

地统计系列

地理探测器 -2- q统计量的推导

UP：小勇啊哈

q统计量的推导

一、q统计量的推导

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假设层h中 $Y_{hi} \sim N(\mu_h, \sigma^2)$, 各层各单元的分布相互独立, 则 $\bar{Y}_h \sim N(\mu_h, \sigma^2/N_h)$

全区方差和:
$$SST = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y})^2$$

—L为子区域数

—N为总单元数

层内方差和:
$$SSW = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2$$

— N_h 为第h个子区域/层h单元数

— Y_{hi} 为层h第i个单元的值

层间方差和:
$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2$$

— \bar{Y}_h 为层h的均值

— \bar{Y} 为全区的均值

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$$SST = SSW + SSB$$

$$\begin{aligned} SST &= \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h + \bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \\ &= \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 + \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 + 2 \sum_h^L (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y}) \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h) = SSW + SSB \end{aligned}$$

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空间分异性度量

$$\begin{aligned} q &= 1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \sigma_h^2}{N \sigma^2} = 1 - \frac{SSW}{SST} \\ &= 1 - \frac{SSW}{SSW + SSB} \quad \textcircled{1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + F(L-1)/(N-L)} \end{aligned}$$

— σ_h^2 为第 h 个子区域的方差

— σ^2 为全区的方差

检验q值显著性

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad F &= \frac{SSB/(L-1)}{SSW/(N-L)} \\ &= \frac{N-L}{L-1} \frac{q}{1-q} \sim F(L-1, N-L; \lambda) \\ \lambda &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

— λ 为非中心F分布的非中心参数

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$$SSW = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N-L)$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi(n-1)$$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda)$$

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随机变量 $Y_1 \sim Y_n$ 相互独立，且服从标准正态分布，设 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T$, Q 为正交矩阵， $Z = QY = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)^T$ ，则 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n 独立且服从标准正态分布。

设 $Q = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ ，因为 Q 是正交矩阵，所以

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 = 1 \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{jk} = 0$$

$$Z = QY, Z_i = a_{i1}Y_1 + a_{i2}Y_2 + \dots + a_{in}Y_n$$

$$E(Z_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} E(Y_k) = 0 \quad D(Z_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 D(Y_k) = 1$$

所以 Z_i 服从**标准正态分布**

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随机变量 $Y_1 \sim Y_n$ 相互独立，且服从标准正态分布，设 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T$, Q 为正交矩阵， $Z = QY = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)^T$ ，则 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n 独立且服从标准正态分布。

$$\text{Cov}(Z_i, Z_j) = \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n a_{it} a_{jm} \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_m) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{jk} \text{Cov}(Y_k, Y_k) = 0$$

对于任意满足正态分布的随机变量，独立和不相关等价。

所以 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n 独立。

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N_h - 1) \quad SSW = \sum_h \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N - L)$$

随机变量 $Y_1 \sim Y_n$ 相互独立，且服从标准正态分布 $Y_i \sim N(0,1), \bar{Y} = \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{\sigma}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i^2 + \bar{Y}^2 - 2Y_i\bar{Y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right)^2 - \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} Y_i Y_j \end{aligned}$$

此为二次型，易得 $\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = Y^T A Y$

$$\text{其中 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{n} & -\frac{1}{n} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{n} \\ -\frac{1}{n} & 1 - \frac{1}{n} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{1}{n} & -\frac{1}{n} & \cdots & 1 - \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}, Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N_h - 1) \quad SSW = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N - L)$$

由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ 得, $(\lambda - 1)^{n-1} \lambda = 0$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 1, \lambda_n = 0$

且A为实对称矩阵(实对称矩阵的正交对角化),则一定存在正交矩阵Q, 有

$$Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = Q A Q^T$$

令 $Z = QY = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)^T$, $Y = Q^T Z$

$$Y^T A Y = (Q^T Z)^T A Q^T Z = Z^T Q A Q^T Z = Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_{n-1}^2 \sim \chi(n - 1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \left(\frac{(Y_{hi} - \mu)}{\sigma} - \frac{(\bar{Y}_h - \mu)}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi(N_h - 1) \quad SSW = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (Y_{hi} - \bar{Y}_h)^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N - L)$$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_h^L N_h (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$\text{令} \quad \tilde{Y} = (\sqrt{N_1}\bar{Y}_1, \sqrt{N_2}\bar{Y}_2, \dots, \sqrt{N_L}\bar{Y}_L)^T$$

$$\tilde{N} = (\sqrt{N_1}, \sqrt{N_2}, \dots, \sqrt{N_L})^T$$

$$B = \text{diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1) - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N}$$

易得B是对称矩阵，且 $B^T B = B$

$$B^T B = \left(E - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} \right)^T \left(E - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} \right) = E - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} = B$$
$$SSB = \sum_h^L N_h (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 = (B\tilde{Y})^T B\tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}^T B^T B\tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}^T B\tilde{Y}$$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

由 $|\lambda E - B| = 0$ 得, $(\lambda - 1)^{n-1} \lambda = 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 1, \lambda_n = 0$

且B为实对称矩阵(实对称矩阵的正交对角化),则一定存在正交矩阵Q, 有

$$Q^T B Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = Q B Q^T$$

因为 $\tilde{Y}_h \sim N(\sqrt{N_h} \mu_h, \sigma^2)$, 令 $T_h = \frac{\tilde{Y}_h}{\sigma} \sim N\left(\frac{\sqrt{N_h} \mu_h}{\sigma}, 1\right), T = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_L)^T$

令 $Z = Q T = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_L)^T, T = Q^T Z$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

令

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$Z_h = \sum_{k=1}^L a_{hk} T_k$$

$$E(Z_h) = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^L a_{hk} T_k\right) \quad D(Z_h) = 1 \quad \text{Cov}(Z_i, Z_j) = 0$$

所以 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_L 是期望不一致的，方差为1，相互独立的正态分布

$$\begin{aligned} SSB &= \tilde{Y}^T B \tilde{Y} = \sigma^2 T^T B T = \sigma^2 (Q^T Z)^T B (Q^T Z) = \sigma^2 Z^T Q B Q^T Z \\ &= \sigma^2 (Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_{L-1}^2) \end{aligned}$$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

假如有L个服从方差为1的正态分布的随机变量，分别是 $Z_h \sim N(\mu_h, 1)$ ，这些随机变量的平方和的分布服从非中心卡方分布，即

$$Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_L^2 \sim \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \sum_{h=1}^L \mu_h^2$$

所以 $SSB \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda)$

λ 怎么求呢？直接硬求可不好求

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \sum_{h=1}^{L-1} E(Z_i)^2 = E(Z^T)QBQ^TE(Z) = E((Q^TZ)^T)BE(Q^TZ) = E(T^T)BE(T) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E(\tilde{Y}^T)BE(\tilde{Y}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E(\tilde{Y}^T)B^TBE(\tilde{Y}) \end{aligned}$$

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$$SSB = \sum_h^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} (\bar{Y}_h - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

假如有L个服从方差为1的正态分布的随机变量，分别是 $Z_h \sim N(\mu_h, 1)$ ，这些随机变量的平方和的分布服从非中心卡方分布，即

$$Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_L^2 \sim \chi(L-1; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \sum_{h=1}^L \mu_h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(B\tilde{Y})^T E(B\tilde{Y}) &= E\left(\tilde{Y} - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N}\tilde{Y}\right)^T E\left(\tilde{Y} - \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N}\tilde{Y}\right) \\ &= E(\tilde{Y})^T E(\tilde{Y}) - 2E(\tilde{Y})^T \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} E(\tilde{Y}) + E(\tilde{Y})^T \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} E(\tilde{Y}) \\ &= E(\tilde{Y})^T E(\tilde{Y}) - E(\tilde{Y})^T \frac{\tilde{N}\tilde{N}^T}{N} E(\tilde{Y}) = \sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_h^L N_h \mu_h \right)^2 \right]$$

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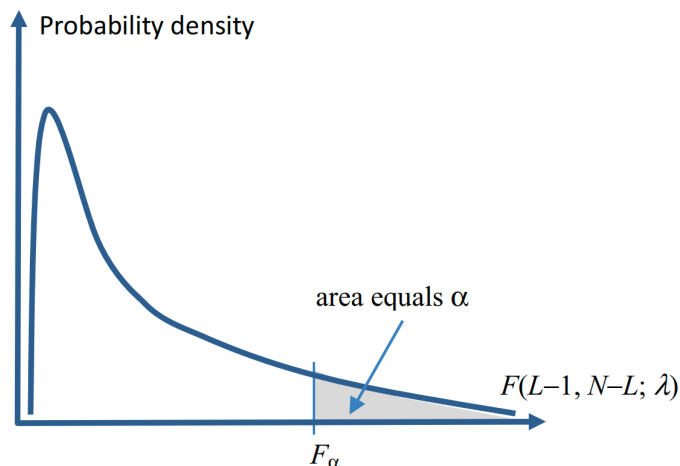
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$$F = \frac{N-L}{L-1} \frac{q}{1-q} \sim F(L-1, N-L; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h \right)^2 \right]$$

因为 $SSB \sim \sigma^2 \chi(L-1; \lambda)$ $SSW \sim \sigma^2 \chi(N-L)$

所以

$$F = \frac{\frac{SSB}{(L-1)}}{\frac{SSW}{(N-L)}} \sim F(L-1, N-L; \lambda) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{Y}_h \right)^2 \right]$$



检验在置信度 α 下q统计量的显著性:

$$P(q < x) = P\left(F < \frac{N-L}{L-1} \frac{x}{1-x}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

置信度 α 可以理解为 $q \geq x$ 的概率

Thanks