

# 多元统计分析第二次作业

学习交流，无限进步

2024 年 9 月 15 日

## Exercise 1

4. 设  $W \sim W_p(n, \Sigma)$ , 并令  $W = (w_{ij})$  和  $\Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})$ , 其中  $i, j = 1, \dots, p$ .

(1) 试证明:  $w_{ii} \sim \sigma_{ii}\chi_n^2, i = 1, \dots, p$

(2) 试计算:  $E(w_{ij})$  和  $\text{Cov}(w_{ij}, w_{kl})$ . 提示:  $\text{Cov}(w_{ij}, w_{kl}) = n(\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{jl} + \sigma_{il}\sigma_{jk})$ .

证明. (1) 设有  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X'_1 \\ X'_2 \\ \vdots \\ X'_n \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $X_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{ip}) \sim N_p(0, \Sigma) \quad (i = 1 \dots n)$ , 是相

互独立的  $n$  个样本, 且  $W = X'X = \sum_{i=1}^n X'_i X_i$ .

于是  $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_{i1})$ .

而  $w_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n X_{ki}^2$  于是由卡方分布的定义,  $w_{ii} \sim \sigma_{ii}\chi_n^2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} E(w_{ij}) &= E(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{ki} X_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_{ki} X_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_{ki}, X_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma_{ij} \\ &= n\sigma_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(w_{ij}, w_{kl}) &= \text{Cov}(\sum_{t=1}^n X_{ti} X_{tj}, \sum_{s=1}^n X_{sk} X_{sl}) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^n (\sum_{s=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_{ti} X_{tj}, X_{sk} X_{sl})) \quad * \end{aligned}$$

由于  $s \neq t$  时  $X_t$  与  $X_s$  独立。

$$\begin{aligned}
 * &= \sum_{t=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_{ti}X_{tj}, X_{tk}X_{tl}) \\
 &= \sum_{t=1}^n (\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{jl} + \sigma_{il}\sigma_{jk}) \\
 &= n(\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{jl} + \sigma_{il}\sigma_{jk})
 \end{aligned}$$

□

## Exercise 2

5. (1) 设  $W, x_1, \dots, x_m$  相互独立,  $W \sim W_p(n, I_p), x_i \sim N_p(0, I_p)$ , 其中  $i = 1, \dots, m, n \geq p$ 。试求  $W^{-1/2}X'$  的密度函数, 其中  $X' = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ 。

(2) 设  $W_1$  和  $W_2$  相互独立, 且  $W_1 \sim W_p(n, I_p)$  和  $W_2 \sim W_p(m, I_p)$ , 其中  $n, m \geq p$ 。试求  $W_1^{-1/2}W_2W_1^{-1/2}$  的密度函数。

证明. (1) 由于  $\text{Vec}(X') \sim N(0, I_m \otimes I_p)$ 。于是在给定  $W$  时,  $Y = \text{Vec}(W^{-1/2}X')$  有条件分布  $Y|W \sim N(0, I_m \otimes W^{-1})$ , 记  $Y = (Y'_1, \dots, Y'_m)'$

故代入  $W$  的密度函数

$$f(W) = \frac{1}{2^{np/2} \Gamma_p\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) |I_p|^{n/2}} |W|^{(n-p-1)/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(I_p^{-1}W)\right\}$$

后有:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(Y) &= \int_w f(Y, W) dw = \int_w f(Y|w)f(w) dw \\
&= \int_w \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} |w|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[Y'(I_m \otimes w)Y + tr(w)]\} dw \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \int_w |w|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\sum_{i=1}^m Y_i' w Y_i + tr(w)]\} dw \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \int_w |w|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\sum_{i=1}^m tr(Y_i' w Y_i) + tr(w)]\} dw \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \int_w |w|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\sum_{i=1}^m tr(Y_i Y_i' w) + tr(w)]\} dw = \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \int_w |w|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2}} \exp\{-tr(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m Y_i Y_i' + I_p}{2} w)\} dw \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \int_w |w|^\alpha \exp\{-tr(Aw)\} dw \quad *
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\alpha = \frac{n+m-p-1}{2}$ ,  $A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m Y_i Y_i' + I_p}{2}$ 。

由积分公式：

$$\int |w|^\alpha \exp(-tr(Aw)) dw = \frac{\Gamma_p(\alpha + \frac{p+1}{2})}{|A|^{\alpha + \frac{p+1}{2}}}$$

有：

$$\begin{aligned}
* &= \frac{1}{2^{(np+1)/2} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \times \frac{\Gamma_p(\frac{n+m-p-1}{2} + \frac{p+1}{2})}{|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m Y_i Y_i' + I_p}{2}|^{\frac{n+m-p-1}{2} + \frac{p+1}{2}}} \\
&= \frac{2^{(mp-1)/2} \Gamma_p(\frac{n+m}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{1}{|Y'Y + I_p|^{\frac{n+m}{2}}}
\end{aligned}$$

于是该分布为矩阵 t 分布。

(2)

由于  $W_2 \sim W_p(m, I_p)$ , 故不妨设有  $W_2 = X'X$ 。于是  $W_1^{-1/2}W_2W_1^{-1/2} = W_1^{-1/2}X'XW_1^{-1/2}$  于是在给定  $W_1$  时  $Y = Vec(W_1^{-1/2}X')$  的条件分布为  $N(0, I_m \otimes W_1^{-1})$ 。因此  $M = W_1^{-1/2}W_2W_1^{-1/2}$  的条件分布为  $W_p(m, W_1^{-1})$ 。

于是：

$$\begin{aligned}
f(M) &= \int_{w_1} f(M, w_1) dw = \int_{w_1} f(M|w_1)f(w_1) dw \\
&= \int_{w_1} \left( \frac{|w_1|^{m/2}}{2^{mp/2}\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})} |M|^{(m-p-1)/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(w_1 M)\right\} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \frac{1}{2^{np/2}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} |w_1|^{(n-p-1)/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(w_1)\right\} \right) dw_1 \\
&= \frac{|M|^{(m-p-1)/2}}{2^{(mp+np)/2}\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_{w_1} |w_1|^{(n+m-p-1)/2} \exp\left\{-\text{tr}\left(\frac{M+I_p}{2}w_1\right)\right\} dw_1 \\
&= \frac{|M|^{(m-p-1)/2}}{2^{(mp+np)/2}\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \times \frac{\Gamma_p\left(\frac{n+m-p-1}{2} + \frac{p+1}{2}\right)}{\left|\frac{M+I_p}{2}\right|^{(n+m-p-1)/2 + \frac{p+1}{2}}} \\
&= \frac{\Gamma_p\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{|M|^{(m-p-1)/2}}{|M+I_p|^{(n+m)/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

□

### Exercise 3

设  $W \sim W_p(n, I_p)$ , 其中  $W = (w_{ij})$ , 定义  $r_{ij} = \frac{w_{ij}}{\sqrt{w_{ii}w_{jj}}}$ , 则  $R = (r_{ij})_{p \times p}$ .

- (1) 试证明:  $w_{11}, \dots, w_{pp}, R$  相互独立;
- (2) 试证明:  $w_{11}, \dots, w_{pp}$  相互独立且同  $\chi_n^2$  分布;
- (3) 试求  $R$  的分布。

证明. (1) 当  $i = j$  时  $R_{ij} = 1$ , 显然与  $w_{11}, \dots, w_{pp}$  独立。故只需考虑  $i \neq j$  时。

设  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X'_1 \\ X'_2 \\ \vdots \\ X'_n \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N_p(0, I_p)$ , 且  $W = X'X$  令  $u_i$  为矩阵  $X$  的第  $i$  列。

于是当  $i \neq j$  时

$$r_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki} x_{kj}}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki}^2 \sum_{k=1}^n x_{kj}^2}} = \frac{u_i' u_j}{\|u_i\| \|u_j\|}$$

显然,  $r_{ij}$  对任意  $s \neq i, j, k = 1 \cdots n$  有  $r_{ij}$  与  $x_{ks}$  独立, 即与  $w_{ss} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ks}^2$  独立。于是只考虑  $s = i; s = j$  的情况。

首先给定  $u_i$ , 以  $\frac{u_i'}{\|u_i\|}$  为第一行构造正交矩阵  $Q$ , 令  $v = Qu_j$ 。记  $v = (v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n)'$  于是  $v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, 1)$  且  $v_1 = \frac{u_i' u_j}{\|u_i\|}$ 。代入  $r_{ij}$  得:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ij} &= \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{v'v}} = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2}} \\ &= \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + n - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2/(n-1)}} \sim t_{n-1}$ 。于是  $r_{ij}$  的条件分布与  $u_i$  无关。这说明  $r_{ij}$  与  $u_i$  独立, 于是与  $w_{ii} = u_i' u_i$  独立。同理可知  $r_{ij}$  与  $w_{jj}$  独立。

(2) 由于  $w_{ii} = u_i' u_i = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki}^2$   $i = 1, 2, \cdots, p$  由于  $x_{1i}, x_{2i}, \cdots, x_{ni} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, 1)$ 。且  $\forall k = 1, \cdots, n, i \neq j, x_{ki}$  独立于  $x_{kj}$ 。于是  $w_{11} \cdots w_{pp} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \chi_n$

(3)  $\forall i = 1, \cdots, p, P(r_{ii} = 1) = 1$ 。

$\forall i \neq j, r_{ij} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + n - 1}}$ , 其中  $t \sim t_{n-1}$ 。于是  $t$  的密度函数为

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{(n-1)\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n-1}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$t$  关于  $r_{ij}$  的函数:  $t = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)r_{ij}^2}{1-r_{ij}^2}}$ 。按照逆变换定理可算的  $r_{ij}$  的密度:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{r_{ij}}(r) &= f_t(t(r)) \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{(n-1)\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{1-r^2}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{(1-r^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{1-r^2}\right)^{\frac{3-n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

而对于  $r_{ij}, r_{st}$ , 在  $i = j$  或  $i, j, s, t$  互不相等时显然互相独立, 当  $i \neq j, i = s, t \neq s, t \neq j$  时, 依旧可以在给定  $u_i$  时按照以上方法构造正交阵, 则  $v_j = Qu_j, v_t = Qu_t$  条件独立。于是  $r_{ij}, r_{it}$  条件独立

$$f_{r_{ij}, r_{it}}(r_{ij}, r_{it}) = f(r_{ij}, r_{it} | u_i) = f(r_{ij} | u_i) f(r_{it} | u_i) = f(r_{ij}) f(r_{it})$$

即  $r_{ij}, r_{it}$  独立

于是

$$f(R) = \prod_{i < j} f_{r_{ij}}(r_{ij}) = \prod_{i < j} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{1-r_{ij}^2}\right)^{\frac{3-n}{2}}$$

□

#### Exercise 4

10. 设  $W_i$  相互独立, 且  $W_i \sim W_p(n_i, I_p)$ , 其中  $n_i \geq p, i = 0, 1, \dots, k$ 。

(1) 令  $M_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_i\right)^{-1/2} W_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_i\right)^{-1/2}, j = 1, \dots, k$ . 试求  $(M_1, \dots, M_k)$  的联合密度函数;

(2) 令  $V_j = W_0^{-1/2} W_j W_0^{-1/2}, j = 1, \dots, k$ . 试求  $(V_1, \dots, V_k)$  的联合密度函数。

证明. (1) 设  $S = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i \sim W_p(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i, I_p)$ , 先求  $S$  给定时  $(M_1, \dots, M_k)$  的条件分布函数。

$$f(M_1, \dots, M_k | S = s) = f(W_1, \dots, W_k | S = s) |\mathbf{J}(W \rightarrow M)|$$

其中  $W = (W_1, \dots, W_k), M = (M_1, \dots, M_k)$ , 满足  $W_i = S^{1/2} M_i (S^{1/2})'$

由结论: 设  $X = BYB'$ , 其中  $X$  和  $Y$  为  $m \times m$  的随机矩阵,  $B$  为已知的  $m \times m$  非奇异矩阵, 则

$$J(X \rightarrow Y) = |\det(B)|^{m+1}.$$

知:  $|\mathbf{J}(W_i \rightarrow M_i)| = |s|^{(p+1)/2}; |\mathbf{J}(W_i \rightarrow M_j)| = 0 (i \neq j)$ 。于是:  $|\mathbf{J}(W \rightarrow M)| = |s|^{k(p+1)/2}$  而

$$\begin{aligned}
f(M_1, \dots, M_k | S = s) / (|\mathbf{J}(W \rightarrow M)|) &= \frac{f(W_1, \dots, W_k, S = s)}{f(S = s)} \\
&= \frac{f(W_1, \dots, W_{k-1}, W_k = s - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} W_i)}{f(S = s)} \\
&= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} f(W_i) f(s - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} W_i)}{f(S = s)} \\
&= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{n_i p/2} \Gamma_p(\frac{n_i}{2})} |W_i|^{(n_i - p - 1)/2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(W_i)\}}{f(S = s)} \times \\
&\quad \frac{1}{2^{n_k p/2} \Gamma_p(\frac{n_k}{2})} |s - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} W_i|^{(n_k - p - 1)/2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(s - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} W_i)\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) p/2} \prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma_p(\frac{n_i}{2}) f(S = s)} |s|^{\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i - kp - k)}{2}} |(\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} M_i)|^{\frac{(n_i - p - 1)}{2}} |(I_p - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} M_i)|^{\frac{(n_k - p - 1)}{2}} \\
&= \frac{|s|^{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i - kp - k)/2} \prod_{i=1}^k |M_i|^{(n_i - p - 1)/2}}{2^{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) p/2} \prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma_p(\frac{n_i}{2}) f(S = s)} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(s)\} \quad *
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } f(S = s) = \frac{1}{2^{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) p/2} \Gamma_p(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i}{2})} |s|^{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i - p - 1)/2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(s)\}$$

代入 \* 得:

$$* = \frac{|s|^{(1-k)(p+1)/2} \Gamma_p\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i}{2}\right) \prod_{i=1}^k |M_i|^{(n_i - p - 1)/2}}{\prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma_p\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)}$$

于是

$$f(M_1, \dots, M_k | S = s) = \frac{|s|^{(p+1)/2} \Gamma_p\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i}{2}\right) \prod_{i=1}^k |M_i|^{(n_i - p - 1)/2}}{\prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma_p\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)}$$

(2) 由第二题知  $V_j$  与  $W_0$  独立, 且其密度函数为:

$$f(V_j) = \frac{\Gamma_p\left(\frac{n_0 + n_j}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n_0}{2}\right)} \frac{|V_j|^{(n_j - p - 1)/2}}{|V_j + I_p|^{(n_0 + n_j)/2}}$$

又给定  $W_0$  时  $V_1, \dots, V_k$  条件独立, 于是:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(V_1, \dots, V_k) &= f(V_1, \dots, V_k | W_0) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^k f(V_i | W_0) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^k f(V_i) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\Gamma_p\left(\frac{n_0+n_j}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_j}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{n_0}{2}\right)} \frac{|V_j|^{(n_j-p-1)/2}}{|V_j + I_p|^{(n_0+n_j)/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

□

## Exercise 5

11. 设  $W_1$  和  $W_2$  相互独立, 且  $W_1 \sim W_p(n, \Sigma)$  和  $W_2 \sim W_p(m, \Sigma)$ , 其中  $\Sigma > 0$ ,  $n \geq p$  和  $m \geq p$ 。

- (1) 试证明:  $W_1 + W_2$  与  $(W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}W_1(W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}$  相互独立;
- (2) 试由  $(W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}W_1(W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}$  的密度函数, 计算  $\Lambda(p, n, m)$  的矩;
- (3) 令  $W_1 + W_2 = UU'$ , 其中  $U$  为对角线元素为正的下三角矩阵。试证明:  $W_1 + W_2$  与  $U^{-1}W_1U^{-1}$  相互独立;
- (4) 试证明:  $W_1 + W_2$  与  $CW_1C'$  相互独立, 其中  $C$  满足条件  $C(W_1 + W_2)C' = I_p$ 。

证明. (1) 令  $X = W_1 + W_2, Y = (W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}W_1(W_1 + W_2)^{-1/2}$ 。于是  $W_1 = X^{1/2}YX^{1/2}, W_2 = X - W_1$ 。由矩阵微商性质知。

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial X} &= * \\
\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial Y} &= X^{1/2} \otimes X^{1/2} \\
\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial X} &= I_{p^2} - * \\
\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial Y} &= -X^{1/2} \otimes X^{1/2} \\
J((W_1, W_2) \rightarrow (X, Y)) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial Y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & X^{1/2} \otimes X^{1/2} \\ I_{p^2} - * & -X^{1/2} \otimes X^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \\
|\det(J((W_1, W_2) \rightarrow (X, Y)))| &= \left| \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial Y} \right| = |X|^p
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
f(X, Y) &= f(W_1, W_2) |\det(J((W_1, W_2) \rightarrow (X, Y)))| \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(n+m)p/2} \Gamma_p\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \Gamma_p\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) |\Sigma|^{(m+n)/2}} |W_1|^{(n-p-1)/2} |W_2|^{(m-p-1)/2} \times \\
&\quad \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} W_1) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} W_2) \right\} |X|^p \\
&= \frac{1}{2^{(n+m)p/2} \Gamma_p\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \Gamma_p\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) |\Sigma|^{(m+n)/2}} |X|^{(m+n)-2(p+1)/2} |I_p - Y|^{(m-p-1)/2} \times \\
&\quad \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} X) \right\} |X|^p
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

□