

对数正态分布参数的最大似然估计*

李 斌

(盐城工学院学生处, 江苏 盐城 224003)

摘 要 对数正态分布是工程、医学、生物学中常见的分布之一。讨论分组数据情况下, 对数正态分布参数的最大似然估计, 给出分布函数似然方程组解的唯一性的一种证明方法。

关键词 对数正态分布; 参数; 最大似然估计

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在对不完全数据进行研究中, 许多文章讨论了不完全数据在参数模型下的估计问题。本文试图通过对分组数据情况下对数正态分布参数的最大似然估计的讨论, 给出分布函数似然方程组解的唯一性的又一证明方法。

设 X 服从对数正态分布, 分布函数

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma u}} e^{-\frac{(\ln u - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} du & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad \sigma > 0, \mu \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

分布密度

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma t}} e^{-\frac{(\ln t - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & t > 0 \\ 0 & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

将 $(0, +\infty)$ 分成 q 个小区间: $(a_{i-1}, a_i]$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, q$), 以 n_i 表示几个个体中实际值属于 $(a_{i-1}, a_i]$ 的个数, 则 Y 的分布为 $\psi(i, \mu, \sigma) = \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} f(t) dt \triangleq \psi(i)$

似然函数为
$$L = \prod_{i=1}^q [\psi(i)]^{n_i} \quad \ln L = \sum_{i=1}^q n_i \ln \psi(i, \mu, \sigma)$$

似然方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

先讨论似然方程组(1)的解存在性, 只需证明下列结论:

①如果 $n_{i_0} > 0, 1 < i_0 < q$, 则 $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\mu \in R} \ln L = -\infty$ (2)

②又若 $n_{j_0} > 0, 1 < j_0 < q, |j_0 - i_0| > 1$, 则 $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\mu \in R} \ln L = -\infty$ (3)

因为 $\exists n_{i_0} > 0, 1 < i_0 < q$, 所以 $\ln L \leq \ln \psi(i_0, \mu, \sigma)$, 这是因为 $0 \leq \psi(i, \mu, \sigma) \leq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, q$ (4)

令 $R = \frac{1}{\sigma} (\ln a_{i_0-1} - \mu), S = \frac{1}{\sigma} (\ln a_{i_0} - \mu)$

则 $\psi(i_0, \mu, \sigma) = \int_R^S \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$

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作者简介: 李斌(1962-), 男, 江苏盐城人, 盐城工学院讲师, 从事概率统计、拓朴研究。

$$\frac{\partial \psi(i_0)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial \psi(i_0)}{\partial S} \cdot \frac{\partial S}{\partial \mu} + \frac{\partial \psi(i_0)}{\partial R} \cdot \frac{\partial R}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \left[e^{-\frac{(\ln a_{i_0} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - e^{-\frac{(\ln a_{i_0-1} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right]$$

$$\text{取 } \mu^* = \frac{1}{2} (\ln a_{i_0} + \ln a_{i_0-1})$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial \ln \psi(i_0)}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\mu^*} = \frac{1}{\psi(i_0)} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi(i_0)}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\mu^*} = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial^2 \ln \psi(i_0)}{\partial \mu^2} < 0, \text{ 所以 } \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} \ln \psi(i_0, \mu, \sigma) = \ln \psi(i_0, \mu^*, \sigma)$$

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} \ln \psi(i_0, \mu^*, \sigma) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} \ln \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln t - \mu^*)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = -\infty$$

所以(2)成立。

$$\text{又因为 } n_{i_0} > 0, n_{j_0} > 0, \ln L_n \leq \ln \psi(i_0, \mu, \sigma) + \ln \psi(j_0, \mu, \sigma) = \ln [\psi(i_0) \psi(j_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln [\psi(i_0) \psi(j_0)]}{\partial \mu} &= \frac{1}{\psi(i_0)} \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \frac{\ln t - \mu}{\sigma^2} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{\psi(j_0)} \int_{a_{j_0-1}}^{a_{j_0}} \frac{\ln t - \mu}{\sigma^2} f(t) dt = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sigma^2 \psi(i_0) \psi(j_0)} \left[\psi(j_0) \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \ln t f(t) dt + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \psi(i_0) \int_{a_{j_0-1}}^{a_{j_0}} \ln t f(t) dt - 2\mu \psi(i_0) \psi(j_0) \right] \triangleq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \bar{\mu}^* = \frac{1}{2\psi(i_0)\psi(j_0)} \left[\psi(i_0) \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \ln t f(t) dt + \psi(j_0) \int_{a_{j_0-1}}^{a_{j_0}} \ln t f(t) dt \right]$$

根据积分第一中值定理, $\exists \xi_{i_0} \in (a_{i_0-1}, a_{i_0}), \xi_{j_0} \in (a_{j_0-1}, a_{j_0})$, 使得

$$\int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \ln t f(t) dt = \ln \xi_{i_0} \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} f(t) dt = \ln \xi_{i_0} \psi(i_0) \quad \int_{a_{j_0-1}}^{a_{j_0}} \ln t f(t) dt = \ln \xi_{j_0} \psi(j_0)$$

$$\text{所以 } \bar{\mu}^* = \frac{\ln \xi_{i_0} + \ln \xi_{j_0}}{2}, \frac{\partial \ln [\psi(i_0) \psi(j_0)]}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\bar{\mu}^*} = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial^2 \ln [\psi(i_0) \psi(j_0)]}{\partial \mu^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \ln \psi(i_0)}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln \psi(j_0)}{\partial \mu^2} < 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} [\ln \psi(i_0) + \ln \psi(j_0)] = \ln [\psi(i_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma) \psi(j_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma)]$$

$$\text{由于 } |i_0 - j_0| > 1 \text{ 所以 } \bar{\mu}^* \in (a_{i_0-1}, a_{i_0}) \text{ 或 } \bar{\mu}^* \in (a_{j_0-1}, a_{j_0})$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \ln [\psi(i_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma) \psi(j_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma)] =$$

$$\ln \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \int_{a_{i_0-1}}^{a_{i_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln t - \bar{\mu}^*)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt \int_{a_{j_0-1}}^{a_{j_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln t - \bar{\mu}^*)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = -\infty$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} \ln L \leq \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} [\ln \psi(i_0, \mu, \sigma) + \ln \psi(j_0, \mu, \sigma)] = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \ln [\psi(i_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma) \psi(j_0, \bar{\mu}^*, \sigma)] = -\infty$$

即(3)成立。

(2)、(3)表明, 由于 $\ln L$ 不恒等于 $-\infty$, 只在存在 $n_{i_0} > 0, n_{j_0} > 0, 1 < i_0, j_0 < q, |i_0 - j_0| > 1$, 似然方

程组(1)一定有解。

为证明解的唯一性, 不妨给出如下引理。

引理: 设 $g(x)$ 是密度函数, $\ln g(x)$ 关于 x 严格凹

$$G(u, v) = \int_u^v g(x) dx, v > u$$

$$\text{则 Hessian 矩阵 } H(\ln G) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial u^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial u \partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial u \partial v} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial v^2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 负定。}$$

证明:记 $f = \ln G, h = \frac{g'}{g}$, 分 3 种情况讨论

(1) $g'(u) \leq 0, g'(v) < 0$ 时, 如 $g'(u) = 0$, 结论显然成立, 否则由于 $\ln g(x)$ 严格凹, $\forall u \leq y \leq v$

$$0 > h(u) > h(v) = \frac{\partial \ln g(v)}{\partial v} \quad (5)$$

$$h(u) \geq h(y) \geq h(v)$$

由凹函数的性质, $\forall x \neq y$

$$g(x) < g(y)e^{h(y)(x-y)}$$

在 (w, z) 上对 x 积分 $G(w, z) < g(y)[e^{h(y)(z-y)} - e^{h(y)(w-y)}]/h(y)$

$$\text{令 } y = w = u, z = v \quad G(u, v) < \frac{g(y)}{h(y)}(e^{h(y)(v-u)} - 1)$$

$$\text{由 } h(u) < 0, \text{ 知 } 0 < e^{h(u)(v-u)} < 1 \quad G(u, v) < -\frac{g(u)}{h(u)} = -\frac{[g(u)]^2}{g'(u)} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left[-\frac{1}{G}g(u) \right] = -\frac{1}{G} \left\{ \frac{[g(u)]^2}{G} + g'(u) \right\} < 0$$

$$\text{由 } g'(v) < 0 \text{ 知 } \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[\frac{g(v)}{G} \right] = -\frac{[g(v)]^2}{G^2} + \frac{g'(v)}{G} < 0$$

$$\text{由 (6) 知 } G(u, v) + \frac{g(u)}{h(u)} < 0$$

$$\text{即 } h(u)G(u, v) + g(u) > 0$$

$$h(v)h(u)G(u, v) + h(v)g(u) < 0$$

$$\text{又 } h(u)g(v) > 0$$

$$\text{所以 } h(u)g(v) - h(v)h(u)G - h(v)g(u) > 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial v^2} - \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln G}{\partial u \partial v} \right]^2 = \frac{g(u)g(v)}{G^3} [h(u)g(v) - h(v)h(u)G - h(v)g(u)] > 0$$

所以 $H(\ln G)$ 负定。

(2) $g'(u) > 0, g'(v) < 0$

(3) $g'(u) > 0, g'(v) \geq 0$, 类似可证。

下证分组数据情形下对数正态分布似然函数 Hessian 矩阵是负定的:

$$\text{令 } d_j = \ln a_j, \alpha = \frac{1}{\sigma}, \beta = \frac{\mu}{\sigma}, j = i-1, i$$

$$u = \alpha d_{i-1} - \beta, v = \alpha d_i - \beta$$

$$\text{则 } \phi(i) = \int_v^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$\text{根据引理: } H(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial u^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial u \partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial u \partial v} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 负定。}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = d_{i-1} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \alpha^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} = d_i \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \alpha^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 0$$

$$H(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial \alpha^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi(i)}{\partial \beta^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{i-1} & d_i \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} H(u, v) \begin{bmatrix} d_{i-1} & d_i \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}'$$

$H(u, v)$ 负定, 从而 $\ln L_n$ 的 Hessian 矩阵负定。由此(1)的解唯一。

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3 砌体裂缝的处理

对于建筑物由于温差原因或不均匀沉降而产生的裂缝,一般需待2~3年使其基本稳定后,视其位置按不同情况作不同方法的处理。若砖墙沿板缝位置出现的细微裂缝(小于0.2 mm)不危及结构安全时,只作表面处理,否则宜采用浆充填缝隙;如裂缝宽度及长度严重,墙体裂缝可以内外看出时,必须区别对待,采取不同的处理方法。对于因温差出现的裂缝可以采用以下的方法:(1)剔缝埋入钢筋法。在裂缝处隔四皮砖剔开一道砖缝,每边长50 cm,深4.5 cm,各埋入一根 ϕ_6 冷轧带肋螺纹钢,用M10水泥砂浆灌缝。采用此法应注意不要在墙体两侧剔同一条缝,且必须错开1~2缝,加固好一面,砂浆达到一定的强度后再处理另一面,且应注意浇水养护。(2)钢筋网片法。沿裂缝方向将其两侧各30 cm的粉刷层小心铲除,清理干净、洒水潮湿,用水泥钉将 ϕ_6 冷轧带

肋钢筋焊接成的网片钉在砖墙上(网片宽度60 cm);用1:2.5的干硬性的水泥砂浆分两次粉刷抹平,第二次抹灰宜在第一次抹灰7~8成干后进行,并作好必要的养护工作且恢复至原来的饰面。(3)埋预制混凝土块联接法。(4)抹混凝土薄层板联接法。(5)拆除重砌法等方法。对于因地基不均匀沉降而出现裂缝的建筑物可根据其地基沉降的稳定情况进行加固,如对地基采用注浆加固、上部结构采用梁柱内外加固;局部拆除重砌、配制钢筋网片外包细石混凝土,采用钢筋混凝土套箍,在砌体中增配钢筋等都会取得有效的加固效果。

4 结束语

针对砖混房屋因温差和地基的不均匀沉降而造成的裂缝进行仔细分析,找出其不同的原因对症下药,可以有效地预防裂缝的产生,当裂缝产生时及时采取相应的有效措施,就可以保证工程质量达到较理想的效果。

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The Reason and Precaution of Summering Cracking

Meng Xiao¹⁾ Yang Jianwei²⁾

- (1)Department of Constroction Engineering of Yancheng Institute of Technology, Jiangsu Yancheng 224003, PRC)
(2)Construction Designing institute of Pizhou, Jiangsu Pizhou 221300, PRC

Abstract Masonry crack is the main question about project engineering quality. It not only effects the aesthetic of architecture, but also do harm to the architecture's structure safety. In this paper author based on analysis the reason of masonry crack, that give the different preventive measure and treatment way of all kinds of crack.

Keywords temperature difference crack; unequal settlement crack; preventive measures

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The Most Seeming Estimation of Parameter of Logarithmic Normal Distribution

Li Bin

(The Students Department of Yancheng Institute of Technology, Yancheng 224003, PRC)

Abstract Logarithmic normal distribution is one of common distributions in engineering, medical science and biology, This article aims at discussing the most seeming estimation of parameter of logarithmic normal distribution under the conditions of group data, and gives the only certification method of how to solve seeming equation groups of distribution function.

Keywords Logarithmic normal distribution; parametar; the most seeming estimation