

一元 p-范极大似然平差*

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摘要 本文详细推导了一元 p-范极大似然平差的计算公式。在观测误差分布单峰、对称的条件下, 该法可同时确定参数估值 $\hat{\mu}$ 、 $\hat{\sigma}_0$ 、 \hat{p} 。在忽略 p 的随机性影响时, 本文还推导了 D_n 的估算公式。

关键词 p-范分布; 极大似然平差; 单位权方差因子

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文献[1]根据偶然误差的基本统计特性推导了偶然误差的分布密度函数——p-范分布。对于一元的情形, 该分布由 μ 、 σ 和 p 三个参数确定。退化分布、拉普拉斯分布、正态分布和均匀分布都是该分布的特例(分别对应于 $p \rightarrow 0$, $p=1$, $p=2$ 和 $p \rightarrow +\infty$)。当 p 从 0 连续增加至 $+\infty$ 时, 它的峰态系数将由 $+\infty$ 连续减小到 $-\frac{6}{5}$ ^[2]。因此, 对于一组只受偶然误差影响的观测值, 如果服从 p-范分布, 实际上只是对观测误差的分布作了单峰(均匀分布除外)、对称的假设。有了分布密度, 就可以用极大似然法进行参数估计。文献[2]曾对 p-范极大似然估计作过讨论, 在那里 p 是作为事先确定的数值。本文把 p 与 μ 、 σ 一起作为未知参数, 推导其极大似然估值的计算公式。这里只讨论一元问题, 多元 p-范极大似然估计将另文阐述。

1 一元 p-范极大似然估计的基本方程

设 L_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 是 μ 的一组独立观测值。 L_i 的先验方差为:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_0^2 q_i \quad (1)$$

式中 σ_0^2 为单位权方差因子, q_i 为 L_i 的先验协因数。令 $\omega_i = \sigma_0 / \sigma_i = 1 / \sqrt{q_i}$, 这里 ω_i 与通常的权 p_i 有如下关系:

$$\omega_i = \sqrt{p_i} \quad (2)$$

设 L_i 服从 p-范分布^[1]:

$$f(L_i) = \frac{p}{2\sigma_i \Gamma(\frac{1}{p})} \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}} e^{-[\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}} |L_i - \mu|]^p} = \frac{p\omega_i}{2\sigma_0 \Gamma(\frac{1}{p})} \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}} e^{-[\frac{1}{\sigma_0} \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}} |\omega_i (L_i - \mu)|]^p} \quad (3)$$

则对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \ln(L_i | \mu, \sigma_0, p) = n \{ \ln p - \ln 2 - \ln \sigma_0 - \ln \Gamma(\frac{1}{p}) \} + \ln (\prod_{i=1}^n \omega_i) \\ &\quad + \frac{n}{2} \{ \ln \Gamma(\frac{3}{p}) - \ln \Gamma(\frac{1}{p}) - \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} [\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2 |L_i - \mu|^2 \} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

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似然方程为:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\mu=\hat{\mu}, \sigma_0=\hat{\sigma}_0, p=\hat{p}} = 0 \quad (5a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma_0} \Big|_{\mu=\hat{\mu}, \sigma_0=\hat{\sigma}_0, p=\hat{p}} = 0 \quad (5b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p} \Big|_{\mu=\hat{\mu}, \sigma_0=\hat{\sigma}_0, p=\hat{p}} = 0 \quad (5c)$$

为得出(5)式的具体形式,首先计算下列导数(或偏导数):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^p \right) &= -p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^{p-1} \operatorname{sign}(L_i - \mu) \\ &= -p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dp} \ln \Gamma \left(\frac{k}{p} \right) = -\frac{1}{p^2} \varphi \left(\frac{k}{p} \right) \quad (7)$$

这里 $\varphi(x)$ 为普西函数(φ -函数)^[3]。令

$$y = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^p} \left[\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{p})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^p$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left\{ -p \ln \sigma_0 + \frac{p}{2} \ln \Gamma \left(\frac{3}{p} \right) - \frac{p}{2} \ln \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \ln \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^p \right] \right\} \\ &= -\ln \sigma_0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \Gamma \left(\frac{3}{p} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) - \frac{3}{2p} \varphi \left(\frac{3}{p} \right) + \frac{1}{2p} \varphi \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^p \ln (\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \mu|^p} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将(6)代入(5a)得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{p-2} (L_i - \hat{\mu}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

对(5b)式直接计算可得:

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^p = \frac{\hat{p}}{n} \left[\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{\hat{p}})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\hat{p}})} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{\hat{p}} \quad (10)$$

将(7)、(8)式代入(5c)式,并考虑到(10),可得:

$$\hat{p} + \varphi \left(\frac{1}{\hat{p}} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{\hat{p}}{n} \right) + \ln (\omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{\hat{p}}) - \frac{\hat{p} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{\hat{p}} \ln (\omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{\hat{p}}} = 0 \quad (11)$$

求解(9)、(10)、(11)各式即可得到未知参数的估值 $\hat{\mu}$ 、 $\hat{\sigma}_0$ 、 \hat{p} 。

2 似然方程的解算

式(9)~(11)是一组非线性方程,可用迭代法解算。为了书写简便,在以后的推导中,将未知参数的估值记为 μ 、 σ_0 、 p 。

首先联立求解(9)、(11)两式,然后用(10)式计算单位权方差因子。设在第 k 次迭代后已经求得近似值 μ, p ,令

$$f_1(\mu, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu)$$

$$f_2(\mu, p) = p + \varphi\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) + \ln \frac{p}{n} + \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \right) - \frac{p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p}$$

将 $f_1(\mu + \Delta\mu, p + \Delta p) = 0, f_2(\mu + \Delta\mu, p + \Delta p) = 0$ 在 μ, p 处展开成泰勒级数,略去二次以上各项,则有:

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mu} \Delta\mu + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial p} \Delta p + f_1(\mu, p) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mu} \Delta\mu + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial p} \Delta p + f_2(\mu, p) = 0 \quad (12)$$

联立求解上式,将 $\mu + \Delta\mu, p + \Delta p$ 作为新的近似值,即可进行下一次迭代计算。

分别对 μ, p 求偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mu} &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} - (p-2) \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-4} (L_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= -(p-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial p} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)^p}{(L_i - \mu)} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(L_i - \mu)} \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mu} &= \frac{-p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p} - \frac{p}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p)^2} \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \right) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \left[- \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) - p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left. + \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right] \left[p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{p^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p} \\ &\quad - \frac{p^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} (L_i - \mu) \right]}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \right)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial p} = 1 - \frac{1}{p^2} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r} \\
& - p \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \ln^2(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \right]}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \right)^2} \\
& + p \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right]^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \right)^2} \\
& = 1 - \frac{1}{p^2} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \ln^2(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r} \\
& + \frac{p \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \ln(\omega_i |L_i - \mu|) \right]^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r \right)^2} \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$v_i = L_i - \mu, \alpha_i = \frac{\omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{r-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{r-2}}, \beta_i = \frac{\omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^r}$$

将 $f_1(\mu, p)$ 、(13)、(14) 式代入(12)式,两边同除以 $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{r-2}$,得:

$$-(p-1)\Delta\mu + \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) \right] \Delta p + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i = 0 \tag{17}$$

将 $f_2(\mu, p)$ 、(15)、(16) 式代入式(12),得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ p^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|)}{v_i} - \left[p^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{v_i} \right] \right\} \Delta\mu \\
& + \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{p^2} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \frac{1}{p} - p \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln^2(\omega_i |v_i|) + p \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) \right]^2 \right\} \Delta p \\
& + p + \varphi \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \ln \frac{p}{n} + \ln \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |v_i|^r \right] - p \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) = 0 \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11} &= 1 - p, \quad a_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|), \quad b_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i \\
a_{21} &= p^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|)}{v_i} - \left[p^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{v_i} \right] \\
a_{22} &= 1 - \frac{1}{p^2} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \frac{1}{p} - p \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln^2(\omega_i |v_i|) + p \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|) \right]^2 \\
b_2 &= p + \varphi \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) + \ln \frac{p}{n} + \ln \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |v_i|^r \right] - p \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ln(\omega_i |v_i|)
\end{aligned}$$

则(17)、(18)式成为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\mu \\ \Delta p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (19)$$

求解方程组(19),如果 $|\Delta\mu|$ 、 $|\Delta p|$ 小于给定的迭代阈值 ϵ_μ 及 ϵ_p ,则停止迭代,此时可由(10)式求出观测量的单位权方差因子。否则用 $\mu+\Delta\mu$, $p+\Delta p$ 作为未知参数的近似值,重新计算(19)式的系数阵及常数项,进而求解该方程。

在计算式(19)的系数时需计算伽马函数、普西函数及其导数的值。这里给出其算法^[3]。

2.1 伽马函数的计算

对伽马函数有斯特林公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(x) = & \sqrt{2\pi}x^{x-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-x}[1 + \frac{x^{-1}}{12} + \frac{x^{-2}}{288} - \frac{139x^{-3}}{51840} - \frac{571x^{-4}}{2488320} + \frac{163879x^{-5}}{209018880} \\ & + \frac{5246819x^{-6}}{75246796800} - \frac{534703531x^{-7}}{902961561600} + \dots] \end{aligned}$$

取上式前7项。当 $x>20$ 时,可精确至 10^{-5} 。如果 x 较小,可先计算 $\Gamma(x+k)$,然后由伽马函数的递推公式 $\Gamma(x+k)=x(x+1)\cdots(x+k-1)\Gamma(x)$ 计算 $\Gamma(x)$ 。

2.2 普西函数的计算

普西函数由下式定义:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{d}{dx}[\ln\Gamma(x)] = \frac{\Gamma'(x)}{\Gamma(x)}$$

且有渐近表达式:

$$\varphi(x) = \ln(x-1) + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{1}{12(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{120(x-1)^4} - \dots \quad (20)$$

当 x 较大时,上式前4项就可给出足够的精度。当 x 较小时可先由上式计算 $\varphi(x+k)$,然后由下式计算 $\varphi(x)$:

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(x+k) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{x+i} \quad (21)$$

2.3 普西函数导数的计算

将(20)、(21)式分别对 x 求导得:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x) = & \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{6(x-1)^3} - \frac{1}{30(x-1)^5} + \dots \\ \varphi'(x) = & \varphi'(x+k) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{(x+i)^2} \end{aligned}$$

现在将一元 p -范极大似然估值求解步骤总结如下:1. 确定先验单位权方差因子 σ_0^2 、观测量的先验方差,并计算 ω_i 。2. 确定未知参数的迭代初始值。可令 $p_0=2$, μ_0 即取其最小二乘估值。3. 计算 v_i 、 α_i 、 β_i 。4. 计算方程组(19)式的系数阵及常数项。5. 解算(19)式。6. 检查 $\Delta\mu$, Δp 是否小于迭代阈值,如 $\Delta\mu$ 或 Δp 大于阈值,重复3、4、5步。7. 由(10)式计算单位权方差因子的估值 $\hat{\sigma}_0^2$ 。

3 未知参数估值 $\hat{\mu}$ 的精度评定

把估值 \hat{p} 近似地看作不受观测量误差影响的常数,将(9)式两边对 L ,求偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial L_j} \left[\sum_i \omega_i' |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{p-2} (L_i - \hat{\mu}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{i \neq j} \omega_i' |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{p-2} \left(-\frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} \right) + \omega_j' |L_j - \hat{\mu}|^{p-2} \left(1 - \frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} \right) + \sum_{i \neq j} (p-2) \omega_i' |L_i - \hat{\mu}|^{p-4} \\
&\quad \cdot (L_i - \hat{\mu})^2 \left(-\frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} \right) + (p-2) \omega_j' |L_j - \hat{\mu}|^{p-4} (L_j - \hat{\mu})^2 \left(1 - \frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} \right) \\
&= -(p-1) \frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2} + (p-1) \omega_j' |L_j - \mu|^{p-2} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\mu}}{\partial L_j} = \frac{\omega_j' |L_j - \mu|^{p-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i' |L_i - \mu|^{p-2}} = a_j$$

于是有:

$$d\hat{\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i dL_i$$

由误差传播律知:

$$\hat{\sigma}_\mu^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2 = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{a_i}{\omega_i} \right)^2$$

应当指出,这里得到的 $\hat{\sigma}_\mu^2$ 是近似的,它忽略了参数 p 的随机影响。

4 算 例

表1 拉普拉斯分布观测值

0.3744	0.0489	0.1225	-0.3862
-0.3566	0.5638	-2.5274	0.5211
0.7011	0.3828	-1.6972	-0.1334
0.9135	0.6150	-0.2062	1.8214
0.9604	-1.5451	1.6219	-0.2244
0.0361	0.5403	-1.5803	0.1446
-0.0457	-0.3655	0.1991	0.2478
-0.4522	-0.4117	0.7620	0.7407
0.1389	2.5330	1.2202	-0.5588
0.3498	2.2762	-0.5075	0.0496
-1.0944	4.7730	0.3072	-2.4471
0.1152	-1.1377	-1.1170	0.6440
-0.3988	-1.6925	-0.3712	-0.1903
-0.3589	1.6082	2.2701	-0.1554
-0.4144	-0.8038	-0.7933	0.2453
-0.1402	-0.1356	0.3919	-0.3020
0.2190	-0.6217	-0.6992	0.1290
-1.2895	-0.0621	1.1798	-0.4587
0.5975	-0.1961	-0.3860	1.2903
0.2163	0.2084	-0.1092	-1.1525
0.0921	0.3483	1.2424	0.7832
-2.1888	0.0641	1.2627	-0.1062
0.3111	0.0035	0.0197	-0.0544
-0.2452	-0.1493	-0.4364	-1.5532
-0.5078	2.2442	-1.4885	-0.1752

表2 正态分布观测值

-0.3091	-1.0777	-1.3820	-0.7543
-0.2291	0.6767	0.7367	0.0651
0.3269	-0.7621	1.2745	0.3733
0.4457	-0.5211	-0.1951	0.1988
1.6582	-1.7340	1.3508	-0.4431
-0.7193	-0.1133	0.9659	0.3375
-1.5257	0.3040	-0.6684	-0.6493
-0.1382	1.5911	0.2985	-0.5446
-0.1418	-0.0889	1.4599	-0.9141
-0.0679	-0.1892	0.0427	1.1195
0.0269	0.0212	-1.2895	-2.5778
-1.9107	-0.9763	0.5346	0.4041
-0.5341	2.4266	-0.3935	1.3303
-0.1023	0.3084	1.3404	-0.1708
-0.3381	1.8829	0.4863	0.7972
-1.1236	0.7123	-0.3473	-1.4560
-1.1879	-1.3167	0.4063	0.9554
1.0925	0.6070	1.3591	-0.9146
0.3057	-1.3592	-0.1011	0.3974
-0.6530	-0.7108	-1.9413	0.9366
-0.7919	-0.3195	0.5147	-0.3100
1.09345	0.1565	1.1227	-0.6529
-0.5132	-1.0551	-1.2364	-0.1070
-0.8140	1.0705	-0.2973	2.3856
0.0080	0.2055	1.2725	0.5123

表1所列的数据为来自拉普拉斯分布的子样($\mu=0, \sigma=1$),表2所列数据是来自标准正态分布 $N(0,1)$ 的子样。把这两组数据看作观测值(真值为零),用本文给出的方法,取前 n 个数分别进行平差。计算结果列于表3。

表3 一元 p-范极大似然平差结果

n	拉普拉斯分布				正态分布			
	\hat{p}	$\hat{\mu}$	$\hat{\sigma}_0$	$\hat{\sigma}_{\mu}$	\hat{p}	$\hat{\mu}$	$\hat{\sigma}_0$	$\hat{\sigma}_{\mu}$
10	3.619	-0.5243	0.9997	0.1788	1.2089	-0.2716	0.7715	0.1940
20	1.328	0.1637	1.0277	0.0892	3.2615	0.0058	0.8888	0.0755
30	1.214	0.0659	0.8925	0.0858	3.1215	-0.0044	0.8805	0.0466
40	1.222	0.1473	0.9612	0.1975	2.1585	0.0100	0.8316	0.0212
50	1.159	0.1146	1.1666	0.6011	1.5101	-0.0859	0.9676	0.0483
60	1.176	0.0490	1.1397	0.7448	1.5737	0.0023	0.9617	0.0218
70	1.155	-0.0081	1.0622	0.0033	1.9577	-0.0052	0.9664	0.0138
80	1.165	0.0018	1.0267	0.0272	2.0693	-0.0374	0.9723	0.0122
90	1.161	0.0489	1.0101	0.8354	2.1133	-0.0400	0.9484	0.0107
100	1.157	0.0078	1.0079	0.0323	2.0076	-0.0075	0.9600	0.0096

从表3可看出,当子样比较大时,未知参数的估值 $\hat{p}、\hat{\mu}、\hat{\sigma}_0$ 与其理论值是比较接近的。
本文是在於宗伟教授、张方仁教授、于正林教授的指导下完成的,在此谨致谢意。

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The Monadic p-th Norm the Maximum Likelihood Adjustment

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Abstract The calculating formulas of the monadic p-th norm maximum likelihood adjustment is derived. Under the assumption that the distribution of observations is unimodal and symmetrical, this method can give the estimated values of μ, σ_0, p simultaneously. A formula is also given to calculate D_{μ} . Two examples are presented finally. When the size of the sample is large, the estimated values are near to their theoretical ones.

Key words p-th norm distribution; maximum likelihood adjustment; unit power variance factor