

James-Stein Estimator

Situation

You want to estimate unknown parameter W of dimension $p \geq 3$ from a single sample X such that the risk of the estimate is as low as possible.

You know the parameter W is drawn from a Gaussian distribution with mean 0 and variance σ^2 :

$$W \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I).$$

The risk of the estimate is defined as the expected value of the loss.

The loss is defined as the L2 norm of the difference between the unknown parameter W and the estimate you provide e .

$$\text{Thus } \text{risk}(W, e) = E \text{ Loss}(W, e) = E \|W - e\|^2.$$

An Incorrect Answer

Since you have just one sample X , use it as the estimate of W . To make things concrete, suppose that $p = 3$ and $X = [0.4, -0.05, 0.18]$.

The risk is then

$$\text{risk}(W, X) = E \text{ Loss}(W, X) = E \|W - X\|^2 = E \|[w_1 - 0.4, w_2 + 0.05, w_3 - 0.18]\|^2.$$

The Correct Answer

Instead of using X , use $Y = (1 - (p - 2) \sigma^2 / \|X\|^2) X$, which uses the L2 norm of X .

For example if $\sigma^2 = 1$ (so that $W \sim N(0, 1)$), $p = 3$, then using X as defined above, $Y = (1 - (3 - 2) \cdot 1 / \|X\|^2) X = (1 - 1 / 0.44) X \approx (1 - 2.27) X = -1.27 X$.

In James-61, a proof is provided that remarkably

$$\text{risk}(W, Y) < \text{risk}(W, X) \text{ for all } W, \text{ provided that } p \geq 3 \text{ and } W \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I).$$

Continuing the example, consider the point $W = 0$. Then

$$\text{risk}(0, X) = E \|[0.4, -0.05, 0.18]\|^2 \approx E(0.44) = 0.44$$

and

$$Y = (1 - 1 / \|X\|^2) X \approx (1 - 1 / 0.44) X = (1 - 2.27) X = -1.27 X$$

$$\text{risk}(0, Y) \approx E \|[(-1.27) [0.4, -0.05, 0.18] \|^2 \approx E(-1.27)(0.44) = E(-0.56) < E(0.44) = \text{risk}(0, X).$$

Another example. Suppose the same was $X = [1,2,3]$ and again $W = 0$. Then
 $\text{risk}(0,X) = E \|X\|^2 = E \| [1,2,3] \|^2 \approx E (3.87) = 3.87$
and

$Y = (1 - 1 / \|X\|^2) X \approx (1 - 1 / 3.87) X = 0.74 X$
 $\text{risk}(0,Y) \approx E \| 0.74 X \|^2 < E \|X\|^2.$

These examples show that the norm of X must be sufficiently large or the multiplier becomes negative.

Ref: [James-61]. W. James and Charles Stein, "Estimation With Quadratic Loss", Proc. Fourth Berkeley Symp. on Math Statist and Prob., 1961, pp 361-379. Can be downloaded from <http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS?service=UI&version=1.0&verb=Display&handle=euclid.bsmsp/1200512173>