

# 多元数据分析第二次作业

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【题目 1】 设  $X^{(1)}, X^{(2)}$  均为  $p$  维随机向量, 已知

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}_{2p} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mu^{(1)} \\ \mu^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

其中  $\mu^{(i)}$  为  $p$  维向量,  $\Sigma_i$  是  $p$  阶矩阵

1. 证明  $X^{(1)} + X^{(2)}$  和  $X^{(1)} - X^{(2)}$  相互独立
2. 求  $X^{(1)} + X^{(2)}$  和  $X^{(1)} - X^{(2)}$  的分布

**Solution.**

1. 由于

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} \\ X^{(1)} - X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ I & -I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} := CX$$

故

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}_{2p}(\mu, \tilde{\Sigma})$$

其中

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)} \\ \mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{\Sigma} = C\Sigma C^T = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 & O \\ O & \Sigma_1 - \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_{12} = \tilde{\Sigma}_{21} = O$$

从而  $X^{(1)} + X^{(2)}$  和  $X^{(1)} - X^{(2)}$  相互独立.

2. 由于

$$X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} I & O \end{pmatrix} Y \quad X^{(1)} - X^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} O & I \end{pmatrix} Y$$

故由第一问的结论知

$$X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)}, 2\Sigma_1 + 2\Sigma_2)$$

$$X^{(1)} - X^{(2)} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}, 2\Sigma_1 - 2\Sigma_2)$$

□

【题目 2】 设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_3(\mu, \Sigma)$ , 其中

$$\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)^T, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho \\ \rho & 1 & \rho \\ \rho & \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0 < \rho < 1).$$

1. 试求条件分布  $(X_1, X_2|X_3)$  和  $(X_1|X_2, X_3)$

2. 给定  $X_3 = x_3$  时, 试写出  $X_1, X_2$  的条件协方差。

**Solution.**

1. 记

$$\Sigma_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_{12} = \Sigma_{21}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_{22} = (1)$$

则

$$\mu_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}(x_3 - \mu_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + \rho(x_3 - \mu_3) \\ \mu_2 + \rho(x_3 - \mu_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{11,2} = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\rho^2 & \rho-\rho^2 \\ \rho-\rho^2 & 1-\rho^2 \end{pmatrix} = (1-\rho) \begin{pmatrix} 1+\rho & \rho \\ \rho & 1+\rho \end{pmatrix}$$

从而  $(X_1, X_2|X_3)$  的条件分布为

$$(X_1, X_2|X_3) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{1,2}, \Sigma_{11,2})$$

同理, 记

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_{11} = (1), \quad \tilde{\Sigma}_{12} = \tilde{\Sigma}_{21}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \rho \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\Sigma}_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\tilde{\mu}_{1,2} = \mu_1 + \tilde{\Sigma}_{12}\tilde{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - \mu_2 \\ x_3 - \mu_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mu_1 + \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}(-x_2 + \mu_2 + x_3 - \mu_3)$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_{11,2} = \tilde{\Sigma}_{11} - \tilde{\Sigma}_{12}\tilde{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}\tilde{\Sigma}_{21} = 1 - \frac{2\rho^2}{\rho+1}$$

故

$$(X_1|X_2, X_3) \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_1 + \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}(-x_2 + \mu_2 + x_3 - \mu_3), 1 - \frac{2\rho^2}{\rho+1}\right)$$

2. 由于  $(X_1, X_2|X_3)$  的方差矩阵为

$$(1-\rho) \begin{pmatrix} 1+\rho & \rho \\ \rho & 1+\rho \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $X_1, X_2$  的条件协方差为

$$\rho(1-\rho).$$

□

**【题目 3】** 设  $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$X_2 = \begin{cases} -X_1 & -1 \leq X_1 \leq 1 \\ X_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

证明

1.  $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

2.  $(X_1, X_2)$  的联合分布不是正态分布

**Solution.**

1. 设  $X_2$  的分布函数为  $F$ , 密度函数为  $p$ , 则当  $x < -1$  时

$$F(x) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2\right) dt.$$

当  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq -1) + \mathbb{P}(-1 < -X_1 \leq x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2\right) dt + \int_{-x}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2\right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x > 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq -x) + \mathbb{P}(-1 \leq -X_1 \leq 1) + \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x) + \mathbb{P}(1 < x_1 \leq x) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2\right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

综上:

$$p(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$$

故  $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ .

2. 令  $Y = X_1 - X_2$ , 则

$$\mathbb{P}(|Y| = 0) = \mathbb{P}(|X_1| > 1) = 2\Phi(-1) > 0$$

这说明

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

不是正态分布, 故  $(X_1, X_2)$  也不是正态分布。

□

**【题目 4】** 设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ ,  $A$  为对称矩阵, 证明

$$1. \mathbb{E}(XX^T) = \Sigma + \mu\mu^T$$

$$2. \mathbb{E}(X^TAX) = \text{tr}(\Sigma A) + \mu^T A \mu$$

3. 若  $\mu = a\mathbf{1}_p$ ,  $A = I_p - \frac{1}{p}\mathbf{1}_p\mathbf{1}_p^T$ ,  $\Sigma = \sigma^2 I_p$ , 证明

$$\mathbb{E}(X^TAX) = \sigma^2(p-1).$$

其中  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)^T$ .

**Proof.**

1. 记  $\mathcal{O} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, \Sigma)$ , 则

$$X = \mu + \mathcal{O}.$$

从而

$$\mathbb{E}(XX^T) = \mathbb{E}(\mu\mu^T) + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}\mu^T) + \mathbb{E}(\mu\mathcal{O}^T) + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}^T)$$

而

$$\mathbb{E}(\mu\mu^T) = \mu\mu^T \quad \mathbb{E}\mathcal{O} = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}^T) = \text{Var } \mathcal{O} = \Sigma,$$

故

$$\mathbb{E}(XX^T) = \Sigma + \mu\mu^T$$

2. 与第一问的记号相同

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(X^TAX) &= \mathbb{E}(\mu^T A \mu) + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}^T A \mu) + \mathbb{E}(\mu^T A \mathcal{O}) + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}^T A \mathcal{O}) \\ &= \mu^T A \mu + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}^T A \mathcal{O}) \end{aligned}$$

记

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad \Sigma = (\sigma_{ij}), \quad \mathcal{O}^T = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_p).$$

则

$$\mathcal{O} = \sum \xi_i e_i \quad \sigma_{ij} = \mathbb{E}(\xi_i \cdot \xi_j), \quad a_{ij} = e_i^T A e_j.$$

其中  $e_i$  为  $\mathbb{R}^p$  中的标准单位向量。从而由  $A$  对称知  $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ , 故有

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{O}^T A \mathcal{O}) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i,j} \xi_i \xi_j e_i^T A e_j\right) = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{ij} a_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{ij} a_{ji} = \text{tr}(\Sigma A).$$

$$\text{即 } \mathbb{E}(X^T A X) = \text{tr}(\Sigma A) + \mu^T A \mu.$$

3. 直接计算得:

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \mu^T A \mu = \mathbf{1}^T \left( I - \frac{1}{p} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T \right) \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{p} (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{1})^2 = p - \frac{1}{p} \cdot p^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{\sigma^2} \Sigma A = pI - \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T = \begin{pmatrix} p & & \\ & p & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & p \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而

$$\text{tr}(\Sigma A) = \frac{\sigma^2}{p} (\text{tr}(pI) - \text{tr}(\mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T)) = \frac{\sigma^2}{p} (p^2 - p) = \sigma^2(p-1).$$

故

$$\mathbb{E}(X^T A X) = \mu^T A \mu + \text{tr}(\Sigma A) = \sigma^2(p-1).$$

□

**【题目 5】** 设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_n(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ ,  $A$  阶对称幂等矩阵, 且  $\text{rank}(A) = r$  ( $r \leq n$ ), 证明

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T A X \sim \chi^2(r, \delta), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu^T A \mu.$$

**Proof.** 由于  $A$  为对称矩阵,  $\text{rank}(A) = r$ , 故存在  $\mathcal{O} \in \text{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$  使得

$$A = \mathcal{O}^T \Lambda \mathcal{O}, \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $Y = \Lambda \mathcal{O} X / \sigma$ , 则

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}_r\left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \Lambda \mathcal{O} \mu, \mathcal{O} \Lambda I_n \Lambda^T \mathcal{O}^T\right) = \mathcal{N}_r\left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \Lambda \mathcal{O} \mu, I_r\right).$$

从而

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T A X = Y^T Y = \sum_{i=1}^r Y_i \sim \chi^2(r, \delta)$$

其中

$$\delta = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \Lambda \mathcal{O} \mu\right)^T \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \Lambda \mathcal{O} \mu\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu^T \mathcal{O}^T \Lambda^T \Lambda \mathcal{O} \mu = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu^T A \mu$$

□

**【题目 6】** 设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_n(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ ,  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶对称矩阵, 若  $AB = O$ , 证明  $X^T A X$  与  $X^T B X$  相互独立。

**Proof.** 由于  $A$  为  $n$  阶对称矩阵, 故存在  $P \in \text{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$  使得

$$A = P^T \begin{pmatrix} D_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} P, \quad D_r = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r).$$

由  $AB = O$  知

$$ABP^T = O \implies \begin{pmatrix} D_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} PBP^T = O \implies PBP^T = \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

而  $PBP^T$  是对称矩阵, 从而

$$PBP^T = \begin{pmatrix} O & \\ & D_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}.$$

令  $Y = PX$ , 则

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}_n(P\mu, \sigma^2 P I_n P^T) = \mathcal{N}_n(P\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

从而  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  相互独立, 且

$$X^T A X = Y^T \begin{pmatrix} D_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Y = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i Y_i^2.$$

只与  $\{Y_j\}_{j=1}^r$  有关,

$$X^T B X = Y^T P B P^T Y = Y^T \begin{pmatrix} O & \\ & D_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} Y = (Y_{r+1} \ \dots \ Y_n) D_{n-r} \begin{pmatrix} Y_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

只与  $\{Y_j\}_{j=r+1}^n$  有关。从而  $X^T A X, X^T B X$  相互独立 □

**【题目 7】** 设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ ,  $\Sigma > 0$ ,  $A, B$  为  $p$  阶对称矩阵, 证明

$$(X - \mu)^T A (X - \mu), (X - \mu)^T B (X - \mu) \text{ 相互独立} \iff \Sigma A \Sigma B \Sigma = O.$$

**Proof.** 记

$$M = \Sigma^{-1/2}(X - \mu) \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, I_p), \quad C = \Sigma^{1/2} A \Sigma^{1/2}, \quad D = \Sigma^{1/2} B \Sigma^{1/2}$$

则有

$$(X - \mu)^T A (X - \mu) = ((X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1/2}) (\Sigma^{1/2} A \Sigma^{1/2}) (\Sigma^{-1/2}(X - \mu)) = M^T C M.$$

$$(X - \mu)^T B (X - \mu) = ((X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1/2}) (\Sigma^{1/2} B \Sigma^{1/2}) (\Sigma^{-1/2}(X - \mu)) = M^T D M.$$

从而

$$(X - \mu)^T A (X - \mu), (X - \mu)^T B (X - \mu) \text{ 相互独立} \iff M^T C M, M^T D M \text{ 相互独立}.$$

$$O = \Sigma A \Sigma B \Sigma = \Sigma^{1/2} C D \Sigma^{1/2} \iff O = C D$$

故只需要证明

$$M^T C M, M^T D M \text{ 相互独立} \iff C D = O$$

即可。而充分性由上题立即得到, 下证必要性。

首先来计算  $M^T A M$  的特征函数。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} e^{it M^T A M} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} e^{it m^T A m} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} m^T m\right) dm = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^p} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} m^T (I - 2itA) m\right) dm \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{|I - 2itA|^{1/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^p} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} x^T x\right) dx = \frac{1}{|I - 2itA|^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $|I - 2itA|^{1/2}$  是关于  $t$  的  $p$  次多项式, 故之多有  $n$  个根, 即在这  $n$  个根之外  $I - 2itA$  对称非退化, 从而正定。因此上述的换元是合理的。同理

$$\mathbb{E}e^{itM^TBM} = \frac{1}{|I - 2itB|^{1/2}}.$$

由  $M^TAM, M^TBM$  相互独立知

$$\mathbb{E}e^{itM^TBM} \cdot \mathbb{E}e^{itM^TBM} = \mathbb{E}e^{itM^T(A+B)M}.$$

即

$$|I - 2it(A+B)| = |I - 2itA| \cdot |I - 2itB| = |I - 2it(A+B) - 4t^2AB|$$

由  $t$  的任意性知  $AB = O$ .

□

**【题目 8】** 设  $X_{(\alpha)} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, \Sigma)$  相互独立, 其中

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

且已知

$$W = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n X_{(\alpha)} X_{(\alpha)}^T = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明:

$$1. W_{11} \sim W_r(n, \Sigma_{11}), W_{22} \sim W_{p-r}(n, \Sigma_{22})$$

$$2. \text{当 } \Sigma_{12} = O \text{ 时, } W_{11}, W_{22} \text{ 独立.}$$

**Proof.** 令

$$Y_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \end{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)} \sim \mathcal{N}_r(0, \Sigma_{11}), \quad Z_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} O & I_{p-r} \end{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)} \sim \mathcal{N}_{p-r}(0, \Sigma_{22}).$$

则

$$W_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \end{pmatrix} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^n X_{(\alpha)} X_{(\alpha)}^T \right) \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n Y_{(\alpha)} Y_{(\alpha)}^T \sim W_r(n, \Sigma_{11})$$

$$W_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} O & I_{p-r} \end{pmatrix} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^n X_{(\alpha)} X_{(\alpha)}^T \right) \begin{pmatrix} O \\ I_{p-r} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n Z_{(\alpha)} Z_{(\alpha)}^T \sim W_{p-r}(n, \Sigma_{22})$$

若  $\Sigma_{12} = O$  则  $Y_{(\alpha)}, Z_{(\alpha)}$  相互独立, 从而

$$W_{11} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n Y_{(\alpha)} Y_{(\alpha)}^T, \quad W_{22} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n Z_{(\alpha)} Z_{(\alpha)}^T$$

相互独立。

□

**【题目 9】** 对单个  $p$  元正态总体  $\mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma)$  的均值向量的检验问题, 试用似然比原理导出检验  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$  ( $\Sigma_0$  已知) 的似然比统计量及其分布。

**Solution.** 设  $\{X_j\}_{j=1}^n$  是来自  $\mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma)$  的独立同分布样本。则其联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f(X) &= \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (X_j - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_j - \mu) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{np/2} |\Sigma|^{n/2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_j - \mu) \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_j - \mu) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \bar{X} + \bar{X} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_j - \bar{X} + \bar{X} - \mu) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \bar{X})^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_j - \bar{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{X} - \mu).\end{aligned}$$

记

$$\Theta = \{\mu : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad \Theta_0 = \{\mu : \mu = \mu_0\}$$

由于均值  $\mu$  的极大似然估计为

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$$

故

$$\Lambda = \frac{\max_{\mu \in \Theta_0} L(X; \mu)}{\max_{\mu \in \Theta} L(X; \mu)} = \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{X} - \mu_0) \right)$$

拒绝域形如

$$\{\Lambda \leq \lambda_\alpha\} \iff \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} T_0 \leq \log \lambda_\alpha \right\} \iff \{T_0 \geq T_\alpha\}$$

□

**【题目 10】** 设  $X_{(\alpha)}$  为来自正态总体  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu^{(1)}, \Sigma_1)$  的随机样本,  $Y_{(\alpha)}$  是来自正态总体  $Y \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu^{(2)}, \Sigma_2)$  的随机样本, 且相互独立,  $\Sigma$  未知. 设  $n < m$  利用  $X_{(i)}, Y_{(j)}$  构造新总体  $Z$  的样本  $Z_{(i)}$ , 令

$$Z_{(i)} = X_{(i)} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} Y_{(i)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{(j)}$$

证明:  $Z_{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}, \Sigma_1 + \frac{n}{m} \Sigma_2)$  且相互独立。

**Proof.**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E} Z_{(i)} &= \mathbb{E} \left( X_{(i)} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} Y_{(i)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{(j)} \right) \\ &= \mu^{(1)} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} \mu^{(2)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \cdot n \cdot \mu^{(2)} - \frac{1}{m} \cdot m \cdot \mu^{(2)} = \mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}.\end{aligned}$$

记

$$P_{(i)} = -\sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} Y_{(i)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{(j)}$$

则

$$\text{Cov}(P_{(i)}, P_{(j)}) = \frac{n}{m} \text{Cov}(Y_{(i)}, Y_{(j)}) + \left( \text{Cov}(P_{(i)}, P_{(j)}) - \frac{n}{m} \text{Cov}(Y_{(i)}, Y_{(j)}) \right)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}& \text{Cov}(P_{(i)}, P_{(j)}) - \frac{n}{m} \text{Cov}(Y_{(i)}, Y_{(j)}) \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} \text{Cov} \left( Y_{(i)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} Y_{(i)} - \frac{1}{m} Y_{(i)} \right) - \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} \text{Cov} \left( Y_{(j)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} Y_{(j)} \right) \\ & \quad + \text{Cov} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{(j)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{(j)} \right) \\ &= -2 \left( \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} - \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} \right) \text{Var}(Y_{(i)}) \\ & \quad + \text{Var} \left( \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm}} - \frac{1}{m} \right) \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{(j)} \right) + \text{Var} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=n+1}^m Y_{(j)} \right) \\ &= \left( -\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{m} \sqrt{\frac{n}{m}} + \frac{n}{nm} - \frac{2}{m} \frac{n}{\sqrt{nm}} + \frac{n}{m^2} + \frac{m-n}{m^2} \right) \Sigma_2 = O\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\text{Cov}(P_{(i)}, P_{(j)}) = \frac{n}{m} \text{Cov}(Y_{(i)}, Y_{(j)}) = \frac{n}{m} \text{Var } Y \delta_{ij} = \frac{n}{m} \Sigma_2 \delta_{ij}$$

故

$$\text{Cov}(Z_{(i)}, Z_{(j)}) = \text{Var}(X_{(i)}, X_{(j)}) + \text{Cov}(P_{(i)}, P_{(j)}) = \Sigma_1 \delta_{ij} + \frac{n}{m} \Sigma_2 \delta_{ij}$$

从而  $Z_{(i)}$  之间相互独立, 且方差为  $\Sigma_1 + \frac{n}{m} \Sigma_2$ , 即

$$Z_{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}, \Sigma_1 + \frac{n}{m} \Sigma_2).$$

□

**【题目 11】** 为了研究日、美两国在华投资企业对中国经营环境的评价是否存在差异, 今从两国在华企业中各抽取 10 家, 让其对中国的政治、经济、法律、文化等环境进行打分。

**Solution.** 记日、美两国的样本分别为  $X_i, Y_i$ , 考虑

$$Z_i = X_i - Y_i$$

则原假设与备择假设分别为

$$H_0: \mu_0 = 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad \mu_0 \neq 0.$$

考虑统计量

$$F = \frac{(n-1) - p + 1}{(n-1)p} \bar{Z}^T \left( \frac{1}{n-1} A \right)^{-1} \bar{Z} = \frac{1}{6} \bar{Z}^T \left( \frac{1}{9} A \right)^{-1} \bar{Z} \sim F(p, n-p) = F(4, 6).$$

带入数值计算得检验  $p$  值为

$$p = 0.03644468$$

故在显著性水平为  $\alpha = 0.05$  的前提下拒绝原假设。代码如下:

```
1 a = read.table("R/2_7.txt")
2
3 X <- matrix(unlist(a[1:10,]), ncol = 4) - matrix(unlist(a[11:20,]), ncol = 4)
4 X_bar = colMeans(X)
5 F <- 10 %*% t(X_bar) %*% solve(cov(X)) %*% (X_bar) * (9-4+1)/(9*4)
6
7 p_value <- 1 - pf(F, 4, 6)
8 print(p_value)
9
```

□