

# 半相依回归系统参数的 Stein 型主成分改进估计 The Stein-type Principal Components Adjusted Estimate of the Parameters in Seemingly Unrelated Regression System

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**摘要:**将 Stein 压缩思想与主成分改进估计相结合,研究两个半相依回归系统. 当设计阵呈病态时,提出 Stein 型主成分改进估计,同时,给出当  $V$  未知时的两步估计. 证明在均方误差意义下,Stein 型主成分改进估计局部优于主成分改进估计和协方差改进估计.

**关键词:**半相依回归系统 协方差改进估计 Stein 型主成分改进估计 两步估计

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**Abstract:** We would relate Stein-Type Shrunken thinking to the principal components adjusted estimate to study a seemingly unrelated regression system. A Stein-Type principal Components adjusted estimate is proposed as the design matrix is ill-conditioned while giving two-age estimate when  $V$  is unknown. Under the criteria of means square error, the Stein-Type principal components adjust estimate is better than the principal components adjust estimate and covariance adjusted estimate.

**Key words:** the seemingly regression, covariance adjusted estimate, Stein-type principal components adjusted estimate, two-stage estimate

由两个半相依回归方程组成的线性回归系统

$$y_i = X_i\beta_i + e_i, i = 1, 2.$$

$$E(e_i) = 0, \text{Cov}(e_i, e_j) = \sigma_{ij}I_n, i, j = 1, 2. \quad (1)$$

$y_i$  为  $n \times 1$  的观测向量,  $X_i$  为  $n \times p_i$  的列满秩阵, 即  $R(X_i) = p_i$ ,  $\beta_i$  为  $p_i \times 1$  的未知回归参数,  $e_i$  为  $n \times 1$  的随机误差向量,  $V = (\sigma_{ij})$  为二阶正定矩阵, 在计量经济、工业、生命科学等许多领域中都有广泛的应用, 因此如何利用这个回归系统来改进回归系数  $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2)'$  的估计, 成为一个非常重要的问题.

当回归系统(1)中的  $V$  已知时, 在线性估计类

$$L = \{A_1y_1 + A_2y_2: A_i \text{ 为 } p \times n \text{ 矩阵}, i = 1, 2,$$

$$p = p_1 + p_2\}$$

中, 回归系数  $\beta$  的最佳线性无偏估计(简记为 BLU 估计)为

$$\beta^* = [X'(V^{-1} \otimes I)X]^{-1}X'(V^{-1} \otimes I)y,$$

这里  $y = (y'_1, y'_2)$ ,  $X = \text{diag}(X_1, X_2)$ ,  $A \otimes B$  为  $A$  与  $B$  的 Kronecher 乘积.

但是, 在实际问题中  $V$  往往是未知的, 需要另辟途径来获得  $\beta$  的估计. 王松桂<sup>[1]</sup> 提出一种附加信息逐次迭加的新的估计方法, 称为协方差改进估计, 记第一个方程回归系数  $\beta_1$  的协方差改进估计为  $\tilde{\beta}_1$ ,  $\tilde{\beta}_1$  是  $\beta_1$  的无偏估计, 当  $V$  未知时用它的估计  $S = (s_{ij})$  代替, 得到两步协方差改进估计  $\tilde{\beta}_1(T)$ , 并且给出改进估计  $\tilde{\beta}_1$  协方差和均方误差.

当设计阵  $X_1$  呈病态时, 刘爱义<sup>[2]</sup> 在上述基础上, 对回归系统(1)提出主成分改进估计, 记为  $\beta_1^*$  和  $V$  未知时相应的两步估计  $\beta_1^*(T)$ , 并证明当  $X_1$  呈病态时, 在均方误差准则下的一些优良性质.

本文将 Stein 压缩思想与主成分改进估计相结合, 提出 Stein 型主成分改进估计:

$$\beta_1^*(c) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'(y_1 - \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}}N_2y_2) =$$

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$$c\beta_1^* = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1, \quad (2)$$

其中:  $0 \leq c \leq 1$  为常数, 这里  $\Phi = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$  为  $X_1'X_1$  的标准正交特征向量组成的矩阵. 且  $\Phi'X_1'X_1\Phi = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{p_1}) = \Lambda = (\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$ , 这里  $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r \geq 1 > \lambda_{r+1} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{p_1}$  为  $X_1'X_1$  的特征根. 同时, 给出了当  $V$  未知时的两步估计:

$$\beta_1^*(c, T) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'(y_1 - \frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}}N_2y_2) = c\beta_1^*(T) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1(T), \quad (3)$$

证明在均方误差意义下, Stein 型主成分改进估计局部优于主成分改进估计和协方差改进估计.

## 1 Stein 型主成分改进估计

由(2)知, 当  $c = 1$  时,  $\beta_1^*(1) = \beta_1^*$ , 即主成分改进估计是 Stein 型主成分改进估计的特例. 当  $0 < c < 1$  时,  $\beta_1^*(c)$  为 LS 估计  $\beta_1$  的一种有偏估计, 因为  $E(\beta_1^*(c)) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1$ , 又  $\|\beta_1^*(c)\|^2 = \|c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1\|^2 < c^2\|\beta_1\|^2 < \|\beta_1\|^2$ , 所以  $\beta_1^*(c)$  是  $\beta_1$  向原点压缩得到的, 即  $\beta_1^*(c)$  是一种压缩型有偏估计.

下面给出一个非常有用的引理, 证明见文献 [2].

**引理 1** 设  $\hat{\theta}$  是参数  $\theta$  的估计,  $\hat{\theta}$  是均值为零的附加信息, 即  $E\hat{\theta} = 0$ , 且

$$\text{Cov}\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{11} & V_{12} \\ V_{21} & V_{22} \end{pmatrix}, V_{22} > 0, \text{ 则在估计类 } A = \{\theta^*(X) = \hat{\theta} + X\hat{\theta}\} \text{ 中, 估计 } \theta^* = \hat{\theta} - V_{12}V_{22}^{-1}\hat{\theta} \text{ 具有最小的均方误差, 且 } MSE(\theta^*) = MSE(\hat{\theta}) - \text{tr}(V_{12}V_{22}^{-1}V_{21}).$$

令  $Z_2$  满足  $X_2'Z_2 = 0$  且具有最大秩的列满秩阵, 则  $Z_2'y_2$  的均值为零,  $\beta_1^*(c) = c\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1'X_1'y_1$  为 Stein 型主成分估计<sup>[3]</sup>, 且

$$\text{Cov}\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^*(c) \\ Z_2'y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c^2\sigma_{11}\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1 & c\sigma_{12}\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1X_1'Z_2 \\ c\sigma_{21}Z_2'X_1\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1 & \sigma_{22}Z_2'Z_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.1)$$

于是, 根据引理 1 当  $V$  已知时, 可以构造  $\beta_1$  的估计

$$\beta_1^*(c) - c\frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}}\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1'X_1'Z_2(Z_2'Z_2)^{-1}Z_2'y_2 = c\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1'(X_1'y_1 - \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}}X_1'N_2y_2), 0 \leq c \leq 1,$$

即为 Stein 型主成分改进  $\beta_1^*(c)$ .

由引理 1 得到下列结论:

**定理 1** 当  $V$  已知时, 在均方误差意义下 Stein 型主成分改进估计  $\beta_1^*(c)$  优于 Stein 型主成分估计

$\beta_1^*(c)$ , 且

$$MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) = MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) - c^2\frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}\Lambda_1^{-2}\Phi_1'X_1'N_2X_1\Phi_1. \quad (1.2)$$

下面两个定理讨论了 Stein 型主成分改进估计相对于协方差改进估计的优良性.

**定理 2** 当  $V$  已知, 且设计阵  $X_1$  呈病态时, 在均方误差意义下 Stein 型主成分改进估计  $\beta_1^*(c)$  优于协方差改进估计  $\tilde{\beta}_1$ .

$$\text{证明 } MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) = c\sigma_{11}\text{tr}\Lambda_1^{-1} - c^2\frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}\Lambda_1^{-2}\Phi_1'X_1'N_2X_1\Phi_1 + \delta^*(c), \quad (1.3)$$

其中  $\delta^*(c) = (E\beta_1^*(c) - \beta_1)'(E\beta_1^*(c) - \beta_1)$ ,

$$MSE(\tilde{\beta}_1) = \sigma_{11}\text{tr}\Lambda^{-1} - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}\Lambda^{-2}\Phi_1'X_1'N_2X_1\Phi_1,$$

$$MSE(\tilde{\beta}_1) - MSE(\beta_1^*(c))$$

$$\sigma_{11}(\text{tr}\Lambda_1^{-1} - \text{tr}c\Lambda_1^{-1}) - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}[\Lambda_1^{-2} -$$

$$c\Lambda_1^{-2}]\Phi_1'X_1'N_2X_1\Phi_1 + \sigma_{11}\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-1} -$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-2}\Phi_2'X_1'N_2X_1\Phi_2 - \delta^*(c) \geq \sigma_{11}(\text{tr}\Lambda_1^{-1} -$$

$$\text{tr}c\Lambda_1^{-1}) - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}[\Lambda_1^{-2} - c\Lambda_1^{-2}]\Phi_1'X_1'X_1\Phi_1 +$$

$$\sigma_{11}\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-1} - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}}\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-2}\Phi_2'X_1'X_1\Phi_2 - \delta^*(c) = \sigma_{11}(1 -$$

$$\rho_{12}^2)\text{tr}[\Lambda_1^{-1} - c\Lambda_1^{-1}] + \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-1} - \delta^*(c), \quad (1.4)$$

当  $X_1$  呈病态时,  $\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-1}$  很大, 可使上式右端为正. 结论得证.

**定理 3** 当  $V$  已知, 且

$$\beta_1'D\beta_1 \leq \sigma_1(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \quad (1.5)$$

时, 在均方误差意义下, Stein 型主成分改进估计  $\beta_1^*(c)$  优于协方差改进估计  $\tilde{\beta}_1$ . 其中

$$D = \Phi \begin{pmatrix} (1-c)^{-1}\Lambda_1 & \\ & \Lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \Phi'.$$

$$\text{证明 将(2.4)式改写为 } MSE(\beta_1^*) - MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) = \text{tr}M. \quad (1.6)$$

其中:

$$M = \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)\text{tr}[\Lambda_1^{-1} - c\Lambda_1^{-1}] + \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)\text{tr}\Lambda_2^{-1} - \Gamma(c),$$

$$\Gamma(c) = (c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I)\beta_1\beta_1'(c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I).$$

又因为: 若  $A > 0, d > 0$  为实数,  $x$  为向量, 则  $dA - xx' > 0 \Leftrightarrow x'A^{-1}x < d$ . 可知  $M > 0$  的充要条件为:  $\beta_1'(c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I)[(1-c)\Phi_1\Lambda_1^{-1}\Phi_1' + \Phi_2\Lambda_2^{-1}\Phi_2']^{-1}(c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I)\beta_1 < \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)$ , 整理得:  $\beta_1'[(1-c)\Phi_1\Lambda_1\Phi_1' + \Phi_2\Lambda_2\Phi_2']\beta_1 < \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)$  即为(2.2), 也是(2.3)右端为正的一个充分条件.

**定理 4** 当  $\|\beta_1\|^2/\sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1} +$

$\|\beta_1\|^2 < c < 1$ , 时, 有  $MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) \leq MSE(\beta_1^*)$ .

**证明** 由  $\Phi_1\Phi_1 = I_r, \Phi_2\Phi_2 = I_{p_1-r}, \Phi_1\Phi_1 + \Phi_2\Phi_2 = I_{p_1}$ ,  $MSE\beta_1^*(c) - MSE(\beta_1^*) = trcov\beta_1^*(c) + \|E(\beta_1^*(c)) - \beta_1\|^2 - trcov\beta_1^* - \|E(\beta_1^*) - \beta_1\|^2 = (c^2 - 1)trcov\beta_1^* + (c^2 - 1)\|E(\beta_1^*) - \beta_1\|^2 + (c - 1)^2\beta_1\beta_1 + 2c(c - 1)(E(\beta_1^*) - \beta_1)' * \beta = (c^2 - 1)tr(\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1) + (c^2 - 1)\beta_1\Phi_2\Phi_2\beta_1 + (c - 1)^2\beta_1\beta_1 - 2c(c - 1)\beta_1\Phi_2\Phi_2\beta_1 = (c^2 - 1)tr(\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1) + (c - 1)^2\beta_1\Phi_1\Phi_1\beta_1 \triangleq M_1(c)$ ,

$M_1(c) = c^2(tr(\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1) + \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2) - 2c\|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2 - tr\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1 + \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2$ . (1.7)

所以  $M_1(c)$  是关于  $c$  的一元二次函数, 注意到:  $Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1) > 0$ , 其二次项系数  $a =$

$(tr(\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1) + \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2) > 0$ , 一次项系数  $b = -2\|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2$ , 由一元二次函数的性质得, 在区间  $(-\frac{b}{2a}, 1)$  上  $M_1(c)$  为  $c$  的增函数. 又  $M_1(1) = 0$ ,

故在  $-\frac{b}{2a} \leq c \leq 1$  时,  $M_1(c) < 0$ , 即  $MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) \leq MSE(\beta_1^*)$ . 又

$tr(\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1) = tr(\sigma_{11}\Phi_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 - \Phi_1(\sigma_{12}^2/\sigma_{22})(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'N_2X_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1) \geq tr\sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)tr\Phi_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 = \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1}$ .

因为  $0 \leq N_2 \leq I$ ,  $(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'N_2X_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1} \leq (X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'X_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1} = (X_1'X_1)^{-1}$ , 所以

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2 / (tr\Phi_1Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1)\Phi_1 + \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2) \leq \|\beta_1\|^2 / (\sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1} + \|\beta_1\|^2)$ . 所以当

$\|\beta_1\|^2 / \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1} + \|\beta_1\|^2 < c < 1$  时, 有  $MSE(\beta_1^*(c)) \leq MSE(\beta_1^*)$ .

定理 3 和定理 4 只有在两个回归不相关时, 才有好的效果, 否则,  $\rho_{12}$  接近于 1, 定理条件不成立.

## 2 两步 Stein 型主成分改进估计

在通常情况下  $V$  是未知的, 此时我们得到相应的两步 Stein 型主成分改进估计:

$$\beta_1^*(c, T) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'(X_1'X_1)^{-1}(X_1'y - \frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}}X_1'N_2y_2), \quad (2.1)$$

这里  $s = (s_{ij})$  是  $V = (\sigma_{ij})$  的估计.  $V$  的估计可以有各

种形式. 考虑  $V$  常用的一个估计, 即  $s_{ij} = \hat{e}_i e_j / (n - r)$ ,  $\hat{e}_i = \tilde{N}y_i, \tilde{N} = I - \tilde{X}(\tilde{X}'\tilde{X})^{-1}\tilde{X}, A^-$  表示  $A$  的广义逆矩阵.  $\tilde{X} = (X_1, X_2), r = rk(\tilde{X})$  为确定计, 假设  $e = (e_1, e_2)$  的行向量总是相互独立服从  $N(0, V)$  分布, 则可以证明<sup>[1]</sup> 引理 2:

(i)  $\tilde{\beta}_1(T)$  是  $\beta_1$  的无偏估计;

(ii)  $X_1'e_1; X_1'N_1e_1; X_1'P_2e_1$  与所有  $s_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2)$  相互独立;

$$(iii) E(\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}}) = \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}}; E(\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}})^2 = \frac{\sigma_{11}}{\sigma_{22}}\rho_{12}^2 + \frac{\sigma_{11}}{\sigma_{22}}(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \frac{1}{n - r - 2}.$$

**定理 5** 当  $\frac{\|\beta_1\|^2}{(\sigma_{11} - \delta) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1} + \|\beta_1\|^2} < c < 1$

1 时, 两步 Stein 型主成分改进估计优于两步主成分改进估计, 即  $MSE\beta_1^*(c, T) < MSE\beta_1^*(T)$ . 其中  $\sigma_{11} - \delta = \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)(1 + \frac{1}{n - r - 2})$ .

**证明** 因为  $E\tilde{\beta}_1(T) = \beta_1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } Cov(\tilde{\beta}_1(T)) &= E[E((\tilde{\beta}_1(T) - \beta_1)(\tilde{\beta}_1(T) - \beta_1)' | S)] = E[(\sigma_{11}X_1'X_1)^{-1} - (2\sigma_{12} \frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}} - \sigma_{22}(\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}})^2)(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'N_2X_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1} | S] = \\ &= \sigma_{11}(X_1'X_1)^{-1} - \delta(X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'N_2X_1(X_1'X_1)^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $\delta = 2\sigma_{12}E(\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}}) - \sigma_{22}E(\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}})^2 =$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n - r - 2}) \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}} - \frac{\sigma_{11}}{n - r - 2}.$$

又因为  $\beta_1^*(T) = \Phi_1\Phi_1'\tilde{\beta}_1(T), \beta_1^*(c, T) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\tilde{\beta}_1(T)$ ,

$$\text{所以 } Cov\beta_1^*(T) = \Phi_1\Phi_1'Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1\Phi_1', E\beta_1^*(T) = \Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1, \quad (2.3)$$

$$Cov\beta_1^*(C, T) = c^2\Phi_1\Phi_1'Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1\Phi_1', E\beta_1^*(c, T) = c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } MSE\beta_1^*(c, T) - MSE\beta_1^*(T) &= c^2tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 + \|c\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1 - \beta_1\|^2 - tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 - \|\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1 - \beta_1\|^2 = \\ &= c^2tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 + \beta_1'(c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I)'(c\Phi_1\Phi_1' - I)\beta_1 - tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 - \|\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1 - \beta_1\|^2 = \\ &= c^2(tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 + \|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2) - 2c\|\Phi_1\beta_1\|^2 + \beta_1'\beta_1 - tr\Phi_1Cov\tilde{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 - \|\Phi_1\Phi_1'\beta_1 - \beta_1\|^2 \triangleq M_2(c), \end{aligned}$$

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$$x = (1.0000, 0.0000, 1.0000, 0.0000)^T,$$

$$F(x) = (0.0000, 1.0000, 0.0000, 3.0000)^T.$$

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$$\frac{dM_2(c)}{dc} = 2c(\text{tr}\Phi'_1 \text{Cov}\hat{\beta}_1(T)\Phi_1 + \|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2) - 2\|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2. \quad (2.5)$$

所以当  $\frac{\|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2}{\text{tr}\Phi'_1 \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_1(T))\Phi_1 + \|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2} < c < 1$  时,

$\frac{dM_2(c)}{dc} > 0$ , 又  $M_2(1) = 0$ , 故在上述区间  $M_2(c) < 0$ , 即  $MSE\hat{\beta}_1^*(c, T) < MSE\hat{\beta}_1^*(T)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}\Phi'_1 \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_1(T))\Phi_1 &= \text{tr}[\sigma_{11}\Phi'_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 - \\ \delta\Phi'_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}X'_1N_2X_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1] &\geq \\ \sigma_{11}\text{tr}\Phi'_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 - \\ \delta\text{tr}\Phi'_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}X'_1X_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 &= (\sigma_{11} - \\ \delta)\text{tr}\Phi'_1(X'_1X_1)^{-1}\Phi_1 &= (\sigma_{11} - \delta) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以, } \frac{\|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2}{\text{tr}\Phi'_1 \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_1(T))\Phi_1 + \|\Phi'_1\beta_1\|^2} \leq \frac{\|\beta_1\|^2}{(\sigma_{11} - \delta) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^{(1)-1} + \|\beta_1\|^2}, \quad (2.6)$$

且由引理 2 可得  $\sigma_{11} - \delta = \sigma_{11}(1 - \rho_{12}^2)(1 + \frac{1}{n-r-2})$ , 命题得证.

同样方法可以证明<sup>[4]</sup>:

**定理 6** 在定理 5 的条件下, 两步 Stein 型主成分

改进估计优于协方差改进估计, 即  $MSE(\hat{\beta}_1^*(c, T)) < MSE\hat{\beta}_1(T)$ .

### 3 结束语

对于线性回归系统(1)的第二个方程的回归系数  $\beta_2$ , 当设计阵  $X_2$  呈病态时同样可以构造相应的 Stein 型主成分改进估计.

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