot p_i(x_i+1)I_{[x_0]}(X_{01})] - \tilde{A}_i(x_0, x_i))^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} E[v_0(x_0)p_i(x_i)I_{[x_0+1]}(X_{01}) - v_i(x_i)p_i(x_i+1)I_{[x_0]}(X_{01})]^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \delta_i^2(x_0, x_i). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将 (26)、(27) 代入 (25)，即得 (24). 证毕.

本定理也有与定理 2.2 类似的两个推论，不细述。

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