

経済主体間の相関に7117. (どう理解又は解釈するか? 消費パターン? 生産パターン, 所得?)

$n=2$ の場合は Ewens SF(0) より

$$P_2(a_1=0, a_2=2) = \frac{1}{1+\theta}$$

7あり 0が大きいと²主体間の相関が小さくなる。

f) 一般母に $n > 2$ の場合は

$$\binom{n}{n_1} \binom{n-n_1}{n_2}$$

と1) 場合 2つの主体を #1, #2 として 17=場合は

$$P_2(2 \text{ 主体が同一タイプ} | n_1) = \frac{\binom{n_1}{2} + \binom{n-n_1}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}}$$

よって

$$\sum_{n_1} \frac{\binom{n_1}{2} + \binom{n-n_1}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}} \times \frac{n!}{c(n,2) n_1 (n-n_1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}$$

と解釈が7117. $(c(n,2) = (n-1)! (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}))$

類似の方向に $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k, n_i > 0, i=1, \dots, k$

の場合も相関は

青木 (2003, p.152-154) の補足
 $E(e^{-\theta z}) = e^{-r\theta} e^{-\theta E_1(z)}$ とあるが
 152 頁 2^行 下から 3 行目

(1)

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\alpha} \quad \text{に留意して}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{\int_0^{\infty} s^{\alpha-1} e^{-s} ds}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right]^k \left[-\alpha \frac{\int_0^{\infty} s^{\alpha-1} e^{-s} ds}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \right]^k \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha k \int_0^{\infty} s^{\alpha-1} e^{-s} ds}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \rightarrow \theta \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-s}}{s} ds$$

$$= \theta E_1(z)$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0$$

$$k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$k\alpha \rightarrow \theta$$

よって

$$(*) \rightarrow e^{-\theta E_1(z)}, \quad \text{全体として}$$

$$\text{よって } E(e^{-\theta z}) \rightarrow e^{-r\theta} e^{-\theta E_1(z)}$$

7^行あり.

解利の恒等式として

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-s}}{s} ds = E_1(z) + \ln s + r, \quad s > 0$$

を引用してあり.

(ii)

$$E(e^{-\rho z}) = \exp\left[-\int_0^1 (1-e^{-\rho x}) \frac{\theta}{x} dx\right]$$

§ 1.1] $\rho = 1$ の場合 $\rho \rightarrow 0$ とおくと

$$E(z) = \theta$$

§ 1.1] の場合 $\rho \rightarrow 0$ には

$$\text{Var}(z) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

が成り立つ。

(ii)

$$n_{(1)} \geq n_{(2)} \geq \dots$$

$n_{(1)}$ の期待値と分散

θ	$E(n_{(1)})$	$Var(n_{(1)})$	$\sigma(n_{(1)})$
0.5	0.758	0.047 0.037	0.19
1.0	0.624	0.037	"
2.0	0.476	0.027	0.16
5.0	0.293	0.012	0.11
10.0	0.195	0.005	0.07

Source
(Arratia et. al (2002))

$E n_{(1)}$ は $E X_{(1)} \leq 1/2$ (Aoki: 2002, p.167) 1=

$$E X_{(1)} = e^{-\theta} \Gamma(\theta+1) E[(1+z)^{-(1+\theta)}] \quad \forall 1/2 \leq z \leq 1/2$$

113. $\sqrt{\lambda}$ の分布密度は $p_{\theta}(z) = e^{-\theta z} \Gamma(\theta)^{-1} z^{\theta-1}$ (Aoki: (1996, p.245))
又 $E z = \theta$ と Jensen の不等式より $0 \leq z \leq 1$.

$$E[(1+z)^{-(1+\theta)}] \geq (1+Ez)^{-(1+\theta)} = (1+\theta)^{-(1+\theta)}$$

を (11) に $E X_{(1)}$ の lower bound を与える。

又 $1+Ez = 1+\theta+E(z-\theta)$ $\forall 1/2 \leq z \leq 1$ の値を改善するには (Aoki: (1996, p.245))

n elements
 k -cycle

7323-数と0

青木
2004 5月

①

置換の数 : $C(n, k) = \text{Stirling 数の } k\text{-種}$

別の定義 $x^{[n]} = \sum_{k=1}^n C(n, k) x^k$; $x^{[n]} = x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1)$

$$C(n+1, k) = nC(n, k) + C(n, k-1) \quad (*)$$

$$C(n, n) = 1$$

$$C(n, 1) = (n-1)!$$

(*) 及び 直接計算 : $C(n, 2) = (n-1)! \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} \right]$
 $= (n-1)! \left[\delta + \ln n - \frac{1}{2n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right]$

$\therefore \delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} - \ln n \right] = .5772$: オイラー-コンスタント

参考 1=12

Hwang の 論文 : H.-K. Hwang (1995) "Asymptotic

Expansion for the Stirling Numbers of the First Kind"

J. Combinatorial Theory, Series A 71 343-351,

5/17/13

$$C(n, k) = \frac{(n-1)! (\ln n)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{\ln n}\right)} + O\left(\frac{k}{(\ln n)^2}\right) \right\}$$

$\therefore \frac{k-1}{\ln n} < 1$ の場合

$$\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{\ln n}\right) = 1 + \Gamma'\left(\frac{k-1}{\ln n}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \gamma \frac{k-1}{\ln n} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{\ln n}\right)} = 1 + \gamma \frac{k-1}{\ln n} + \dots \quad \text{と成す}$$

$k=2$ の場合 $n=12$ Hwang 12

$$C(n, k) = (n-1)! (k_n) \left(1 - \theta \frac{1}{k_n}\right)$$

\therefore OK.

$C(n, k)$ を (7) 112

$$Pr(K_n = k) = \frac{\theta^k}{\theta^{[n]}} C(n, k)$$

⊕ 期待値

$$E(\theta^{K_n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \theta^k Pr(K_n = k)$$

$$= \frac{\sum (\theta \theta)^k}{\theta^{[n]}} C(n, k)$$

$$= \frac{(\theta \theta)^{[n]}}{\theta^{[n]}}$$

を (7) 112

$$E(K_n) = \frac{d}{d\theta} E(\theta^{K_n}) \Big|_{\theta=1}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\theta}{\theta + j - 1}$$

分散の期待値

$$Var(K_n) = \theta \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j-1}{(\theta + j - 1)^2}$$

Hwang 'a' of 'f')

(3)

$$\frac{P(K_n = k+1)}{P(K_n = k)} = \theta \frac{c(n, k+1)}{c(n, k)} = \theta \frac{\ln n}{k} \frac{\Gamma(1 + \frac{k-1}{\ln n})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{k}{\ln n})}$$

$$\frac{k}{\ln n} < 1 \text{ or } \frac{k}{\ln n} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{P(K_n = k+1)}{P(K_n = k)} \approx \frac{\theta \ln n}{k} \frac{\ln n - \delta(k-1)}{\ln n - \delta k} \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\theta \ln n}{k} \geq \frac{1 - \delta \frac{k}{\ln n}}{1 - \delta \frac{k-1}{\ln n}}$$

$$E(K_n) = \begin{cases} 9.8 \theta & n=10^4 \\ 14.4 \theta & n=10^6 \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad \begin{matrix} \theta=1 \\ E(K_n) = \begin{cases} 7.5 & n=10^3 \\ 12.1 & n=10^5 \end{cases} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\text{Var}(K_n) = \begin{cases} 0.75 & \theta=0.1 \quad n=10^3 \\ 1.21 & \theta=0.1 \quad n=10^5 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta=1 \quad E(K_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} = \gamma + \ln n$$

$$\text{Var}(K_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j^{-1}}{j^2} \approx \gamma + \ln n - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2}$$

$$\approx \gamma + \ln n - \left(\frac{dx}{x^2} \right)_1^{n-1}$$

$$= \gamma + \ln n - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 6.5 & n=10^3 \\ 11.1 & n=10^5 \end{cases}$$

MLE of $\theta; \theta > 0$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\theta^j}{\theta + j} = K_n$$

of unique solution

$$\sqrt{kn} \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_n - \theta}{\sqrt{\theta}} \right) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

in 4.123 and 2.113.

Herfindahl index of concentration:

$$\lambda_i \geq 0, \quad \sum \lambda_i = 1$$

Aoki 2002, p. 174

$$Y = \sum \lambda_i^2$$

$$\lambda_i \sim \theta x^{-1} (1-x)^{\theta-1} \quad (\text{freq. spectrum})$$

$$E Y = \frac{1}{1+\theta}$$

$$\parallel \\ \int_0^1 x^2 x^{-1} (1-x)^{\theta-1} dx$$

$$\frac{E j^2}{n} = \frac{\theta (n-1)!}{(n-j)!} \frac{\Gamma(\theta+n-j)}{\Gamma(\theta+n)} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\# \text{ of } j\text{-sized}) \\ \text{share of size } j \\ \text{clusters.} \end{array}$$

$$j=1 : \text{ singleton share} = \theta \frac{\Gamma(\theta+n-1)}{\Gamma(\theta+n)} = \frac{\theta}{\theta+n-1} \leq 0.05$$

$$\theta \leq \frac{n-1}{19}, \quad n \geq 1+19\theta \quad (5\%)$$

$$\theta = 0.1$$

$$n \geq 3$$

$$\theta = 0.4$$

$$n \geq 9$$

主成分の相関

$$\pi_n(\xi) = \frac{n! \theta^{k_n}}{\theta^{(n)}} \prod \left(\frac{1}{j}\right)^{q_j} \frac{1}{q_j!}; \quad k_n = \sum_1^n q_j$$

例

$$n=2, \quad \underline{a} = (0, 1) \rightarrow q_1=0, q_2=1, \text{ など}$$

$$\pi_2 | q_1=0, q_2=1 = \frac{1}{1+\theta} \quad \left(\frac{2!}{\theta(1+\theta)} \theta^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{1+\theta} \right)$$

$$\theta = 6 \quad \frac{1}{1+\theta} = 0.14$$

$$\theta = 0.4 \quad \frac{1}{1+\theta} = 0.71$$

$$\theta = 0.5 \quad \frac{1}{1+\theta} = 0.67$$

2つの主成分の相関? (消費心少 → ; 所得; 身長 etc ?)

数値例

$$10! = 3,628,800 \approx 3.6 \times 10^6$$

$$20! \approx 2.43 \times 10^{18}$$

$$19! \approx \cancel{2.34 \times 10^{17}}$$

Stirlingの近似

$$\left(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \right)$$

$$3,598,695.6$$

$$\approx 3.6 \times 10^6$$

$$19! \approx 1.21 \times 10^{17}$$

$$C(n, k) = \frac{(n-1)! (\ln n)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{k-1}{\ln n}\right)}$$

$$\ln 20 = 3.0$$

$$C(20, 1) = 19! \approx 1.21 \times 10^{17}$$

$$C(20, 2) = \frac{19! (3.0)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)} \approx 19! \times 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 4.33 \times 10^{17}$$

$$C(20, 3) \approx 7.04 \times 10^{17}$$

$$C(20, 4) \approx 5.45 \times 10^{17}$$

$$\theta = 0.5, \quad E k_{20} = 3.77$$

$$k_n = 4$$

$$20 = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4, \quad n_i > 1$$

of
Patterns

$$\binom{20-1}{3} = \frac{19!}{3! 16!}$$

non-empty
: # of 4 clusters

$$\approx \frac{1.21 \times 10^{17}}{6 \times 2.08 \times 10^{14}}$$

$$; 16! \approx \sqrt{2\pi \cdot 16} \left(\frac{16}{e}\right)^{16}$$

$$= 2.087 \times 10^{14}$$

$$= 9.66 \times 10^2$$

$$\Pr(a_{10}=1, a_1=3) = \frac{20!}{6 \cdot 20!} \cdot \frac{4!}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 2.087$$

$$\Pr(a_{10}=1, a_8=1, a_1=2) = \frac{20!}{6 \cdot 20!} \cdot \frac{4!}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} = 2.087$$

$$\textcircled{a} \Pr(a_{10}=1, a_1=)$$

$$\Pr(a_{10}=1, a_4=2, a_1=2) = C \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 10}$$

$$\Pr(a_{10}=1, a_1=3) = C \cdot \frac{1}{3! \cdot 10}$$

$$= 0.094$$

$$\Pr(a_8=2, a_2=2) = C \cdot \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 8^2 \cdot 2!}$$

$$\Pr(a_{10}=1, a_4=2, a_1=2)$$

$$C \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 10} = 0.625$$

$$\theta = 0.5$$

$$P(K_{20}=2) = \frac{C(20,2)\theta^2}{\theta^{[n]}} = \frac{4.33 \times 10^{17} \times 0.25}{1.68 \times 10^{29}} = \frac{1.29}{6.44 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$\theta^{[n]} = \theta(0+1)(0+2) \dots (0+19) \Big|_{\theta=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{39!}{2^{20} 2 \times 19!}$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{35}{19}\right)^{19.5} \left(\frac{39}{e}\right)^{20}$$

$$\approx 1.68 \times 10^{29}$$

$$P(K_{20}=3) = \frac{C(20,3)\theta^3}{\theta^{[20]}} = \frac{7.04 \times 10^{17} \times 0.125}{1.68 \times 10^{29}} = \frac{1.04}{1.68 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$P(K_{20}=4) = \frac{C(20,4)\theta^4}{\theta^{[20]}} = \frac{5.45 \times 10^{17} \times 0.125}{1.68 \times 10^{29}} = 4.06 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$E K_{20} = \theta \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\theta+n-1} \right)_{n=20}$$

$$= 1 + \theta \left(\frac{1}{\theta+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\theta+n-1} \right)_{n=20}$$

$$\theta=0.5 : E K_{20} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{39}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{39} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\approx 8 + \ln 40 - \frac{1}{2} = 3.77$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.27}}$$

$$n = 3$$

$$P(a_1=1, a_2=1) = \frac{3! \theta^2}{\theta^{(3)}} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \theta}{(\theta+1)(\theta+2)}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{1.5 \times 2.5} = \frac{1}{2.5} = \underline{0.4}$$

$$P(a_1=3) = \frac{3! \times 3 \theta^3}{\theta^{(3)}} = \frac{\cancel{3} \theta^3}{(\theta+1)(\theta+2)} = \underline{0.067}$$

$$P(a_3=1) = \frac{2}{(\theta+1)(\theta+2)} = \underline{0.53}$$

↳ prob. of the largest cluster

$$E(K_3) = 1.53$$

$$P(a_1=2,$$