

Stein's identity in one dimension (1)

Stein's unbiased risk estimator

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$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad f(x) : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, \quad E|f(X)| < \infty, \quad E|f'(X)| < \infty$$

Stein's identity:

$$E[(X - \mu)f(X)] = \sigma^2 E[f'(X)]$$

Proof:

$$\phi_{\mu, \sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\phi'_{\mu, \sigma}(x) = -\frac{(x - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \phi_{\mu, \sigma}(x)$$

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Stein's identity in one dimension (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 E[f'(X)] &= \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(z) \phi_{\mu, \sigma}(z) dz \\ &= \sigma^2 f(z) \phi_{\mu, \sigma}(z) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \phi'_{\mu, \sigma}(z) dz \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) (z - \mu) \phi_{\mu, \sigma}(z) dz = E[f(X)(X - \mu)] \end{aligned}$$

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Stein's identity in p dimensions

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 I), \quad f(x) : \mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^p, \quad \text{weakly differentiable}$$

Stein's identity:

$$E[(X - \mu)^T f(X)] = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^p E \left(\frac{\partial f_i(X)}{\partial X_i} \right) = \sigma^2 E[\operatorname{div} f(X)]$$

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Stein's Unbiased Risk Estimator (SURE) (1)

$\hat{\mu} = X + g(X)$, $g(X)$ satisfies Stein's identity

$$SURE(\hat{\mu}) = p\sigma^2 + \|g(X)\|^2 + 2\sigma^2 \operatorname{div} g(X)$$

Stein's Unbiased Risk Estimator (SURE) (2)

Theorem:

$$E[SURE(\hat{\mu})] = E\|\hat{\mu} - \mu\|^2$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} E\|\hat{\mu} - \mu\|^2 &= E\|X + g(X) - \mu\|^2 \\ &= E\|X - \mu\|^2 + E\|g(X)\|^2 + 2E[(X - \mu)^T g(X)] \\ &= p\sigma^2 + E\|g(X)\|^2 + 2\sigma^2 E[\operatorname{div} g(X)] \\ &= E[SURE(\hat{\mu})] \end{aligned}$$

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Application: James-Stein Estimator

$$\hat{\mu} = \left(1 - \frac{(p-2)\sigma^2}{\|X\|^2}\right) X$$

$$g(X) = -\frac{(p-2)\sigma^2}{\|X\|^2} X, \text{ satisfies Stein's identity when } p > 2$$

$$\|g(X)\|^2 = \frac{(p-2)^2\sigma^4}{\|X\|^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_i(X)}{\partial X_i} = -\frac{(p-2)\sigma^2}{\|X\|^4} (\|X\|^2 - 2X_i^2)$$

$$\operatorname{div} g(X) = -\frac{(p-2)\sigma^2}{\|X\|^2} (p-2) = -\frac{(p-2)^2\sigma^2}{\|X\|^2}$$

$$\|g(X)\|^2 + 2\sigma^2 \operatorname{div} g(X) = \frac{(p-2)^2\sigma^4}{\|X\|^2} - 2\frac{(p-2)^2\sigma^4}{\|X\|^2} = -2\frac{(p-2)^2\sigma^4}{\|X\|^2}$$

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