

$X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$ ← ③种定义.

$$\phi(t) = e^{it^T \mu - \frac{1}{2} t^T \Sigma t} \quad (\phi(t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{1}{2}t^T \Sigma t})$$

$$(X = A\mu + \mu) \quad AA^T = \Sigma \quad (A = Q, \sqrt{\Lambda} = \sqrt{\Sigma})$$

$$\cup \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2 I).$$

$$\text{marginal } X_{xx} \sim N(\mu_x, \Sigma_{xx})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^p \sqrt{\det \Sigma}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)} \quad (U \rightarrow X \text{ 互})$$

conditional $(\Sigma \text{ 正定 (非退化)})$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X^1 \\ X^2 \end{pmatrix}_{p \times n} \sim N(\mu, \Sigma), \quad \text{或 } A, \Sigma \text{ 非奇异}$$

$$(待求) (X^1 | X^2) \sim N(\mu_{1|2}, \Sigma_{1|2}) \rightarrow \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} \quad \text{条件协方差矩阵 } \Sigma_{11|2}$$

$$\mu_{1|2} = \mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X^2 - \mu_2)$$

X^1 与 X^2 的相关系数.

$E(X^1 | X^2)$ 为对 X^1 最佳 (Variance) 预测.

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}_1 \sim N_{p+1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xy} \\ \Sigma_{yx} & \Sigma_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \mu_y - \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \mu_x.$$

$Y \leftarrow X$ 得 $\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1}$ 互.

$$R = \text{Corr}(Y, \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} X) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \Sigma_{xy}}{\Sigma_{yy}}} \quad \text{全(度)相关系数}$$

$$\text{Vec}(\mu^T) = I \otimes \mu$$

矩阵正定 $X \sim N_{n \times p} (M, I_n \otimes \Sigma), M = I_p \mu^T$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \sim X_{np} \\ \vdots \\ X_n \sim X_{np} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Vec} X^T) \sim N(\text{Vec}(M^T), I_n \otimes \Sigma).$$

$$Z = AXB^T + D, \quad Z \sim N_{n \times q} (AMB^T, (AA^T) \otimes (B\Sigma B^T))$$

estimation: $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} X^T$, $X_{(i)} \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 个样品 } (i=1, \dots, n)$. ▲ 取逆 (交换顺序, 算 E...)
的方法.

$$S = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i (X_{(i)} - \bar{X})(X_{(i)} - \bar{X})^T = \frac{X^T X - \bar{X} \bar{X}^T}{n-1} = X^T (I_n - \frac{1}{n} I_m) X.$$

MLE $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$, $\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} A$. (待求/待算式)

(Q) 中心轴定理 $A \stackrel{d}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i Z_i^T, Z \sim N(0, \Sigma) \quad \text{Cov}(Z_i, Z_j) = E(X^T q_i q_j^T X) = \delta_{ij} \Sigma$.

$$X \sim N_p(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \Sigma), \quad \bar{X} \text{ id. A.}$$

$$P(A > 0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow n > p. \quad (A = BB^T, B = (Z_1 \cdots Z_{n-p}))$$

无偏、有效、相合、充分...

$$I(\mu) = \int \frac{(\partial f)}{f} dx = \int f dx \cdot (\sum (x-\mu)^2)$$

* 分布形状:

$$(n\Sigma^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{\Sigma}{n} V = \Sigma^{-1} \quad \downarrow \quad \Sigma^{-1} (X-\mu)(X-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}$$

$$\text{④ } I(\Sigma)? \quad \rightarrow E((X-\mu)(X-\mu)^T (X-\mu)(X-\mu)^T)$$

test: 1. $X \sim N(\mu, I_n)$, $\delta = \mu' \mu$. $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$, $r(A) = r$. Asym.

$$X' X \sim \chi^2_{n, \delta}.$$

\Rightarrow 第二类错误 - 一般 $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, $\Sigma > 0$.

2. Wishart. $W = X' X$, $p=1$ 时, $W \sim \sigma^2 \chi^2_{n-p}$. $X' \Sigma^{-1} X \sim \chi^2_{p, \delta}$, $\delta = \mu' \Sigma^{-1} \mu$.

$W \sim W_p(n, \Sigma)$, $(X_i \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma))$, $W = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i' X_i$, $(W = \sum_i X_i' X_i)$, $(X - \mu)' A (X - \mu)$ 与 $(X - \mu)' B (X - \mu)$ id. $\Leftrightarrow A \Sigma B = 0$.

$W_p(n, \sigma^2) = \sigma^2 \chi^2_{n-p}$, $\Rightarrow W \sim W_p(n, \Sigma)$, $M = \mu \mu'$, $X_i \sim N_p(\mu_i, \Sigma)$, $\Sigma = M' M = n \mu \mu'$, $M = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$.

$W_p(n, \Sigma, \Delta)$, $\Delta = M' M = n \mu \mu'$.

$X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$, $A \sim W_p(n-1, \Sigma)$, $X \sim N_{n-p}(M, I_{n-p} \otimes \Sigma)$, $r(A) = r$. Asym.

$n=1$ 时, $CWC' \sim W_p(C \Sigma C')$, $E(W) = n \Sigma$. ($\sqrt{\lambda} Q' X = Y$).

对称先验 $P_j \sim \sigma_{jj}^2 \chi^2_{n-j}$, $aW \sim W_p(a\Sigma)$, $v' W v \sim \chi^2_{n-p} (v' \Sigma v)$.

特征函数: $\phi_{X_n^2}(ct) = (1 - 2it)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$.

$\phi_{W_n}(ct) = E(e^{it \text{tr}(Wt)}) = |I - 2it\Sigma|^{-\frac{n}{2}} = |W|^{\frac{n-p+1}{2}} e^{-tr(\frac{\Sigma'}{2} W)}$.

* f_{W_n} = $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} |I|^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma_p(\frac{n}{2})} e^{-tr(\frac{\Sigma'}{2} W)}$.

3. Hotelling. $T^2 = n X' W X$ (分子 $\Sigma \propto X' W X$).

T^2 分布 与 Σ 无关 (对非退化变换不变).

$T^2 \sim T_{n-p}^2$ ($X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$, $W \sim W_p(\Sigma)$, $\Sigma > 0$, $n > p$).

$\Rightarrow \phi \rightarrow T^2$: $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$, $T_n^2 \sim F_{p, n-p}$.

4. Wilks. $\lambda \sim \chi^2_{n-p}$.

1. 分布. $\Lambda_{1,1} \sim W_{n_1}(\Sigma)$, $\Lambda_{2,2} \sim W_{n_2}(\Sigma)$.

$\Lambda = \frac{|A_1|}{|A_1 + A_2|} \sim \Lambda_{n_1, n_2} \stackrel{p=1, -\infty, t^2}{\sim} F_{n_1, n_2}$.

$\Lambda_{n_1, n_2} = \beta(\frac{n_1}{2}, \frac{n_2}{2})$.

$\Lambda_{n_1, n_2} \sim F_{n_1, n_2}$.

$\Lambda_{n_1, n_2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n} T^2}$, $(T^2)_{n-p} = n \cdot \frac{1 - \Lambda_{n_1, n_2}}{\Lambda_{n_1, n_2}}$.

$|W| = |W_1 + X_{n-p} X_{n-p}'| = \begin{vmatrix} W_1 & X_{n-p} \\ X_{n-p}' & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.

$\Lambda_{n_1, n_2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n} T^2} = \frac{|W_1| (1 + X_{n-p}' W_1^{-1} X_{n-p})}{|W_1| + |X_{n-p}|}$.

$\Lambda = B_1 \dots B_p$, $B_i \sim \beta(\frac{n_i - p + i}{2}, \frac{n_3}{2})$.

$\alpha_{n_1, n_2} \Lambda_{n_1, n_2} \sim \Lambda_{p, n_1 + n_2 - p}$.

$n_2 = 1/2 \Rightarrow \Lambda \propto \chi^2_p$.

$p=1 \Rightarrow \Lambda \propto \beta$ beta.

1. Wilstein-Aronszajn Idem.

$\det(I_m + AB) = \det(I_n + BA)$

$= |A|(1 + c \bar{u} u')$

2. $\lambda, A > 0$. $x' A x \leq \lambda \Leftrightarrow x x' \leq \lambda A^{-1}$.

one-sample test:

均值用 LRT.

$$\Sigma_{\text{ov}} \quad \sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu) \sim N_p(0, \Sigma_0).$$

H₀ 时, $T_0^2 = n(\bar{x} - \mu_0)' \Sigma_0^{-1} (\bar{x} - \mu_0) \sim \chi_p^2$, $R = \{T_0^2 > \chi_p^2(\alpha)\} / P$ 值

$$\sum X \quad A \sim W_{n-1}(\Sigma)$$

(β : $T_0^2 \sim \chi_p^2$, $\delta = n(\bar{x}_0 - \mu_0)' \Sigma_0^{-1} (\bar{x}_0 - \mu_0)$)

H₀ 时, $T^2 = n(n-1)(\bar{x} - \mu_0)' A^{-1} (\bar{x} - \mu_0) \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$, $P\{T^2 \leq \chi_{n-1}^2\}$

$$F = \frac{n-p}{(n-p)} T^2 \sim F_{p, n-p}$$

LR E: $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0, H_1: \theta \notin \Theta_0, \Theta_0 \subset \Theta$

$$\lambda = \frac{\max_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(x; \theta)}{\max_{\theta \in \Theta} L(x; \theta)}$$

$$\lambda \text{ 分布? } \text{近似: } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } -2 \ln \lambda \sim \chi_p^2$$

$n-p$ lemma.

(\rightarrow UMVUE)

$$\text{MLE: } \max_{\mu, \Sigma \geq 0} L(x; \mu, \Sigma) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \lambda = \frac{|A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{|A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}} = \left(\frac{|A|}{|A|}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} T^2\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$R = \{T^2 > T_{\text{cau}}^2\}$$

confidence interval:

$$\{F > F_{\text{cau}}\}$$

$$T^2 = n(\bar{x} - \mu)' S'(\bar{x} - \mu)$$

$$\leq \frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{p, n-p}$$

μ 位于 $\bar{x}_{\text{p}, \alpha}$

的椭球 (p 维) 内。

μ 的线性组合 $Z = a'X \sim N(a'\mu, a'\Sigma a)$

置信度 α

$t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(a'\bar{x} - a'\mu)}{\sqrt{a'\Sigma a}}$, $a'\mu \in a'\bar{x} \pm t_{n-1, \alpha} \frac{\sqrt{a'\Sigma a}}{\sqrt{n}}$ (单) 置信区间。

Scheffé: 取 C_i 使 $\mu_i = \text{联立! } x < 1-\alpha$

$(a'b)^2 \leq (a'Sa)(b'S'b)$

$t^2 = n \frac{(a'(\bar{x} - \mu))^2}{a'\Sigma a} \leq t_{\frac{n}{2}}^2$ 换为

$\frac{n}{2} T^2 \leq \max t^2$

$\mu_i \in \bar{x}_i \pm \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{\text{cau}}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{ii}}$

($\text{联立! } x$) 置信区间。

$\epsilon a' \bar{x} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{\text{cau}}} a' S a$: \check{T}^2 区间

$\mu_i \in \bar{x}_i \pm \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{\text{cau}}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{ii}}$

multi-sample test:

(等方差) 双正态 $T^2 = \frac{nm}{n+m} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})' \left(\frac{A_X + A_Y}{n+m} \right)^{-1} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})$

多总体均值检验:

(ANOVA) 方差齐 $T = A + B$

(Σ 一致下) 组内组间

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$|A| = \frac{|A|}{|T|} \sim 1$ (p), <

LR & GLR proof:

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0, H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0$$

$$\text{GLR} \leftarrow \Lambda(x) = -2 \ln \lambda = 2 \ln(\hat{\theta}) - \ln(\theta_0)$$

$$\text{Taylor } \Lambda(x_0) = (\hat{\theta}) + (\hat{\theta} - \theta_0) / (\hat{\theta}) + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)^2 / (\hat{\theta}) + \dots$$

$$\Lambda(x) = -(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)^2 / (\hat{\theta}) = +(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)^2 I_{(0)}, \frac{-I''(0)}{I_{(0)}}$$

MLE is 附相合: $(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0) / \sqrt{I_{(0)}} \xrightarrow{P} N(0, 1)$

$$\text{LLN (大数定律): } \frac{-I''(0)}{I_{(0)}} \xrightarrow{P} 1.$$

$$(\text{ Slutsky Th. }) \quad \Lambda(x) \xrightarrow{P} \chi^2$$

$$\theta \text{ 多元时有 } p \text{ 个 } \chi^2 \text{ 相加. } \leftarrow ? \quad (\hat{\theta}_1 - \theta_{10})(\hat{\theta}_2 - \theta_{20}) \text{ 独立?}$$

Wilks' Th.

asymptotic dis. of the likelihood

ratio statistic:

$i=1, \dots, p$

$\Sigma_i (i) \theta_0, (ii) A(\theta_0 - \theta) = 0 \text{ 且 } g_i(\theta) = 0$

$\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_p) \downarrow d, \frac{1}{p} \ln \det \downarrow d$

$$\text{Then } 2 \log \frac{\ln(\hat{\theta}_n) / \chi^2_K}{\ln(\theta_0) / \chi^2_p} \sim \chi^2_{p-k}$$

$p = \dim \Sigma - \dim \Sigma_0$

(if there are some $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_p$ remains to be estimated \rightarrow the same. shot.)

χ^2 (似然比检验)

$$(Q \text{ 之 } \chi^2 \text{ 检验}) \quad H_0: \pi_i, \dim(H_0) = 0.$$

$\hat{\pi}_i$ 为 MLE.

$$= \frac{Y_i}{n} \quad \Lambda = 2n \sum_i \hat{\pi}_i \ln \frac{\hat{\pi}_i}{\pi_i} \xrightarrow{\text{Taylor}} 2n \cdot \frac{\sum_i (Y_i - n\pi_i)^2}{2\pi_i} = \sum_i \frac{(Y_i - n\pi_i)^2}{n\pi_i}$$

($n \rightarrow \infty$ 且 $\hat{\pi}_i \xrightarrow{P} \pi_i$)

MLE:

$(\lambda \in [1])$

$$H_0: \mu = \mu, V-P \text{ 理论, 两类错误, 一致最优. } \sum_i \ln R_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^T (X_i - \bar{X})) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^T (\Sigma^{-1} (X_i - \bar{X}))$$

与似然比检验 (LRT) 与传统参数检验 (NP 理论) 的一致性?

$$L(\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{|\Sigma|^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu)^T (X - \mu))}$$

Cov test:

$$1. H_0: \Sigma = I_p \text{ 球性检验. } \lambda = \dots \quad L(\mu, \Sigma) = L(\bar{X}, \frac{1}{n} A) = (\frac{n}{2\pi e})^{\frac{n}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \quad A = \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})(X_i - \bar{X})^T$$

$$2. H_0: \Sigma = Y = \sum_i X_i \text{ 变为 1, } A_Y = \sum_i A \sum_i \xrightarrow{P} \chi^2_{(p+1)}$$

$$3. H_0 = \sigma^2 \Sigma \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{np} \text{tr}(\Sigma A) \xrightarrow{P} \chi^2_{(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1)}$$

多总体检验

$$\max L(\mu^1, \dots, \mu^K, \Sigma) \sim \chi^2_{\frac{p(p+1)(K-1)}{2}}$$

$$\max L(\mu^1, \dots, \mu^K, \Sigma^1, \dots, \Sigma^K) \quad H_0: \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \Sigma_{KK} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda = \frac{\prod |A_{ii}|}{|A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}} \sim \chi^2_{\frac{n}{2}}$$

independence test:

normality test: χ^2 test

$$\hookrightarrow \text{正态分布检验} \quad K-S \text{ test } D = \sup_x |F_n(x) - F_0(x)|, \quad \frac{k}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 1 \quad F_n(x) = \frac{k}{n} \quad (X \leq x \leq X_{k+1})$$

正态分布

Wilcoxon

符号秩和

Cochran

游程

① 分布不正、非正态 ② 等级分类数据

对某性质 (假设) 检验.

分布特性

Q-Q/P-P $\sim \chi^2$

36 原理 (等概率图)

(A^2, W^2 统计量).

Bayes. \rightarrow $F \rightarrow$ 方差分析 (正态性、方差齐性)

(极限) \rightarrow 参数检验: 基于对总体的假设,

大样本 情况

(制造主体)

① 正态分布 对参数进行统计推断.

② 样本量化且独立

③ 均值与差存在、均差相等...

(已未知)

挑选: 分布: 样本大小; 等分量; 偏度; 峰检量

C_p Criterion & Mallows' C_p :

子模型 (X_1) 回归后剩余

$$\begin{aligned} E(HY - X\beta) &= (H-I)X\beta = (H-I)(X_1\beta_1 + X_2\beta_2) \\ &= -(I-H)X_2\beta_2 \\ &= -X_2^\perp \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

平方误差 $V(HY - X\beta) = V(HY) = \text{tr} H \cdot \sigma^2$

$\sum SSE = p\sigma^2 + \|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2 = m.$

准则：让子模型的 SSE 尽量小。（较好的子）（与正交化，偏回归 (X_1) 单独带有 β_1 而 β_2 ，
（注意 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时且 β_2 真为 0，SSE 仍有 $\rightarrow p\sigma^2$ ）
(大数-E) 的方差）

用什计 $\hat{m} = p\sigma^2 + \|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2$? $E(\hat{m}) = m$ 吗?

用什计 $\hat{m} = p\sigma^2 + \|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2$? $E(\hat{m}) = m$ 吗? 广的理解。得纠正回归估计值

$\hat{\sigma}^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2 \checkmark. \quad \hat{\beta}_2 \rightarrow \beta_2 \checkmark \quad E(\hat{m}) = \mu \text{ 时通常 } f(\mu) \neq f(\hat{\mu})$ (注意 $X = (1, X_1, X_2)$ 模型的离差是 $X'X$)
 $\hat{\beta}_2 \rightarrow \beta_2^2 X. \quad E(X'AX) = \mu^T A \mu + \text{tr}(A\Sigma)$ 消元法为后来。

若原 $E(\|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2) = \beta_2' X_2^\perp X_2^\perp \beta_2 + \text{tr}(X_2^\perp \beta_2 \cdot X_2^\perp)$

$\hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1}) = \|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2 + \text{tr}(I_{m-k}\sigma^2)$
 $(X_2^\perp X_2^\perp)^{-1} = (\dots \dots)$
 $(X_2^\perp (I-H) X_2^\perp)^{-1}$

故无偏估计

$\hat{m} = \|X_2^\perp \beta_2\|^2 + 2p\hat{\sigma}^2 - (m+1)\hat{\sigma}^2$

子模型 $SSE_K - \text{全模型 } SSE_m$

$m = SSE_K + 2p\hat{\sigma}^2 - n\hat{\sigma}^2$

(标准化) $\hat{m} = \frac{SSE_K}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \frac{SSE_K}{\hat{\sigma}^2} + 2p - n \rightarrow$ 子模型尽量 $n\hat{\sigma}^2$ 的预测误差。

C_p 或 $|C_p - p|_{\min}$.

(BIC 基于 Bayes 框架) (当基本正确时 $C_p \approx p$)

AIC: K-L 距离度量预测误差:

真 $y \sim g(y)$ 假设模型 $f(y; \theta)$.

\hat{f} 与 g 距离 $K(g, \hat{f}) = \int g \log(\frac{g}{\hat{f}}) dy \geq 0$.

$K_{\min} = \max_c \left(\int g \log f(y; \theta) dy \right)$ 注意

$E(\frac{1}{n} \sum \log f(y_i; \theta)) = K(\theta)$

$E(\log \hat{f})$? $E(\frac{1}{n} \sum \log f(y_i; \hat{\theta})) = E(K(\hat{\theta})) + \frac{K}{n} + O(n)$

用 $\bar{K} - \frac{K}{n} \rightarrow K(\hat{\theta})$

$AIC = -2n \cdot (\bar{K} - \frac{K}{n}) = 2K - 2 \log L(\hat{\theta}) \rightarrow K(\hat{\theta})_{\max}$ BP $K-L_{\min}$.

$$多\text{少} \rightarrow Y = X\beta + E$$

$$u(y_1, \dots, y_p) = X(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p) + (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_p)$$

$$\vec{Y} = (I_p \otimes X) \vec{\beta} + \vec{E}, \quad \varepsilon_{i,i} = (\varepsilon_{i1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{ip}) \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma).$$

$SSE = \sum_{i,j} \varepsilon_{ij}^2 = \vec{E}'\vec{E} = (\vec{Y} - \vec{X}\vec{\beta})'(\vec{Y} - \vec{X}\vec{\beta})$ min ($\partial \vec{\beta} = 0$) ($t_r R_{min}$) estimation
 投影(正規)方程(组) $\vec{X}'\vec{X}\vec{\beta} = \vec{X}'\vec{Y}$. and the nature of the estimator.

$$\text{残差阵 } R = (Y - \hat{Y})' (Y - \hat{Y}) = Y' (I - H) Y. \quad \text{且 } X' X (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_p) = X' (Y_1, \dots, Y_p)$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{R}{n-k-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} Y'_1(I-H)Y_1 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ Y'_{n-k}(I-H)Y_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即 } \hat{\Sigma}_{YY} = \hat{\Sigma}_{YX}\hat{\Sigma}_{XX}^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}_{XY} \text{ 同前所述.}$$

(先K的Y_K的第i个分量) $E(Y_i^t(I-H)Y_i) = (n-m-1)\sigma^2$ 若多对一列 $R = R_{ii}$, (复) $R = \sqrt{1 - R_{ii}}$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_{ik}, \hat{\beta}_{jl}) = \sigma_{kl}^2 \cdot (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}_{ij}. Y_i \sim N(\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}_i, \sigma^2 I_n) \quad (\text{Q线性}(A), \text{定理}, \text{取} tr)$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}_j) = \sigma_{ij}^2 (X'X)^{-1} \quad \text{技巧: } e_i'(X'X)^{-1} X'E e_j$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_{(i)}, \hat{\beta}'_{(j)}) = (X'X)_{ij}^{-1} \sum_{k \in \{i,j\}} (X'X)_{kk}^{-1} \quad \text{用单位向量表示出元.}$$

有 $\hat{P} \sim N_{\text{mt.}}, R \sim W(\Sigma)$, \hat{P} 与 R id. (1).

$$\hat{\beta}_i \sim N(\beta_i, \sigma_{\beta_i}^2(x'x)^{-1})$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{\text{err}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_{\text{err}}, b_{\text{err}} \Sigma) \quad \hat{\beta}' X' X \hat{\beta} = Y' H Y$$

$$R = Y'(I - H)Y$$

$$\hat{\beta}' X' X \hat{\beta} = Y' H Y$$

△ 2(次)型独立 (A,B sym.): (6.2.10用): $A = Q \Lambda Q'$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_k \\ I_k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $X'AX$ id. $X'BX \Leftrightarrow AB=0$ $Y'Y \leftarrow Y'QBQ'Y \dots$
 $(BA, \text{取'})$
 hypo. test. cof significance)

$$\rho_{c(2)}, \rho_{c(1)}, \dots, \rho_{c(m_1)}, \rho_{c(m_1+1)}, \dots, \rho_{c(m_1+m_2)=k}$$

$$\text{偏導} H_0: \beta_{0i} = 0_p \quad \hat{\beta}_{0i} / \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_{0i}} \sim N(0, \Sigma),$$

$$H_0: B_2 = 0$$

$$H_0 \sqrt{8\pi T^2} = (n-k-1) P_{(ij)} R_i P_{(ij)} / \beta_{(ii)} \sim T^2 n^{-k-1}$$

$$R_1 - R = -Y'(H - H_1)Y = +Y(I - H_1)K(I - H_1)Y \sim W_{m_2(\Sigma)}.$$

(解出 H_1, H_2) $K = X_2(X_2'(I-H_1)X_2)^{-1} X_1'$ 的系数 $V_i = \frac{\hat{P}_{i,i} R_i^2 \hat{P}_{i,i}}{1..}$ ($P=1$ 时) $V_i = \frac{\hat{P}_{i,i}^2}{\hat{L}_{i,i} \cdot SSE} = \frac{PSSR}{SSE}$)

$$H_1 = HH_1 = H_1H \quad (\text{理由}) \quad (n > m_1 + m_2 + 1)$$

$$(I - H)(H - H_i) = O \text{ if } R_i \sim R \text{ id. R. Err. LRS: } H_2^\perp Y + Y' X_2^\perp (X_2^\perp X_2^{\perp\perp})^{-1} X_2^{\perp\perp} Y$$

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{|R_1|}{|RI|} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} = \left(\frac{|RI|}{|R + (R_1 - R)|} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\text{If } m_2 = 1 \text{ s.t. } \lambda = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{T^2}{n-k-1}}, \quad \lambda_{n-k-1, m_2} \quad \text{Pr value} = P(\lambda \leq \lambda_{\text{th}}) \geq \alpha.$$

$$\frac{n-k-p}{p} \cdot \frac{1-1}{1} = F_{p, n-k-p} \quad (\text{Wilks' Lambda})$$

多多的 STEPREG:

变量 u (外部) 对 p 个 Y 变量献 $V_u = u'(I-H)u \cdot \hat{\rho}_{(m)}^T \hat{\rho}_{(m)}^T (I-H)^{-1} Y$, 后 $(m+1)$ 个.

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{LR 有 } I - V_u \rightarrow I. \quad (T^2 = u'(I-H)u \hat{\beta}_{(in)} \hat{\beta}_{(in)}' Q_u^{-1} Q_u) \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - u'(I-H)u \hat{\beta}_{(in)} \hat{\beta}_{(in)}'} = \frac{u'(I-H)u \hat{\beta}_{(in)} \hat{\beta}_{(in)}' Q_u^{-1} Q_u}{1 - u'(I-H)u \hat{\beta}_{(in)} \hat{\beta}_{(in)}' Q_u^{-1} Q_u} \quad \text{Morrisson Formula.}$$

(此处 $\beta_{(i)} - \text{上步 } \beta_{(i)}$)

度/残差或 $\hat{\beta}_{(m)} Q_{(m)}^{-1} \hat{P}_{(m)}$, 其中 $Q_{(m)} = (Q - u^T c I - H) u$, $P_{(m)} = P_{(m-1)}$.
的贡献量 $\frac{n-m-p-1}{n-m-p-1} V_i \rightarrow F(n-m-p-1, n-m-p-1)$ (①②两种推导略).

$$(R_i - R = \hat{\beta}_{m0} u'_i (I - H) u \hat{\beta}_m) \wedge \text{Eq. ②} \Rightarrow \frac{|\alpha u|}{|\alpha u + W_i(\alpha)|} \leq \frac{|\alpha - \hat{\beta}_{m0} u'_i (I - H) u \hat{\beta}_m|}{|\alpha u|} = 1 - V_i.$$

$p=1$ 时 ΔSSR_i

$p \geq 1$ 时 $V_i = \frac{\Delta SSR_i}{SSE}$ (消去变换)

$$\text{直接求取消元 } m \quad P \\ \text{视角: } L^m = \begin{pmatrix} XX & XY \\ YX & YY \end{pmatrix}^m$$

$$B + X = Y$$

Corr

① 标准化/中心化, Cov 降 L

最优步程组与步骤:

(P) (某个*i*) 双重筛选

D_i \rightarrow ② — ③ — ④ (分组)

自 \rightarrow 合 \rightarrow 自

D_j \rightarrow 合 \rightarrow 合

L^m DOUBLE

STEPWISE 具体步骤?

$V_i / \min \max V_i$, F 检验, 别/引 转入组/回

⑤ 结果: $Y_{\dots} = X_{\dots} P_{\dots} + E$

a. ② \rightarrow ③ $R = \sqrt{1 - A_1}$, R

b. test: $(X^T X)^{-1} = \sqrt{1 - A_2}$

c. $A_1 < 1$ ($1 - A_1$, y_i 越显著, $(1 - A_1) / A_2 - 1$ 做 F 检验)

用绝对值公式把多出的一元扔

▲ Sweep, 消去变换/扫描算法:

⑥ STEPREG 重述: 出来, $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = 1$ 即 V_i (y_i 对 X 回归, 两模型等价, 若称 y_i 进入)

2 Wilks 之测

3 $\frac{A_1}{A_2} \sim \chi^2$ 证明

判别分析(三类): (class) G_1, \dots, G_k . F_i (类) $\check{X} \xrightarrow{\text{new}} F_i(G_i)$

overfitting

$$1. \text{ 马氏距离 } d^2 = (X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu)$$

(各个 G_i 对应时为阿波多尼乌斯球(判别)) $d_{ij}^2(x) = \min_{i \in G_j} d_i^2(x) \text{ w.r.t. } X \in G_i$

• 同时考虑多类假设: 合并样本协方差矩阵 $S = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \sum_i (X - \bar{X})(X - \bar{X})^T$

$$\text{线性判别函数 } W(X) = d_{\alpha}^2(X) - d_{\beta}^2(X) = 2(X - \frac{\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2}{2})^T S^{-1} (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \xrightarrow{G_1, G_2} (判别)$$

2. Bayes 判别

先验 $G_i = p_i$ (历史; 样品 $\frac{n_i}{n}$; 同) $\text{LOOCV}/k\text{-fold CV}$ (判别) $P_{ij}(12) = P_{ij}(21)$

(\neq 多分类 DISCRIM).

esp. $L_{ij}(i)$ 概率最大. $P_{ij}(i|D) = \frac{\int f_i(x) dx}{\int f_i(x) dx + \int f_j(x) dx}$ (判别) $= 1 - \phi(\frac{d_{ij}}{2})$, 故 $\mu_i \neq \mu_j$ 且有 $\mu_i > \mu_j$. $d_{ij}^2 = (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j)^T S^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j)$.

判别
LDA
QDA

$$\ln p_i - \frac{1}{2} \ln |S| - \frac{1}{2} d_i^2(x). \text{ 平均 } -1 - \delta_{ij}.$$

$$\partial D_i^2 = d_i^2 + \ln |S| - 2 \ln p_i \text{ 最小.}$$

(\sum_i 相等时为线性判别)

3. Fisher 判别

(投影判别)

$$W(X) = l^T X.$$

($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$)

$$\frac{l^T B l}{l^T A l} = \Delta \text{ (判别效率 max.)}$$

A 之迹与和

$$B \text{ 之迹与和}$$

一般令

$l_i = \lambda_i$'s eigenvector. ($A(l=1)$ Δ $k=2$ 时投影与至等价于距离判别)

准则 I:

$$\lambda_1, (P(A^{-1}B))$$

$$\lambda_i = (A^{-1}B)'s \text{ eigenvalue.}$$

$$W(X) = l_i^T X, \bar{u}_i(X), \bar{u}_{ij}(X) = l_i^T \bar{x}_j$$

再推离判别: $l_i^T \bar{x}_j$ ($i=1, \dots, k$)

$$\frac{|u_i(X) - u_{ij}|}{\hat{\sigma}_j} = \min(\dots) \text{ w.r.t. } X \in G_j.$$

其中 $\hat{\sigma}_j^2 = l_i^T S_j l_i (\frac{1}{n_j-1} l_i^T l_i)$ 判别拉格兰:

(若多个 =, 则序贯, 使用 λ_1, λ_2 再判)

逐步判别 STEPDISC 重述

1. 判别效果 test: $H_0: \mu_i = \mu_j$ 若 $\sqrt{\Delta}$ 不意义.

2. 判别能力 test: $\Lambda = \frac{|A|}{|A'|} \sim \Lambda_{n-k, k-1}$ (正负没相关)

2. 判别能力 test: $\Lambda = \frac{|A|}{|A'|} \sim \Lambda_{n-k, k-1}$ (从二元时看 $\Lambda = CT^2 d_i^2 \sim F$)

聚类分析: 系统聚类法、三分态聚类法、有序聚类法, 均值是否有

模糊~ 因论~ 聚类预报.

R型聚类, Q型聚类.

距离: Minkowski $d_{ij}(p) = (\sum_i |x_{it} - x_{jt}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

($\frac{|x_{it} - x_{jt}|}{s_i}$) $d_{ij}(1), d_{ij}(2), d_{ij}(00)$

Lance $d_{ij}(L) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|x_{it} - x_{jt}|}{s_i}$

Mahalanobis $d_{ij}(M) = \frac{(x_i - x_j)^T S^{-1} (x_i - x_j)}{s_i s_j}$

斜交主向量 $d_{ij} = \left(\frac{1}{m-2} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^m (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{lk} - \bar{x}_l) r_{kl} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

相似系数: $\cos d_{ij} = \frac{\sum x_{ij} x_{ji}}{\sqrt{\sum x_{ii}^2} \sqrt{\sum x_{jj}^2}}$

变量距离, 相似系数同上, 定性变量 $\chi_{ij}^2 = \frac{\sum x_{ij}^2}{\sum x_{ij}^2 + n_{ij}}$

($d_{ij} = 1 - \rho_{ij}$) 或 $= 1 - \rho_{ij}^2$

因子分析: 因子模型 $X_i = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} F_k + \varepsilon_i$ 正交因子模型 $X = \mu + AF + \varepsilon$

(Q型使用样品) { 简化结构
相似矩阵, 寻找主成分 (变量/样品) 分类 因子 | 特殊因子
制样品的因子) 负荷 公共因子
(m 对 k 上) (n)

A 为 loading mat. $\Sigma = AA' + D$. $(F) \sim N(0, (I - D^{-1}))$

$\sigma_{ij}^2 = A_{ij}^2$, $\sigma_{ii}^2 = \text{[图]} + \sigma_{\varepsilon i}^2$, F 为一过。

因子得分: 估计 F_{ij} , $X = AF + \varepsilon$.

Bartlet — 加权最小二乘 (WLS),
 $\min \varepsilon'^T D \varepsilon$, $\hat{F} = (A'D'A)^{-1} A'D^T X$, $(D = V(\varepsilon))$

(或) L_{\max} , $L = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon'D^{-1}\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2\pi D|$

\hat{F} 与主成分得易差一倍数 $= \frac{\lambda_{ij}}{\lambda_j}$

Thompson — 回归 (主成分解不加权) A 列和改变, 但正列和 = λ

$F = BX$, $k \times n \times p \times n$ (因子得分函数)

由载荷矩阵估计 B : $A = E(XF')$

$B = A'\Sigma^{-1} = \Sigma'$

$\hat{F} = A'\Sigma^{-1}X$, \leftarrow Bayes思想:

(常工代 S 或 R) 后验分布的均值 (先验: $(X) \sim N(0, (\Sigma I))$)

比较: $F_B = (A'D'A)^{-1}A'D^T X$, $\hat{F}_B = (I + (A'D'A)^{-1})F_T$ 常近似相等.

$F_T = A'(AA'D)^{-1}X$, $\hat{F}_T = E(F_B) = F$, $E(F_T) = A'\Sigma^{-1}AF$ 有偏.

Q型: 矩阵大 \times 标准化困难 (给定 F , $X \sim N(AF, D)$)

(低秩) (准确性应加 IF)

相似系数 (cosine) 降求特征向量 (反旋转)

可从代表性 (≈ 1) 系数看出样本聚类等 (或 F_i 聚类)

(各因子)

对应分析: 列联表的一类加权主成分分析.

(R-Q 因子分析) 克服变量和样品间量级的差异.

$X \rightarrow Z$, $\varepsilon_{ij} = P_{ij} - P_i P_j = X_{ij} - \frac{X_i X_j}{T}$ (P_{ij} 对应阵).

$X = U \Sigma V'$

$X_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$\chi^2 = T \text{tr} S_R = T \text{tr} S_Q$

$(T \text{tr} ZZ') = T \sum_i \lambda_i$, $L_Q = U \Sigma$

卡方分解 ($\chi^2 = \sum_i \lambda_i$)

(惯量)

一个 λ \rightarrow 解释了一部分 inertia.

\rightarrow 一个因子

$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{ij}^2}$

$1'$

U

Σ

V'

P/m

L

χ^2

Z

$\alpha = \frac{\lambda_i}{\sum \lambda_i}$

β

$\sqrt{P_i P_j}$

U

G_{ij}

C

S

R

X'

X

Σ

Σ

Σ

$\sqrt{X_i X_j}$

Σ

CCA, RDA, PLS: ? RDA 编义：是提取 X 还是 Y 的主轴还是 a, p 轴？
典型相关分析，典型冗余分析，偏最小二乘法

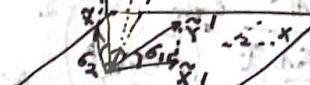
$$\tilde{X} = \alpha' X \quad (\text{设计型})$$

$$\tilde{Y} = \beta' Y \quad (\text{归一化, 旋转后上proj.})$$

$$\alpha = \sum_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U, \quad \beta = \sum_{22}^{-\frac{1}{2}} V$$

$$X = X\alpha, \quad Y = Y\beta$$

$$\max \frac{\alpha' \Sigma_{12} \beta}{\sqrt{\alpha' \Sigma_{11} \alpha} \sqrt{\beta' \Sigma_{22} \beta}} = \max \frac{\alpha' T \beta}{\sqrt{\alpha' \Sigma_{11} \alpha} \sqrt{\beta' \Sigma_{22} \beta}}$$



\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} (样本维, 可以做到正负面上)

* 解决 $X(Y)$ 病态 (collinearity), 相当于因子和 PCA. ($Y\beta = Q\beta + Y_{re}\beta$)

剩离共线性 (挑出前 k 对).

predictor mat. / scores mat. / loading mat.

$$X = F_X L_{XX} + E_X$$

response mat. / error mat.

$$Y = F_Y L_{YY} + E_Y$$

比处 $\Sigma_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U$ 的载荷阵: 同 F 一样归一;

(共同的是, 载荷要正规矩 $L' \Sigma_{11}^{-1} L = I$)

阵都是 $Cov(O, O)$, 且 U 带了 Y 的信息.



K principle components. $\lambda' \Sigma_{11} \lambda = I, \beta' \Sigma_{22} \beta = I$.

$$(L_{XX}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} L_{XX} = I)$$

Σ 即为 \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} 回归系数.

$$X \boxed{L} : \Sigma_{11}$$

$$L' L = U \Lambda_{11} U$$

$$\uparrow \quad \text{tr}(L' L) = \text{tr}(U \Lambda_{11} U) = \text{tr}(\Sigma_{11}) = p$$

X_i 解释占比 ($\frac{1}{p}$)

$$\text{Cov}(X, \tilde{Y}) = \text{Cov}(X, \tilde{X}) \Sigma$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y, \tilde{X}) = \text{Cov}(Y, \tilde{Y}) \Sigma.$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \Sigma_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U \Sigma & \Sigma_{11} \lambda = \Sigma_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} U \\ \hline \tilde{Y} & \Sigma_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{X} \\ \hline \Sigma_{22}^{-\frac{1}{2}} V \Sigma & \Sigma_{22}^{-\frac{1}{2}} V \end{array}$$

(通过 Σ 将 X, Y 转换到新的坐标系中)

new coordinate system

