

逐步 I 型区间删失数据下的参数估计

任 瑞, 周秀轻

(南京师范大学数学科学学院, 江苏 南京 210046)

[摘要] 针对逐步 I 型区间删失数据, 用 EM 算法确定参数的极大似然估计, 根据缺失信息原则计算出了 MLE 的渐近协方差, 并在该数据下证明了 MLE 的相合性和渐近正态性.

[关键词] 逐步 I 删失数据, EM 算法, 缺失信息原则, 相合性, 渐近正态性

[中图分类号] O212.3 [文献标志码] A [文章编号] 1001-4616(2011)03-0007-06

Parameter Estimations Under Progressive Type-I Interval Censoring

Ren Rui, Zhou Xiuqing

(School of Mathematical Sciences, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210046, China)

Abstract: EM algorithm are used to obtain the maximum likelihood estimates of parameters when the data are progressively type-I interval censoring. The consistency and asymptotic of the MLE are proved and asymptotic covariances are computed by means of the missing information principle.

Key words: progressively type-I interval censoring, EM algorithm, missing information principle, consistency, asymptotic normality

在工业寿命检验和医疗生存分析中, 通常有个体在失效或死亡之前丢失、撤离或者仅知道个体的寿命在某一区间内的情况, 这样得到的样本为删失样本. 最常见的删失有 I 型删失、II 型删失、逐步删失等. 有许多学者曾研究过删失样本的统计问题, Ng, Chan^[1] 用 EM 算法估计逐步删失样本下的参数, 并给出了 MLE 的渐近方差和协方差; Balakrishnan^[2] 讨论了在逐步 II 型删失数据下最大似然估计的渐近性质, 基于逐步 II 型删失样本证明了 MLE 的相合性和渐近正态性.

逐步 I 型区间删失是一种更复杂的删失方式, 假定取 n 个产品进行寿命试验, 它们的真实寿命为 X_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是独立同分布的, 密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$, 分布函数为 $F(x; \theta)$, 试验在 $t_0 = 0$ 时开始, 在预先指定的 m 个时刻 $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m$ 时进行观察, 在第 i 个观察时刻 t_i 时发现 d_i 个个体在 $(t_{i-1}, t_i]$ 内失效, 同时有 R_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 个个体随机地从试验中删失掉. 由于在 t_i 时仍存活的个体数 S_i 是随机变量, 且应有 $R_i < S_i$, 为此我们可以指定 $R_i = [p_i s_i]$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), 其中 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{m-1}, p_m$ 是预先给定的常数, 满足 $0 < p_i < 1$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$, $p_m = 1$.

我们可以观察到逐步 I 型区间删失数据 $\{(d_i, R_i, t_i) | i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 其中 d_i 和 R_i 满足 $a_j = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (d_j + R_j) = n$. 记 $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m)$, $\mathbf{R} = (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m)$, $\mathbf{T} = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m)$, 则我们有似然函数^[3]

$$L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) = c \prod_{i=1}^m [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})]^{d_i} [1 - F(t_i)]^{R_i}. \quad (1)$$

Chen^[4] 介绍了在逐步 I 型区间删失下广义指数分布的参数的最大似然估计法、矩估计法和概率点法, 且通过做模拟求均方误差和偏差比较了这些估计方法, 但是没有给出这些估计的性质. 本文主要基于逐步 I 型区间删失样本进行研究, 在不要求总体的具体分布形式的条件下, 首先用 EM 算法给出了未知参数的估计, 并根据缺失信息原则计算出 MLE 的渐近协方差; 然后证明了在单参数情况下 MLE 的相合性和渐近正

收稿日期: 2010-10-11.

通讯联系人: 周秀轻, 博士, 副教授, 研究方向: 生存分析. E-mail: zhouxuqing@njnu.edu.cn

态性.

1 EM 算法及 MLE 的渐进协方差

逐步 I 型区间删失模型的问题也是不完全数据问题的一种,适合用 EM 算法获得参数的极大似然估计. 我们把 $Y_{ij}(j = 1, 2, \dots, d_i)$ 记为区间 $(t_{i-1}, t_i]$ 内失效个体的寿命, $Z_{ik}(k = 1, 2, \dots, R_i)$ 记为在 t_i 时删失掉的个体的寿命, 并记 $Y_i = (Y_{i1}, Y_{i2}, \dots, Y_{id_i})$, $Z_i = (Z_{i1}, Z_{i2}, \dots, Z_{iR_i})$, $Y = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m\}$, $Z = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_m\}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$). 则 Y 和 Z 的真实值不能被观察到, 可认为是缺失数据. 完全数据 X 对应的似然函数为

$$f_X(x; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta), \quad (2)$$

然而算法的 E 步需要计算 $E[f_X(x, \theta_{h+1} | \theta_h)]$, 这就需要计算 Y 和 Z 在逐步 I 型区间删失条件下的期望. 因此为了实施 EM 算法, 需要确定在逐步 I 型区间删失的情况下 Y 和 Z 的条件期望及参数的初始值.

定理 1 在逐步 I 型区间删失条件下, Y_{ij}, Z_{ik} 的条件密度分别为:

$$f(y_{ij} | \theta, t_{i-1} < y_{ij} < t_i) = \frac{f(y_{ij}; \theta)}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})}, \quad (3)$$

$$f(z_{ik} | \theta, t_i < z_{ik}) = \frac{f(z_{ik}; \theta)}{1 - F(t_i)}, \quad (4)$$

且 (Y, Z) 的各分量是相互独立的.

证明 完全样本被观察到的联合概率密度函数为: $\prod_{i=1}^m \left[\prod_{j=1}^{d_i} f(y_{ij}; \theta) \prod_{k=1}^{R_i} f(z_{ik}; \theta) \right]$.

逐步 I 型区间删失数据被观察到的概率为: $\prod_{i=1}^m \{ [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})]^{d_i} [1 - F(t_i)]^{R_i} \}$.

则在逐步 I 型区间删失条件下 Y 和 Z 的条件联合概率密度为:

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{d_i} \left[\frac{f(y_{ij}; \theta)}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} \right] \prod_{k=1}^{R_i} \left[\frac{f(z_{ik}; \theta)}{1 - F(t_i)} \right] \right\}.$$

再利用分解定理, 我们的定理得证.

由上述定理我们可以求得 Y 和 Z 的条件期望. 进行 M 步时, 把在 EM 算法的第 $h+1$ 次迭代中使 $f_X(x, \theta | \theta_h)$ 达到最大的 θ 值记为 θ_{h+1} . θ 的 MLE 估计可通过重复计算 E 步和 M 步直到 θ_h 收敛得到. 初始值 $\theta^{(0)}$ 通过假设 $y_{ij} = t_{i-1} (j = 1, 2, \dots, d_i)$, $z_{ik} = t_i (k = 1, 2, \dots, R_i)$ 求得.

当样本容量 n 充分大时, 记 $a_1 = F(t_1)$, $b_1 = (1 - a_1)p_1$, $a_i = (1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} b_j) \frac{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})}{1 - F(t_{i-1})}$, $b_i = (1 - \sum_{j=1}^i a_j - \sum_{j=1}^i b_j)p_i (i = 2, 3, \dots, m)$. 则易证 $\sum_{i=1}^m (a_i + b_i) = 1$, 且 $\frac{d_i}{n} \xrightarrow{p} a_i, \frac{R_i}{n} \xrightarrow{p} b_i$, 其中 “ \xrightarrow{p} ” 表示依概率收敛, a_i, b_i 为确定的正常数.

用 EM 算法求解不完全数据问题中的极大似然估计时, Louis^[5] 给出了一提取观察信息矩阵的程序. 即 观察信息 = 完全信息 - 缺失信息, 这一程序称为缺失信息准则. 我们使用这一准则计算在逐步 I 型区间删失情形下 MLE 的渐进协方差.

首先完全信息为

$$I_X(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 f_X(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right], \quad (5)$$

由定理 1 类似于 [1] 中的解法我们容易求得缺失信息为

$$I_{YZ}(\theta) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ na_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2 f_{y_i}(y_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] + nb_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2 f_{z_i}(z_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \right\}, \quad (6)$$

因此观察信息为

$$I(\theta) = I_X(\theta) - I_{YZ}(\theta), \quad (7)$$

θ 的 MLE 的渐进协方差为 $I^{-1}(\hat{\theta})$.

2 极大似然估计的相合性与渐近正态性

极大似然估计的相合性与渐进正态性的证明与 [2] 有相同的思路, 假设 θ 是单参数. 下面所涉及到的 I 都为非退化区间, 先给定一些条件:

A1: 对几乎所有 x , $\frac{\partial^i \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i}$ 存在且 $\left| \frac{\partial^i \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \right| \leq G_i^*(x)$, 其中 $G_i^*(x)$ 满足对某常数 K 和 δ 及任

$\theta \in I$ 有 $\int |G_i^*(x)|^{1+\delta} f(x; \theta) dx \leq K, i = 1, 2, 3$.

A2: 对任一 $\theta \in I$ 有 $\left| \frac{\partial^i f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \right| \leq G_i(x)$, 其中 $\int G_i(x) dx < \infty, i = 1, 2, 3$.

A3: 对任一 $\theta \in I$ 有 $\left| \frac{1}{1 - F(x; \theta)} \right| \leq \eta(x), \left| \frac{1}{F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)} \right| \leq \eta_i(x), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 其中 $\int \eta(x) f(x; \theta) dx < M, \int \eta_i(x) f(x; \theta) dx < M_i, M$ 和 M_i 为正常数.

A4: 对任一 $\theta \in I$ 有 $\gamma^2 = \int \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right]^2 f(x; \theta) dx < \gamma^2 < +\infty$.

注 方差已知, 均值未知的正态分布满足以上条件.

为证明极大似然估计的相合性, 还需以下引理.

引理 1 假设条件 A2, A3 成立, 则存在一可积函数 $T(x)$ ($\int T(x) dx < \infty$) 和一正常数 Q (与 θ 无关),

有 $\frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) \right| \leq T(x), E[T(x)] \leq Q$.

证明 类似于 [2] 中引理 1 的证明过程, 由 (1) 式我们有

$$\frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ d_i \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)] \right| + R_i \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln [1 - F(t_i; \theta)] \right| \right\}.$$

在条件 A3 下,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)] \right| &= \left| \frac{\frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)]}{F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. 3 \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)] \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)]}{(F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta))^2} + 2 \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)] \right)^3}{(F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta))^3} \right| \leq \\ &\quad \left[\left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} F(t_i; \theta) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} F(t_{i-1}; \theta) \right| \right] \eta_i(x) + \\ &\quad 3 \left[\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F(t_i; \theta) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F(t_{i-1}; \theta) \right| \right] \left[\left| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} F(t_i; \theta) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} F(t_{i-1}; \theta) \right| \right] \eta_i^2(x) + \\ &\quad 2 \left[\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F(t_i; \theta) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F(t_{i-1}; \theta) \right| \right]^3 \eta_i^3(x). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

根据条件 A2 和拉格朗日控制收敛定理, 可知

$$\frac{\partial^i}{\partial \theta^i} F(t_i; \theta) = \frac{\partial^i}{\partial \theta^i} \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} \frac{\partial^i}{\partial \theta^i} f(x; \theta) dx, i = 1, 2, 3.$$

因此式 (8) 中不等式右边的项可以转化为

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_i} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_{i-1}} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} f(x) dx \right| \right] \eta_i(x) + \\ &3 \left[\left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_{i-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x) dx \right| \right] \left[\left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_{i-1}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f(x) dx \right| \right] \eta_i^2(x) + \\ &2 \left[\left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_{i-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x) dx \right| \right]^3 \eta_i^3(x) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \int G_3(x) dx \eta_i(x) + 12 \int G_1(x) dx \int G_2(x) dx \eta_i^2(x) + 2 \int G_1(x) dx^3 \eta_i^3(x).$$

记

$$\varphi(x) = 2 \int G_3(x) dx \eta_i(x) + 12 \int G_1(x) dx \int G_2(x) dx \eta_i^2(x) + 2 \int G_1(x) dx^3 \eta_i^3(x),$$

则

$$\left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln [F(t_i; \theta) - F(t_{i-1}; \theta)] \right| \leq \varphi(x).$$

再由条件 A2, A3, 可知 $E[\varphi(x)] \leq M^*$ ($M^* > 0$ 且与 θ 无关). 同理, 我们可以证得存在 $\omega(x)$ 满足

$$\left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \ln [1 - F(t_i; \theta)] \right| \leq \omega(x).$$

$E[\omega(x)] \leq N^*$ ($N^* > 0$ 且与 θ 无关). 令 $T(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m [d_i \varphi(x) + R_i \omega(x)]$, 引理得证.

定理 2 如果条件 A1 ~ A4 满足, 那么若似然方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ d_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + R_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} = 0 \quad (9)$$

有解 θ_n , 则 $\theta_n \rightarrow \theta_0$, 其中 θ_0 为真实参数.

证明 由泰勒展式和引理 1, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} + \frac{(\theta - \theta_0)}{n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta; \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta (\theta - \theta_0)^2 T(x) = B_0 + B_1 (\theta - \theta_0) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta (\theta - \theta_0)^2 B_2, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 $|\Delta| < 1$.

下面我们只需证明 $B_0 \rightarrow 0$, $B_1 \rightarrow -\zeta_1^2$, $B_2 \rightarrow \zeta_2$ 即可, 其中 ζ_1^2, ζ_2 为常量.

首先考虑 B_0 . 在逐步 I 型区间删失样本下, 因为 $\frac{d_i}{n} \xrightarrow{p} a_i, \frac{R_i}{n} \xrightarrow{p} b_i$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ d_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + R_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \rightarrow \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}. \end{aligned}$$

又由前一节所提到的缺失信息原则及 [2] 中定理 1, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_i; \theta) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^{d_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y_{ij}; \theta) + \sum_{k=1}^{R_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(z_{ik}; \theta) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \rightarrow \\ &\quad E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_i; \theta) \right] - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$B_0 \rightarrow - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}.$$

所以 $B_0 \rightarrow 0$.

下面证明 $B_1 \rightarrow -\zeta_1^2$. 一方面

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ d_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + R_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \rightarrow \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + b_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + b_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}.$$

另一方面根据缺失信息原则

$$B_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x_i; \theta) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^{d_i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(y_{ij}; \theta) + \sum_{k=1}^{R_i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(z_{ik}; \theta) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \rightarrow$$

$$E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right] - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}.$$

记 $\beta = E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right] - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}$. 所以应有 $\alpha = \beta$. 由

条件 A2 ~ A4 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] = \frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})]}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} - \left\{ E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\}^2, \quad (11)$$

$$E \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [f(Y_{i1}; \theta)] \right\} = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f(y; \theta)}{f(y; \theta)} \frac{f(y; \theta)}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} dy - \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y; \theta) \right]^2 \frac{f(y; \theta)}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} dy =$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})]}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} - \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y; \theta) \right]^2 \frac{f(y; \theta)}{F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})} dy. \quad (12)$$

从式(11) (12) 知

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] = E \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [f(Y_{i1}; \theta)] \right\} + \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right].$$

同理有

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] = E \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln [f(Z_{i1}; \theta)] \right\} + \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right].$$

那么我们容易得出

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \right\},$$

所以

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \right\} =$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \gamma^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \right\}.$$

从条件 A₃ A₄ 可知 $\text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y_{i1}; \theta) \right] < \gamma^2$, $\text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(z_{i1}; \theta) \right] < \gamma^2$ 是有界的且与 θ 无关, 所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ a_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] + b_i \text{var} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right\} \rightarrow \Lambda, \quad (13)$$

Λ 为一有界常数. 令 $\zeta_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma^2 - \Lambda)$, 则 $B_1 \rightarrow -\zeta_1^2$.

应用引理 1 可类似证明 $B_2 \xrightarrow{p} \zeta_2$, ζ_2 为一常数. 定理得证.

下面证明 MLE 的渐近正态性.

定理 3 如果条件 A1 ~ A4 满足, 且似然方程(9)有解 $\hat{\theta}_n$, 则 $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \gamma^2 + \Lambda)$.

证明 由(10) 式知

$$\zeta_1 \sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\zeta_1} B_0}{-\frac{B_1}{\zeta_1^2} - \frac{\Delta}{2\zeta_1^2} B_2(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\zeta_1 \sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ d_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})] + R_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln [1 - F(t_i)] \right\} / - \frac{B_1}{\zeta_1^2} - \frac{\Delta}{2\zeta_1^2} B_2 (\hat{\theta} - \theta_0), \quad (14)$$

容易看出式(14)的分母收敛到1,所以我们只需证明分子是渐近服从均值为0的正态分布.

$$\sqrt{n}B_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_i; \theta) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^{d_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y_{ij}; \theta) + \sum_{k=1}^{R_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(z_{ik}; \theta) \right] \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0}.$$

首先 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_i; \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \gamma^2)$ [6], 又由条件 A1, A3 知 $E \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) - E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Y_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right|^3$, $E \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) - E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(Z_{i1}; \theta) \right] \right|^3$ 是有界的且与 θ 无关. 所以由(13)式、[2]中定理3和定理5可知

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^{d_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(y_{ij}; \theta) + \sum_{k=1}^{R_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(z_{ik}; \theta) \right] \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, A),$$

再利用 Slutsky's 定理, 定理得证.

[参考文献]

- [1] Ng H K T, Chan P S, Balakrishnan N. Estimation of parameters from progressively censored data using EM algorithm [J]. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 2002, 39: 371-386.
- [2] Lin Chientai, Balakrishnan N. Asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators based on progressive Type-II censoring [J]. Metrika, 2010-03-25. Online First.
- [3] Aggarwala R. Progressively interval censoring: Some mathematical results with application to inference [J]. Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods, 2001, 30: 1921-1935.
- [4] Chen D G, Lio Y L. Parameter estimations for generalized exponential distribution under progressive type-I interval censoring [J]. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 2010, 54: 1581-1591.
- [5] Louis T A. Finding the observed information matrix when using the EM algorithm [J]. R Stat Soc Series B, 1982, 44: 226-233.
- [6] Cramér H. Mathematical Methods of Statistics [M]. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1946.

[责任编辑:丁 蓉]