# 应用多元统计分析

第二章部分习题解答

(2-1)设3维随机向量 $X\sim N_3(\mu,2I_3)$ ,已知

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -1 & 0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}, d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

试求Y=AX+d的分布.

解:利用性质2,即得二维随机向量 $Y\sim N_2(\mu_y, \Sigma_y)$ ,

其中:

$$\mu_y = A\mu + d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\Sigma_y = A(2I_3)A' = 2AA' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2-2) 设 $X=(X_1,X_2)'\sim N_2(\mu,\Sigma)$ ,其中

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 试证明 $X_1 + X_2$  和 $X_1 X_2$ 相互独立.
- (2) 试求 $X_1 + X_2$  和 $X_1 X_2$ 的分布.

解: (1)  $i \exists Y_1 = X_1 + X_2 = (1,1)'X$ ,  $Y_2 = X_1 - X_2 = (1,-1)'X$ ,

利用性质2可知 $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ 为正态随机变量。又

$$Cov(Y_1, Y_2) = (1 \ 1)\Sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^2(1 + \rho \ 1 + \rho)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

故 $X_1 + X_2$  和 $X_1 - X_2$ 相互独立.

或者记
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 + X_2 \\ X_1 - X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = CX$$

$$\mathbb{M} \quad Y \sim N_2(C\mu, C\Sigma C')$$

$$\Xi \Sigma_{Y} = C \Sigma C' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sigma^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sigma^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \rho & 1 + \rho \\ 1 - \rho & \rho - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2(1 + \rho) & 0 \\ 0 & 2(1 - \rho) \end{pmatrix}$$

由定理2.3.1可知 $X_1 + X_2$ 和 $X_1 - X_2$ 相互独立.

#### (2) 因

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 + X_2 \\ X_1 - X_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N_2 \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\ \mu_1 - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+\rho) & 0 \\ 0 & 2(1-\rho) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, 2\sigma^2(1+\rho));$$
$$X_1 - X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, 2\sigma^2(1-\rho)).$$

(2-3) 设 $X^{(1)}$ 和 $X^{(2)}$  均为p维随机向量,已知

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \sim N_{2p} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^{(1)} \\ \mu^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 $\mu^{(i)}$  (i=1, 2)为p维向量, $\Sigma_i$ (i=1, 2)为p阶矩阵,

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

解:(1) 令

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

则 
$$Y \sim N_{2p}(C\mu, C\Sigma C')$$

由定理2.3.1可知 $X^{(1)}+X^{(2)}$ 和 $X^{(1)}-X^{(2)}$ 相互独立.

(2) 因

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} \\ X^{(1)} - X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \sim N_{2p} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)} \\ \mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2(\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) & O \\ O & 2(\Sigma_1 - \Sigma_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 
$$X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} \sim N_p(\mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)}, 2(\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2));$$
  $X^{(1)} - X^{(2)} \sim N_p(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}, 2(\Sigma_1 - \Sigma_2)).$ 

注意:由D(X) $\geq$ 0,可知( $\Sigma_1$ - $\Sigma_2$ ) $\geq$ 0.

# (2-11) 已知 $X=(X_1,X_2)$ '的密度函数为

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 22x_1 - 14x_2 + 65)\right\}$$

试求X的均值和协方差阵.

# 解一:求边缘分布及 $Cov(X_1,X_2)=\sigma_{12}$

$$f_1(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 - 22x_1 + 65)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 14x_2)} dx_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 - 22x_1 + 65)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_2^2 + 2x_2(x_1 - 7) + (x_1 - 7)^2)} dx_2 \times e^{\frac{1}{2}(x_1 - 7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 - 22x_1 + 65 - x_1^2 + 14x_1 - 49)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1 + 7)^2} dx_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - 8x_1 + 16)} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1 + 7)^2} dx_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_1 - 4)^2} \qquad \therefore X_1 \sim N(4,1).$$

类似地有

$$f_2(x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}(x_2 - 3)^2}$$

$$X_2 \sim N(3,2)$$
.

所以 
$$E(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \mu, \quad D(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \Sigma$$
 
$$\exists f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)]$$
 故  $X = (X_1, X_2)'$  为二元正态分布.

# 解二:比较系数法

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}+2x_{1}x_{2}-22x_{1}-14x_{2}+65)\right\}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2}(1-\rho^{2})} \left[\sigma_{2}^{2}(x_{1}-\mu_{1})^{2}-2\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\rho(x_{1}-\mu_{1})(x_{2}-\mu_{2})+\sigma_{1}^{2}(x_{2}-\mu_{2})^{2}\right]\right\}$$

# 比较上下式相应的系数,可得:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}} = 1\\ \sigma_{2}^{2} = 2\\ \sigma_{1}^{2} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \sigma_{2} = \sqrt{2}\\ \sigma_{1} = 1\\ \rho = -1/\sqrt{2}\\ -2\mu_{1}\sigma_{2}^{2} + 2\rho\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\mu_{2} = -22\\ -2\mu_{2}\sigma_{1}^{2} + 2\rho\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\mu_{1} = -14\\ \mu_{1}^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2} + \mu_{2}^{2}\sigma_{1}^{2} - 2\rho\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\mu_{1}\mu_{2} = 65 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 4\mu_{1} + 2\mu_{2} = 22\\ 2\mu_{1} + 2\mu_{2} = 14\\ 2\mu_{1} + 2\mu_{2} = 14\\ \mu_{1}^{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

故 $X=(X_1,X_2)'$ 为二元正态随机向量.且

$$E(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \mu, \quad D(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \Sigma$$

# 解三:两次配方法

(1)第一次配方 
$$2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_1^2$$

(2)第二次配方.由于
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 22x_1 - 14x_2 + 65$$

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 22y_2 - 14(y_1 - y_2) + 65$$

$$= y_1^2 - 14y_1 + 49 + y_2^2 - 8y_2 + 16$$

$$= (y_1 - 7)^2 + (y_2 - 4)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 22x_1 - 14x_2 + 65)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}[(y_1 - 7)^2 + (y_2 - 4)^2]}$$

$$= g(y_1, y_2)$$

设函数 $g(y_1,y_2)$  是随机向量Y的密度函数.

(3) 随机向量 
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N_2 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, I_2$$

(4) 由于 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} = CY$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} I_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$X = CY \sim N_2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$E(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**2-12** 设 $X_1 \sim N(0,1)$ ,令  $X_2 = \begin{cases} -X_1, & \text{当} -1 \leq X_1 \leq 1, \\ X_1, & \text{其它}. \end{cases}$ 

- (1)证明 $X_2 \sim N(0,1)$ ;
- (2)证明 $(X_1, X_2)$  不是二元正态分布.

证明(1):任给x,当x≤-1时

$$P{X_2 \le x} = P{X_1 \le x} = \Phi(x)$$

当 $x \ge 1$ 时, $P\{X_2 \le x\}$ 

$$= P\{X_2 \le -1\} + P\{-1 < X_2 \le 1\} + P\{1 < X_2 \le x\}$$

$$= P\{X_1 \le -1\} + P\{-1 < -X_1 \le 1\} + P\{1 < X_1 \le x\}$$

$$= P\{X_1 \le x\} = \Phi(x)$$

当-1≤x≤1时,

$$P\{X_{2} \leq x\} = P\{X_{2} \leq -1\} + P\{-1 < X_{2} \leq x\}$$

$$= P\{X_{1} \leq -1\} + P\{-x \leq X_{1} < 1\}$$

$$= P\{X_{1} \leq -1\} + P\{-1 < X_{1} < x\}$$

$$= P\{X_{1} \leq x\} = \Phi(x)$$

- $X_2 \sim N(0,1)$ .
  - (2) 考虑随机变量 $Y=X_1-X_2$ ,显然有

$$Y = X_1 - X_2 = \begin{cases} X_1 + X_1, & \text{\pm 1-1} \le X_1 \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{\pm 1-1} \end{cases}$$

 $\ddot{X}_1, X_2$ )是二元正态分布,则由性质4可知,它的任意线性组合必为一元正态.但 $Y=X_1-X_2$ 不是正态分布,故( $X_1, X_2$ )不是二元正态分布.

(2-17) 设 $X\sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma), \Sigma>0, X$ 的密度函数记为  $f(x; \mu, \Sigma).$  (1)任给a>0, 试证明概率密度等高面  $f(x; \mu, \Sigma)=a$ 

是一个椭球面.

(2) 当
$$p=2$$
且  $\Sigma = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \rho \\ \rho 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $(\rho > 0)$  时,

概率密度等高面就是平面上的一个椭圆,试求该椭圆的方程式,长轴和短轴.

证明(1):任给
$$a > 0$$
,记 $a_0 = (2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}$ ,当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{a_0}$ 时,
$$f(x;\mu,\Sigma) = a \Leftrightarrow (x-\mu)'\Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu) = b^2$$
其中  $b^2 = -2\ln[a(2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}] = -2\ln[aa_0] > 0$ ,

因 $\Sigma > 0$ ,  $\Sigma$ 的特征值记为 $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \cdots \ge \lambda_p > 0$ ,  $\lambda_i$ 对应

的特征向量记特 $l_i(i=1,2,\cdots,p)$ ,则有 $\Sigma^{-1}$ 的谱谱分解

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{1}{\lambda_i} l_i l_i'$$
 (见附录§5 P390)

 $\diamondsuit y_i = (x - \mu)' l_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  ,则概率密度等高面为

$$(x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu) = (x - \mu)' \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} l_{i} l'_{i}(x - \mu) = b^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} y_{i}^{2} = b^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{\lambda_1 b^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{\lambda_2 b^2} + \dots + \frac{y_p^2}{\lambda_p b^2} = 1$$

故概率密度等高面  $f(x;\mu,\Sigma)=a$ 是一个椭球面.

(2)当
$$p=2$$
且  $\Sigma = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $\rho > 0$ ) 时,  $|\Sigma| = \sigma^4 (1 - \rho^2)$ .

$$\boxplus |\Sigma - \lambda I_p| = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma^2 - \lambda & \sigma^2 \rho \\ \sigma^2 \rho & \sigma^2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\sigma^2 - \lambda)^2 - \sigma^4 \rho^2$$

$$= (\sigma^2 - \lambda - \sigma^2 \rho)(\sigma^2 - \lambda + \sigma^2 \rho) = 0$$

可得**Σ**的特征值  $\lambda_1 = \sigma^2(1+\rho), \lambda_2 = \sigma^2(1-\rho).$ 

$$\lambda_{i}$$
 ( $i$ =1,2)对应的特征向量为  $l_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$   $l_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$  由(1)可得椭圆方程为  $\frac{y_{1}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}(1+\rho)b^{2}} + \frac{y_{2}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}(1-\rho)b^{2}} = 1$  其中  $b^{2} = -2\ln[a(2\pi) |\Sigma|^{1/2}] = -2\ln[2\pi\sigma^{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}a]$ , 长轴半径为  $d_{1} = b\sigma\sqrt{1+\rho}$ , 方向沿着 $l_{1}$ 方向( $b$ >0); 短轴半径为 $d_{2} = b\sigma\sqrt{1-\rho}$ , 方向沿着 $l_{2}$ 方向.

2-19 为了了解某种橡胶的性能,今抽了十个样品,每个测量了三项指标: 硬度、变形和弹性, 其数据见表。试计算样本均值, 样本离差阵, 样本协差阵和样本相关阵.

$$R = D_s S D_s \stackrel{\triangle}{=} D_a A D_a$$

$$\nabla P_s = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{15} & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{1}{15} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{1}{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_a = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 应用多元统计分析

# 第三章习题解答

(3-1) 设 $X\sim N_n(\mu,\sigma^2I_n)$ , A为对称幂等阵,且rk $(A)=r(r\leq n)$ ,证明

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

证明 因A为对称幂等阵,而对称幂等阵的特征值非0即1,且只有r个非0特征值,即存在正交阵 $\Gamma$ (其列向量 $r_i$ 为相应特征向量),使

$$\Gamma' A \Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} I_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, i \exists \Gamma = (r_{1}, \dots, r_{n})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} = \Gamma'X( 即 X = \Gamma Y) , 则$$

$$Y \sim N_{\pi}(\Gamma'\mu, \sigma^2\Gamma'I_{\pi}\Gamma) = N_{\pi}(\Gamma'\mu, \sigma^2I_{\pi})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2}X'AX = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}Y'\Gamma'A\Gamma Y = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}Y'\begin{bmatrix} I_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Y = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^r Y_i^2$$

因为 
$$Y_i \sim N(r_i'\mu, \sigma^2)$$
  $(i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$ , 且相互独立

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

# 其中非中心参数为

$$\begin{split} \delta &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left( r_i' \mu \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[ \mu' \left( r_1 r_1' + \dots + r_r r_r' \right) \mu \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu' \left( r_1, \dots, r_r \right) \begin{bmatrix} r_1' \\ \vdots \\ r_r' \end{bmatrix} \mu = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu' \Gamma \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma' \mu \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mu' A \mu. \end{split}$$

3-2 设 $X \sim N_n(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ , A, B为n阶对称阵. 若AB = 0,证明X'AX = X'BX相互独立.

证明的思路:记rk(A)=r. 因A为n阶对称阵,存在正交阵 $\Gamma$ ,使得 $\Gamma'$   $A\Gamma$ =diag( $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_r 0, ..., 0$ ) 令 $Y=\Gamma'X$ ,则 $Y\sim N_n(\Gamma' \mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ ,

$$\exists \quad \xi = X'AX = (\Gamma Y)'A\Gamma\Gamma = Y'\Gamma'A\Gamma\Gamma = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i Y_i^2$$

又因为

X' BX=Y'  $\Gamma'$   $B\Gamma$  Y= Y' HY 其中 $H=\Gamma'$   $B\Gamma$  。如果能够证明X' BX 可表示为 $Y_{r+1}$ , …,  $Y_n$ 的函数,即H只是右下子块为非0的矩阵。则X' AX 与X' BX相互独立。

证明 记rk(A)=r.

若r=n,由AB=O,知 $B=O_{n\times n}$ ,于是X'AX=D=X'BX独立;

以下设0 < r < n.因A为n阶对称阵,存在正交阵 $\Gamma$ ,使得

$$\Gamma'A\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D_r = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_r \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $\lambda_i \neq 0$ 为A的特征值(i=1,...,r). 于是

$$A = \Gamma \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} D_{+} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Gamma', AB = \Gamma \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} D_{+} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Gamma' + B\Gamma\Gamma',$$

$$\diamondsuit$$
  $H_{n\times n} = \Gamma'B\Gamma \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ ,其中 $H_{11}$  为阶方阵.

$$AB = \Gamma \left[ \frac{D_{1}}{0} \right] \left[ \frac{H_{11}}{H_{21}} \right] \frac{H_{12}}{H_{22}} \Gamma' = \Gamma \left[ \frac{D_{1}H_{11}}{0} \right] \frac{D_{1}H_{12}}{0} \Gamma'$$

由AB=O可得 $D_rH_{11}=O$  ,  $D_rH_{12}=O$  .

因 $D_r$ 为满秩阵,故有 $H_{11}=O_{r\times r}$ ,  $H_{12}=O_{r\times (n-r)}$ . 由于H为对称阵,所以 $H_{21}=O_{(n-r)\times r}$ .于是

3-3 设 $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma), \Sigma > 0, A和B为p阶对称阵,试证明 <math>(X-\mu)' = A(X-\mu) + (X-\mu)' = B(X-\mu)$ 相互独立

$$(X-\mu)'$$
  $A(X-\mu)$ 与 $(X-\mu)'$   $B(X-\mu)$ 相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow \Sigma A \Sigma B \Sigma = 0_{p \times p}$ .

证明 由于 
$$\Sigma = \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} > 0$$
, 令

$$Y = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(X - \mu) \sim N_{\rho}(0, I_{\rho})$$

(记 
$$\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{-1}$$
)

$$\xi = (X - \mu)'A(X - \mu) = Y'\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}A\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}Y \triangleq Y'CY$$

$$\eta = (X - \mu)'B(X - \mu) = Y'\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}B\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}Y \triangleq Y'DY.$$

由"1.结论6"知ξ与η相互独立⇔

$$CD = O \iff \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} A \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} B \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} = O$$
$$\iff \Sigma A \Sigma B \Sigma = O$$

(3-4) 试证明Wishart分布的性质(4)和T2分布的性质(5).

性质4 分块Wishart矩阵的分布:设 $X_{(\alpha)} \sim N_p(0,\Sigma)$  ( $\alpha$ 

=1,...,n)相互独立,其中

$$\Sigma = \begin{vmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{vmatrix} \frac{r}{p-r}$$

又已知随机矩阵

$$W = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} X_{(\alpha)} X'_{(\alpha)} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{bmatrix} \frac{r}{p-r} \sim W_{p}(n, \Sigma)$$

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

② 当 
$$\Sigma_{12} = 0$$
 时, $W_{11}$ 与  $W_{22}$ 相互独立.

证明: 设 
$$X_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \\ X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} p - r, \quad M_{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{(\alpha)}^{(1$$

记 
$$X_{n \times p} = (x_{ij}) = (X_{ij}) | X_{ij} |$$

$$W = X'X = \begin{pmatrix} X(1)'X(1) & X(1)'X(2) \\ X(2)'X(1) & X(2)'X(2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_{11} = X(1)'X(1), \quad W_{22} = X(2)'X(2)$$

由定义3.1.4可知

$$W_{11} = X(1)'X(1) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} (X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)})' X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)} \sim W_r(n, \Sigma_{11});$$

$$W_{22} = X(2)'X(2) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} (X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)})' X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)} \sim W_{p-r}(n, \Sigma_{22}).$$

当
$$\Sigma_{12}$$
= $O$ 时,对 $\alpha$ = $1,2,...,n$ ,  $X_{(\alpha)}^{(1)}$ 与 $X_{(\alpha)}^{(2)}$ 相互

独立.故有 $W_{11}$ 与 $W_{22}$ 相互独立.

性质5 在非退化的线性变换下,T<sup>2</sup>统计量保持不变.

证明:设 $X_{(\alpha)}(\alpha=1,...,n)$  是来自p元总体  $N_p(\mu,\Sigma)$ 的随机样本, X和 $A_x$ 分别表示正态总体X的样本均值向量和离差阵,则由性质1有

$$T_x^2 = n(n-1)(\overline{X} - \mu)'A_x^{-1}(\overline{X} - \mu)$$
  
  $\sim T^2(p, n-1).$ 

令 
$$Y_{(i)} = CX_{(i)} + d(i = 1,...,n)$$
  
其中 $C$ 是 $p \times p$ 非退化常数矩阵, $d$ 是 $p \times I$ 常向量。  
则  $Y_{(i)} \sim N_p(C\mu + d, C\Sigma C')$   $(i = 1,2,...,n)$ 

$$\overline{Y} = C\overline{X} + d, \qquad \text{id} \mu_{y} = C\mu + d 
A_{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_{(i)} - \overline{Y})(Y_{(i)} - \overline{Y})' 
= C[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{(i)} - \overline{X})(X_{(i)} - \overline{X})']C' = CA_{x}C' 
T_{y}^{2} = n(n-1)(\overline{Y} - \mu_{y})'A_{y}^{-1}(\overline{Y} - \mu_{y}) 
= n(n-1)(\overline{X} - \mu)'C'[CA_{x}C']^{-1}C(\overline{X} - \mu) 
= n(n-1)(\overline{X} - \mu)A_{x}^{-1}(\overline{X} - \mu) = T_{x}^{2}$$

所以 
$$T_x^2 = T_y^2$$

3-5 对单个p维正态总体 $N_p(\mu,\Sigma)$ 均值向量的检验问题,试用似然比原理导出检验 $H_0:\mu=\mu_0(\Sigma=\Sigma_0$ 已知)的似然比统计量及分布.  $P66当\Sigma=\Sigma_0$ 已知 $\mu$ 的检验

解:总体 $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma_0)(\Sigma_0 > 0)$ ,设 $X_{(a)}(\alpha = 1, ..., n)$  (n > p) 为来自p维正态总体X的样本. 似然比统计量为

分子 = 
$$\frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}[\Sigma_0^{-1} A_0]\right]$$

分母 = 
$$L(\overline{X}, \Sigma_0) = \max L(\mu, \Sigma_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\alpha=1}^n (X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})'\Sigma_0^{-1}(X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}[\Sigma_0^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n (X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})(X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})']\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}[\Sigma_0^{-1} A]\right]$$

$$\begin{split} \lambda &= \max_{\mu = \mu_{0}} L(\mu_{0}, \Sigma_{0}) / \max_{\mu} L(\mu, \Sigma_{0}) \\ &= \exp \left[ \text{tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{0}^{-1} A \right] - \text{tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{0}^{-1} A_{0} \right] \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \text{tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{0}^{-1} A \right] - \text{tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{0}^{-1} (A + n(\overline{X} - \mu_{0})(\overline{X} - \mu_{0})') \right] \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ -\frac{n}{2} \text{tr} \left[ (\overline{X} - \mu_{0})' \Sigma_{0}^{-1} (\overline{X} - \mu_{0}) \right] \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ -\frac{n}{2} (\overline{X} - \mu_{0})' \Sigma_{0}^{-1} (\overline{X} - \mu_{0}) \right] \end{split}$$

$$\ln \lambda = -\frac{n}{2} (\overline{X} - \mu_0)' \Sigma_0^{-1} (\overline{X} - \mu_0)$$

$$-2\ln\lambda = n(\overline{X} - \mu_0)'\Sigma_0^{-1}(\overline{X} - \mu_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \xi$$

因 
$$\overline{X}^{H_0 \top} \sim N_p(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n}\Sigma_0), \quad \sqrt{n}(\overline{X} - \mu_0) \sim N_p(0, \Sigma_0)$$

所以由§3"一、2.的结论1"可知

$$\xi = -2 \ln \lambda \sim \chi^2(p)$$
.

3-6 (均值向量各分量间结构关系的检验) 设总体  $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)(\Sigma > 0), X_{(a)}$  (α = 1, ..., n) (n > p) 为 来自p维正态总体X的样本,记  $\mu = (\mu_1, ..., \mu_p)'$  . C 为 $k \times p$ 常数 (k < p), rank (C)=k, r为已知k维向量. 试给出检验 $H_0$ :  $C \mu = r$ 的检验统计量及分布.

则 $Y_{(\alpha)}$ ( $\alpha = 1, ..., n$ )为来自k维正态总体Y的样本,且

$$Y_{(\alpha)} \sim N_k(C\mu, C\Sigma C'); \exists \mu_y = C\mu, \Sigma_y = C\Sigma C'.$$

检验  $H_0: C\mu = r \iff H_0: \mu_y = r$  这是单个k维正态总体均值向量的检验问题.利用§3.2当 $\Sigma_y = C\Sigma C'$  未知时均值向量的检验给出的结论, 取检验统计量:

$$F = \frac{n-k}{(n-1)k} T^{2} \sim F(k, n-k)$$
其中  $T^{2} = (n-1)n(\overline{Y}-r)'[A_{y}]^{-1}(\overline{Y}-r).$ 

$$= (n-1)n(C\overline{X}-r)'[CAC']^{-1}(C\overline{X}-r).$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{(i)} - \overline{X})(X_{(i)} - \overline{X})'.$$

**3-7** 设总体X~Np(μ, Σ) (Σ>0),  $X_{(\alpha)}$  (α=1,...,n)(n>p)为来自p 维正态总体X的样本,样本均值为X,样本离差阵为A.记μ= (μ<sub>1</sub>,...,μ<sub>p</sub>)'.为检验H<sub>0</sub>:μ<sub>1</sub>=μ<sub>2</sub>=...=μ<sub>p</sub> ,H<sub>1</sub>:μ<sub>1</sub>,μ<sub>2</sub>,...,μ<sub>p</sub>至少有一对不相等.令

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{(p-1)\times p},$$

则上面的假设等价于 $H_0$ :  $C\mu=0_{p-1}$ , $H_1$ :  $C\mu\neq 0_{p-1}$  试求检验 $H_0$  的似然比统计量和分布.

解: 
$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_p$$
,  $H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p$  至少有一对不相等.

$$\iff H_0: C\mu = 0, H_1: C\mu \neq 0,$$

利用3-6的结果知,检验 $H_0$ 的似然比统计量及分布为:

$$F = \frac{n - (p - 1)}{(n - 1)(p - 1)} T^{2} \sim F(p - 1, n - p + 1),$$

其中 
$$T^2 = (n-1)n(C\overline{X})'[CAC']^{-1}C\overline{X}$$
  $\sim T^2(n-1, p-1).(H_0\overline{\Gamma})$ 

(注意:3-6中的k在这里为p-1)

(3-8) 假定人体尺寸有这样的一般规律:身高 $(X_1)$ ,胸围  $(X_3)$ 和上半臂围 $(X_3)$ 的平均尺寸比例是6:4:1.假设  $X_{(a)}(\alpha=1,...,n)$ 为来自总体 $X=(X_1,X_2,X_3)$ '的随机样本.并设 $X\sim N_3(\mu,\Sigma)$ ,试利用表3.5中男婴这一组数据检验三 个尺寸(变量)是否符合这一规律(写出假设Ha,并导出检 验统计量).

解: 检验三个尺寸(变量)是否符合这一规律的问题 可提成假设检验问题.因为

$$\mu_1: \mu_2: \mu_3 = 6:4:1 \iff C\mu = 0$$

其中 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}_{2\times 3}$$
, 注意:  $\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_3} = \frac{6}{1}$ , 且  $\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_3} = \frac{4}{1}$   $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu_1 - 6\mu_3 = 0 \\ \mu_2 - 4\mu_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  25

或 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 - 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
,或  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

检验的假设 $H_0$ 为  $H_0: C\mu = 0, H_1: C\mu \neq 0$ ,

利用3-6的结论,取检验统计量为:

$$F = \frac{n-2}{2(n-1)} T^{2} \stackrel{H_{0} \to}{\sim} F(2, n-2)$$

$$T^{2} = (n-1)n(C\overline{X})'[XAC']^{-1}C\overline{X}.$$

由男婴测量数据(p=3,n=6)计算可得

 $T^2$ =47.1434, F=18.8574, p值=0.009195< $\alpha$ =0.05, 故否定 $H_0$ ,即认为这组数据与人类的一般规律不一致.

3-9 对单个p维正态总体 $N_p(\mu,\Sigma)$ 协差阵的检验问题,试用似然比原理导出检验 $H_0:\Sigma=\Sigma_0$ 的似然比统计量及分布.

解:总体 $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ ,设 $X_{(\alpha)}(\alpha=1,...,n)$ 为来自p维正态总体X的样本.似然比统计量为

$$\lambda = \max_{\mu} L(\mu, \Sigma_0) / \max_{\mu, \Sigma} L(\mu, \Sigma)$$

分子当 $\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}$ 达最大,且最大值

$$L(\overline{X}, \Sigma_0) = \frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n (X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})' \Sigma_0^{-1} (X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2\pi\Sigma_0|^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} tr[\Sigma_0^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n (X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})(X_{(\alpha)} - \overline{X})']\right]$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |\Sigma_0|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{etr} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \Sigma_0^{-1} A \right]$$

分母 = 
$$L(\overline{X}, \frac{1}{n}A) = \max_{\mu, \Sigma} L(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}} = (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \max_{\mu} L(\mu, \Sigma_0) / \max_{\mu, \Sigma} L(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$= \frac{|\Sigma_0|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{etr}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\Sigma_0^{-1}A\right)}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} \operatorname{etr}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\Sigma_0^{-1}A\right) |\Sigma_0^{-1}A|^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

由定理**3.2.1**,当n充分大时,有  $-2\ln\lambda\sim\chi^2\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)$ .

(3-10) 对两个p维正态总体 $N_p(\mu^{(1)},\Sigma)$ 和 $N_p(\mu^{(2)},\Sigma)$ 均值向量的检验问题,试用似然比原理导出检验 $H_0$ :  $\mu^{(1)}=\mu^{(2)}$ 的似然比统计量及分布.

解:设  $X_{(\alpha)}^{(i)}$  ( $\alpha=1,...,n_i$ )为来自总体 $X\sim N_p(\mu^{(i)},\Sigma)$ 的随机样本(i=1,2),且相互独立, $\Sigma>0$ 未知.检验 $H_0$ 似然比统计量为

$$\lambda = \max_{\mu, \Sigma > 0} L(\mu, \Sigma) / \max_{\mu^{(1)}, \mu^{(2)}, \Sigma > 0} L(\mu^{(1)}, \mu^{(2)}, \Sigma)$$
记
$$A_i = \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{n_i} (X_{(\alpha)}^{(i)} - \overline{X}^{(i)}) (X_{(\alpha)}^{(i)} - \overline{X}^{(i)})' \quad (i = 1, 2) \quad n = n_1 + n_2$$
其中 
$$\overline{X}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{n_i} X_{(\alpha)}^{(i)} \quad (i = 1, 2), \ \text{记} \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i = 1}^{2} \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{n_i} X_{(\alpha)}^{(i)},$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} (X_{(j)}^{(i)} - \overline{X})(X_{(j)}^{(i)} - \overline{X})'$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_i + \sum_{j=1}^{2} n_i (\overline{X}^{(i)} - \overline{X})(\overline{X}^{(i)} - \overline{X})' = A + B$$

其中 $A=A_1+A_2$ 称为组内离差阵.B称为组间离差阵.

分子当
$$\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}, \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{T}{n} = \frac{A+B}{n}$$
达最大,且最大值为

$$L (\overline{X}, \frac{T}{n}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |T|^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

分母当
$$\hat{\mu}^{(1)} = \overline{X}^{(1)}, \hat{\mu}^{(2)} = \overline{X}^{(2)}, \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{A}{n}$$
 达最大,  
且最大值为 $L(\overline{X}^{(1)}, \overline{X}^{(2)}, \frac{A}{n}) = (2\pi)^{\frac{np}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{\frac{n}{2}}$   
似然比统计量  $\lambda = \frac{|A|^{n/2}}{|T|^{n/2}} = \left(\frac{|A|}{|A+B|}\right)^{n/2} = \Lambda^{n/2}$   
因为  $T = A + B = A + \sum_{i=1}^{2} n_i (\overline{X}^{(i)} - \overline{X})(\overline{X}^{(i)} - \overline{X})'$   
 $= A + \frac{n_1 n_2}{2} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'$ 

$$\begin{split} |T| &= |A + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}) (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'| \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} A & -\sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n}} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}) \\ \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n}} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})' & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= |A| \left[ 1 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})' A^{-1} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}) \right] \\ \text{FIUX} \ \frac{|A|}{|T|} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})' A^{-1} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})} \end{split}$$

由于 
$$\sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n}} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}) \stackrel{H_0 T}{\sim} N_p(0, \Sigma)$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 \sim W_p(n-2, \Sigma), (n = n_1 + n_2)$$
由定义3.1.5可知
$$T^2 = (n-2) \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})' A^{-1} (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})$$

$$\sim T^2 (p, n-2)$$
由 $\Lambda = \frac{|A|}{|T|} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n-2} T^2}, \quad$  或  $\frac{1}{n-2} T^2 = \frac{1-\Lambda}{\Lambda}$ 

#### 可取检验统计量为

$$F = \frac{(n-2)-p+1}{p} \frac{T^{2}}{n-2} = \frac{n-p-1}{p} \frac{1-\Lambda}{\Lambda}$$

$$\stackrel{H_{0}}{\vdash} {}^{\vdash} {}^{\vdash$$

# 检验假设H。的否定域为

$$\{\lambda < \lambda_{\alpha}\} \iff \{\Lambda < \Lambda_{\alpha}\} \iff \{T^{2} > T_{\alpha}^{2}\}$$
$$\iff \{F > F_{\alpha}\}$$

3-11 表3.5给出15名2周岁婴儿的身高( $X_1$ ),胸围( $X_2$ )和上半臂围( $X_3$ )的测量数据.假设男婴的测量数据 $X_{(\alpha)}$  ( $\alpha$  =1,...,6)为来自总体N<sub>3</sub>( $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ), $\Sigma$ )的随机样本.女婴的测量数据 $Y_{(\alpha)}$ ( $\alpha$ =1,...,9)为来自总体N<sub>3</sub>( $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ), $\Sigma$ )的随机样本.试利用表3.5中的数据检验 $H_0$ : $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ) = $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ) ( $\mu$ ) ( $\mu$ ) = $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ) ( $\mu$ ) ( $\mu$ ) = $\mu$  ( $\mu$ ) ( $\mu$ 

解:这是两总体均值向量的检验问题. 检验统计量取为(p=3,n=6,m=9):

$$F = \frac{n+m-p-1}{(n+m-2)p} T^{2} \sim F(p, n+m-p-1)$$

其中 
$$T^2 = (n+m-2)\frac{nm}{n+m}(\overline{X}-\overline{Y})'(A_1+A_2)^{-1}(\overline{X}-\overline{Y})$$

故检验统计量为

$$F = \frac{n + m - p - 1}{p} \times \frac{nm}{n + m} (\overline{X} - \overline{Y})' (A_1 + A_2)^{-1} (\overline{X} - \overline{Y})$$

用观测数据代入计算可得:

$$T^2 = 5.3117, F = 1.4982,$$

显著性概率值  $p = 0.2693 > 0.05 = \alpha$ 

故 $H_0$ 相容.

- (3-12) 在地质勘探中,在A、B、C三个地区采集了一些岩石, 测其部分化学成分见表3.6. 假定这三个地区岩石的成分遵从  $N_3(\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma_i) (i=1, 2, 3) (\alpha = 0.05).$ 
  - (1) 检验HO:  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_3$ ; H1:  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 不全等;
  - (2) 检验HO:  $\mu^{(1)} = \mu^{(2)}$ , H1:  $\mu^{(1)} \neq \mu^{(2)}$ ;
  - (3) 检验H0:  $\mu^{(1)} = \mu^{(2)} = \mu^{(3)}$ , H1: 存在 $i \neq j$ , 使  $\mu^{(i)} \neq \mu^{(j)}$ ;
  - (4) 检验三种化学成分相互独立.

解: (4) 设来自三个总体的样本为(p=3, k=3)

$$X_{(i)}^{(t)} \sim N_p(\mu^{(t)}, \Sigma), (t = 1, \dots, k; i = 1, \dots, n_t)$$

检验 $H_0: \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{13} = \sigma_{23} = 0, H_1: \sigma_{12}, \sigma_{13}, \sigma_{23}$ 不全相等.

检验
$$H_0: \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{13} = \sigma_{23} = 0, H_1: \sigma_{12}, \sigma_{13}, \sigma_{23}$$
个全相等  
检验 $H_0$ 的似然比统计量为  $\lambda = \frac{\max_{\mu^{(i)}, \sigma_{ii}} L(\mu^{(i)}, \sigma_{ii})}{\max_{\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma} L(\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma)}$ 

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{diag}(\Sigma),$$

似然比统计量的分子为

$$L(\overline{X}^{(t)}, \hat{D}) = \max L(\mu^{(t)}; D)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |\hat{D}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\hat{D}^{-1}A)\right]$$

$$\hat{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} / & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} / & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} / n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{diag}(A),$$

$$A = \sum_{t=1}^{k} A_{t} = \sum_{t=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{t}} (X_{(i)}^{(t)} - \overline{X}^{(t)})(X_{(i)}^{(t)} - \overline{X}^{(t)})'$$

称为合并组内离差阵。
$$|\hat{D}| = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p \prod_{i=1}^p a_{ii}, \ \hat{D}^{-1} = n \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & a_{22}^{-1} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\hat{D}^{-1}A) = n\sum_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}^{-1} \times a_{ii} = np$$

$$L(\bar{X}^{(t)}, \hat{D}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |\hat{D}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\hat{D}^{-1}A)]$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{np}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

# 似然比统计量的分母为

$$L(\overline{X}^{(t)}, \frac{1}{n}A) = \max L(\mu^{(t)}; \Sigma)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n} A \right|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}\left[ \left( \frac{1}{n} A \right)^{-1} A \right] \right\}$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{np}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi e}\right)^{\frac{np}{2}} |A|^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

# 检验Ho的似然比统计量可化为:

$$\lambda = \frac{\max_{\mu^{(i)}, \sigma_{ii}} L(\mu^{(i)}, \sigma_{ii})}{\max_{\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma} L(\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma)} = \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2\pi e}\right)^{np/2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}\right)^{-n/2}}{\left(\frac{n}{2\pi e}\right)^{np/2} |A|^{-n/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}\right)^{-n/2}}{|A|^{-n/2}} = \left(\frac{|A|}{\prod_{i=1}^{p} a_{ii}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = V^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

Box证明了,在 $H_0$ 成立下当 $n\to\infty$ 时, $\xi=-b\ln V\sim\chi^2(f)$ ,

其中

$$b = 13 - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3^3 - 3}{3(3^2 - 3)} = \frac{61}{6} = 10.1667$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} [3 \times 4 - \sum_{i=1}^{3} 1 \times 2] = 3$$

V=0.7253,  $\xi=-b\ln V=3.2650$ ,

因 p=0.3525>0.05.

故H<sub>0</sub>相容,即随机向量的三个分量(三种化学成分)相互独立.

或者利用定理3.2.1,当n充分大时,  $\xi=-2\ln\lambda\sim\chi^2(f)$ , 其中 f=p+p(p+1)/2-(p+p)=3,  $V=0.7253, \lambda=0.1240$  $\xi=-2\ln\lambda=-n\times\ln V=4.1750$ , p=0.2432>0.05. 故Hn相容,即随机向量的三个分量(三种

化学成分)相互独立.

- 3-13 对表3.3给出的三组观测数据分别检验是否来自4维正态分布.
  - (1) 对每个分量检验是否一维正态?
- (2) 利用χ²图检验法对三组观测数据分别检验 是否来自4维正态分布.

# 应用多元统计分析

第四章部分习题解答

 $\begin{cases}
y_1 = a + \varepsilon_1, \\
y_2 = 2a - b + \varepsilon_2, & \varepsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ y_3 = a + 2b + \varepsilon_3, & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \sim N_3(0, \sigma^2 I_3),
\end{cases}$ 

(1) 试求参数a,b的最小二乘估计;

解:用矩阵表示以上模型:

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} X\beta + \varepsilon$$

则

$$\hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a} \\ \hat{b} \end{pmatrix} = (XX)^{-1}XY = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 \\ -y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} (y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3) \\ \frac{1}{5} (-y_2 + 2y_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 试导出检验 $H_0$ : a=b的似然比统计量,并指出当假设成立时,这个统计量的分布是什么?

#### 解:样本的似然函数为

$$L(a,b,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^3} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[ (y_1 - a)^2 + (y_2 - 2a + b)^2 + (y_3 - a - 2b)^2 \right] \right]$$

$$\leq L(\hat{a}, \hat{b}, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^3} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[ (y_1 - \hat{a})^2 + (y_2 - 2\hat{a} + \hat{b})^2 + (y_3 - \hat{a} - 2\hat{b})^2 \right] \right]$$

可得 
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left[ (y_1 - \hat{a})^2 + (y_2 - 2\hat{a} + \hat{b})^2 + (y_3 - \hat{a} - 2\hat{b})^2 \right]$$

似然比统计量的分母为

$$L(\hat{a}, \hat{b}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\hat{\sigma}^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp[-\frac{3}{2}].$$

当 $\mathbf{H_0}$ :  $a=b=a_0$ 成立时,样本的似然函数为

$$L(a_0, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^3} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[ (y_1 - a_0)^2 + (y_2 - a_0)^2 + (y_3 - 3a_0)^2 \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial L(a_0, \sigma^2)}{\partial a_0} = L(a_0, \sigma^2) \left( -\frac{2}{2\sigma^2} \left[ -(y_1 - a_0) - (y_2 - a_0) - 3(y_3 - 3a_0) \right] = 0$$

可得 
$$\hat{a}_0 = \frac{1}{11}(y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\hat{a}_0, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{3}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} [(y_1 - \hat{a}_0)^2 + \cdots] = 0$$

可得 
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3} [(y_1 - \hat{a}_0)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{a}_0)^2 + (y_3 - 3\hat{a}_0)^2] \stackrel{\text{drf}}{=} \hat{\sigma}_0^2$$

似然比统计量的分子为

$$L(\hat{a}_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\hat{\sigma}_0^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp[-\frac{3}{2}].$$

似然比统计量为

似然比统计量为
$$\lambda = \frac{L(\hat{a}_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2)}{L(\hat{a}, \hat{b}, \hat{\sigma}^2)} = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 + \hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 + \hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 + \hat{\sigma$$

以下来讨论与1/等价的统计量分布:

因 
$$Y \sim N_3(X\beta, \sigma^2 I_3)$$
, A为对称幂等阵,

$$\frac{Y'AY}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1,\delta), \boxtimes \delta = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (X\beta)'AX\beta = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{Y'AY}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

当 $\mathbf{H_0}$ :  $a=b=a_0$ 成立时,回归模型为

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} a_0 + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Za_0 + \varepsilon, \exists Y \sim N_3(Za_0, \sigma^2 I_3)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left[ (y_1 - \hat{a}_0)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{a}_0)^2 + (y_3 - 3\hat{a}_0)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(Y - Z\hat{a}_0)'(Y - Z\hat{a}_0) = \frac{1}{3}Y'(I_3 - Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z')Y$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}Y'BY$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \mathcal{B} \hat{\sigma}_0^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3}Y'(B - A)Y$$

$$B - A = X(X'X)^{-1}X' - Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'$$

$$= \frac{1}{330} \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 80 & -35 \\ 256 & -112 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

经验证:①B-A是对称幂等阵;

② rank(B-A)=tr(B-A)=2-1=1;

③  $A(B-A)=O_{3\times 3}$ .由第三章 § 3.1的结论6知 Y'AY与Y'(B-A)Y相互独立;也就是  $\hat{\sigma}_0^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2$ 与 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 相互独立.

由第三章 § 3.1的结论4知( $H_0$ : a=b成立时)

$$\frac{Y'(B-A)Y}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1,\delta), \quad \exists \delta = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (Za_0)'(B-A)Za_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{3(\hat{\sigma}_0^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{Y'(B-A)Y}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

所以 
$$\xi = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_0^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2} = \frac{Y'AY}{Y'(B-A)Y} \sim F(1,1)$$

因
$$\lambda = V^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad V = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_0^2}, \quad$$
故 $\xi = \frac{V}{1-V}$ 或 $V = \frac{\xi}{1+\xi}$ 

否定域为

$$\{\lambda \leq \lambda_{\alpha}\} \Longleftrightarrow \{V \leq V_{\alpha}\} \Longleftrightarrow \{\xi \geq f_{\alpha}\}$$

4-2 在多元线性回归模型(4.1.3)中(p=1),试求出参数向量 $\beta$ 和 $\sigma^2$ 的最大似然估计.

解:模型(4.1.3)为 
$$\begin{cases} Y = C\beta + \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \sim N_n(0, \sigma^2 I_n) \end{cases}$$

样本的似然函数为

$$L(\beta, \sigma^2) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (Y - C\beta)'(Y - C\beta)\right)$$

$$\ln L(\beta, \sigma^2) = \ln(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} + \ln(\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (Y - C\beta)'(Y - C\beta)$$

$$= \ln(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} + \ln(\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (Y'Y - 2Y'C\beta - \beta'C'C\beta)$$

$$\oint \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[ -2(Y'C)' + 2C'C\beta \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \left[ (Y - C\beta)'(Y - C\beta) \right] = 0$$

可得参数向量 $\beta$ 和 $\sigma^2$ 的最大似然估计为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\beta} = (C'C)^{-1}C'Y \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n}(Y - C\hat{\beta})'(Y - C\hat{\beta}) \end{cases}$$

4-6 称观测向量Y和估计向量Y的相关系数R为全相关系数.即。

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})(\hat{y}_i - \bar{\hat{y}})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{\hat{y}})^2}} \quad (\sharp \bar{\psi}_{\hat{y}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{y}_i),$$

试证明: (1)  $\overline{\hat{y}} = \overline{y}$ ;

(2) 
$$R^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \overline{y})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \overline{y})^2;$$

③ 残差平方和
$$Q(\hat{\beta}) = (1-R^2)\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \overline{y})^2$$
.

证明:(1)估计向量为 
$$\hat{Y} = C\hat{\beta} = C(C'C)^{-1}C'Y = HY$$

$$\bar{\hat{y}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{y}_{i} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1}'_{n} \hat{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1}'_{n} HY = \frac{1}{n} (H\mathbf{1}_{n})'Y$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1}'_{n} Y = \bar{y}.$$
(因 $\mathbf{1}_{n} \in C$ 张成的空间,这里有 $H\mathbf{1}_{n} = \mathbf{1}_{n}$ )
(2) 因  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})(\hat{y}_{i} - \hat{\hat{y}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i} + \hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})(\hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})$ 

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \overline{y}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \overline{y})^2$$

#### 上式第一项为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \overline{y}) = (Y - \hat{Y})'(\hat{Y} - \overline{y}1_n)$$

$$= (Y - C\hat{\beta})'(C\hat{\beta} - \overline{y}1_n) = Y'C\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}'C'C\hat{\beta} - \overline{y}(Y - \hat{Y})'1_n$$

$$= Y'C\hat{\beta} - ('C'Y)C\hat{\beta} - 0 = 0$$

$$R^{2} = \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \overline{y})(\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{\hat{y}})\right]^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{\hat{y}})^{2}} = \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}\right]^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{\hat{y}})^{2}}$$

所以

$$R^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}} = \frac{U}{l_{yy}}.$$

(3) 残差平方和Q为

$$Q(\hat{\beta}) = l_{yy} - U = l_{yy} - l_{yy}R^{2}$$

$$= (1 - R^{2})l_{yy} = (1 - R^{2})\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}.$$

(4-7) 在多对多的多元线性回归模型中,给定  $Y_{n\times p}, X_{n\times m}$ ,且rank (X)=m,  $C=(1_n|X)$ .则

$$Q(\beta) = (Y - C\beta)'(Y - C\beta)$$
  
=  $(Y - C\hat{\beta})'(Y - C\hat{\beta}) + (\hat{\beta} - \beta)'C'C(\hat{\beta} - \beta)$ 

其中 $\beta$   $\stackrel{\wedge}{=}$   $(C'C)^{-1}C'Y$ .

证明: 
$$Q(\beta) = (Y - C\beta)'(Y - C\beta)$$
  
 $= (Y - C\hat{\beta} + C\hat{\beta} - C\beta)'(Y - C\hat{\beta} + C\hat{\beta} - C\beta)$   
 $= (Y - C\hat{\beta})'(Y - C\hat{\beta}) + (\hat{\beta} - \beta)'C'C(\hat{\beta} - \beta)$ 

$$C'(Y-C\hat{\beta})=O$$
, 故交叉项= $O$ .

4-8 在多对多的回归模型中,令  $Q(\beta)=(Y-C\beta)'(Y-C\beta)$ . 试证明 $\beta = (C'C)^{-1}C'Y$ 是在下列四种意义下达最小:

- (1)  $\operatorname{tr} Q(\beta) \leq \operatorname{tr} Q(\beta)$ ;
- (2)  $Q(\beta) \leq Q(\beta)$ ;
- (3)  $|Q(\beta)| \leq |Q(\beta)|$ ;
- (4)  $\operatorname{ch}_1(\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{\beta})) \leq \operatorname{ch}_1(\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{\beta}))$ ,其中 $\operatorname{ch}_1(\boldsymbol{A})$ 表示 $\boldsymbol{A}$ 的最大特征值.

以上 $\beta$ 是 $(m+1) \times p$ 的任意矩阵.

(1) 
$$\boxtimes \operatorname{tr}[Q(\beta)] = \operatorname{tr}[Q(\hat{\beta})] + \operatorname{tr}[(C\hat{\beta} - C\beta)'(C\hat{\beta} - C\beta)]$$
  
 $\geqslant \operatorname{tr}[Q(\hat{\beta})],$ 

故 ß 使 Q(ß) 在迹的意义下达最小;

或者:因 tr[Q(β)]= tr[(Y - Cβ) (Y - Cβ)]

$$= \operatorname{tr} [E'E] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \epsilon_{ij}^{2}$$

因  $\hat{\beta} = (C'C)^{-1} C'Y$  是由拉直模型下得出的最小二乘估计量。即

$$\operatorname{tr} \mathbf{Q}(\hat{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \hat{\epsilon}_{ij}^{2} \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \epsilon_{ij}^{2} = \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{Q}(\beta);$$

故 ß 使 Q(ß) 在迹的意义下达最小;

(2) 
$$\boxtimes Q(\beta) = Q(\hat{\beta}) + (\hat{\beta} - \beta) CC(\hat{\beta} - \beta)$$
  
 $\geqslant Q(\hat{\beta}),$ 

故 β 使 Q(β)在非负定的意义下达最小; 以上不等式的等号仅当 β= β 时成立。

等号成立 
$$\Leftrightarrow C(\hat{\beta} - \beta) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (C'C)^{-1}C' \bullet C(\hat{\beta} - \beta) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta = \hat{\beta}.$$

(3) 设 | Q(
$$\hat{\beta}$$
) |  $\neq$ 0, 则 Q<sup>-1</sup>( $\hat{\beta}$ ) 存在。因  
| Q( $\hat{\beta}$ ) | = | Q( $\hat{\beta}$ ) + ( $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$  -  $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$ ) '( $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$  -  $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$ ) |  
= | Q( $\hat{\beta}$ ) - ( $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$  -  $\hat{C}\hat{\beta}$ ) '|  
= | Q( $\hat{\beta}$ ) | I<sub>x</sub> | = | Q( $\hat{\beta}$ ) | I<sub>y</sub> + A|

其中  $A = (C\hat{\beta} - C\beta) Q^{-1}(\hat{\beta})(C\hat{\beta} - C\beta)$  , 显然  $A \neq n$  阶 对称且非负定阵。

设 A 的特征值为  $\lambda_i$ (  $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ ; 且  $\lambda_i \ge 0$ ),则  $I_{\kappa}$  + A 的特征值为  $\lambda_i$  + 1≥1(  $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ ),

故
$$|I_x + A| = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + \lambda_i) \ge 1$$
,所以
$$|Q(\beta)| = |Q(\hat{\beta})| |I_x + A| \ge |Q(\hat{\beta})|.$$
 当 $|Q(\hat{\beta})| = 0$  时,必有 $|Q(\hat{\beta})| \le |Q(\beta)|.$  故  $\hat{\beta}$  使  $Q(\beta)$  在行列式的意义下达最小;

(4) 设 Q(戌)的特征值为 λ<sub>1</sub>≥ λ<sub>2</sub>≥…≥λ<sub>2</sub>,对任给

$$x\neq 0, (x\in \mathbb{R}^p),$$
 见附录P394定理7.2(7.5)式  $\operatorname{ch}_1(\mathbb{Q}(\beta)) = \lambda_1 = \sup_{x\neq 0} \frac{x'\mathbb{Q}(\beta) x}{x'x} = \sup_{\|x\|=1} x'\mathbb{Q}(\beta) x$   $= \sup_{\|x\|=1} [x'\mathbb{Q}(\hat{\beta}) x] + x'(\mathbb{C}\hat{\beta} - \mathbb{C}\beta)'(\mathbb{C}\hat{\beta} - \mathbb{C}\beta) x]$   $\geqslant \sup_{\|x\|=1} [x'\mathbb{Q}(\hat{\beta}) x] = \operatorname{ch}_1[\mathbb{Q}(\hat{\beta})].$  故  $\hat{\beta}$  使  $\mathbb{Q}(\beta)$  在最大特征根的意义下达最小:

故 ß 使 Q(ß) 在最大特征根的意义下达最小;

# 应用多元统计分析

第五章部分习题解答

5-1) 已知总体 $G_i$  (m=1)的分布为:  $N(\mu^{(i)}, \sigma_i^2)$  (i=1,2),按 距离判别准则为(不妨设 $\mu^{(1)}>\mu^{(2)},\sigma_1<\sigma_2$ )

其中 
$$\mu^* = \frac{\sigma_1 \mu^{(2)} + \sigma_2 \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}$$
 试求错判概率 $P(2|1)$ 和 $P(1|2)$ .  
解:  $P(2|1) = P\{X \le \mu^* \mid X \sim N(\mu^{(1)}, \sigma_1^2)\}$ 

$$P(2|1) = P\{X \le \mu^* \mid X \sim N(\mu^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)})\}$$

$$+P\{X \geq \mu_* \mid X \sim N(\mu^{(1)}, \sigma_1^2)\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{X - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1} \le \frac{\mu^* - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1}\right\} + P\left\{\frac{X - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1} \ge \frac{\mu_* - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1}\right\}$$

$$b = \frac{\mu^* - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1 \mu^{(2)} + \sigma_2 \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2} - \mu^{(1)} \\ \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\mu^{(2)} - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2},$$

$$a = -\frac{\mu_* - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_1} = -\left[\frac{\sigma_2 \mu^{(1)} - \sigma_1 \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1} - \mu^{(1)}\right] / \sigma_1 = \frac{\mu^{(2)} - \mu^{(1)}}{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1},$$

$$\therefore P(2|1) = P\{U \le b\} + P\{U \ge -a\} \qquad (U \sim N(0,1))$$
$$= \Phi(b) + \Phi(a)$$

$$P(1|2) = P\{\mu^* < X < \mu_* \mid X \sim N(\mu^{(2)}, \sigma_2^2)\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{X - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2} < \frac{\mu_* - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2}\right\} - P\left\{\frac{X - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2} \le \frac{\mu^* - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2}\right\}$$

$$= P\{U < -a\} - P\{U \le -b\}$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}\right) . . .$$

$$= \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$$

- (5-2) 设三个总体的分布分别为: G1为N(2,0.52), G2为
- N(0,22),G3为N(3,12).试问样品x=2.5应判归哪一类?
  - (1) 按距离准则;
  - (2) 按Bayes准则  $\left(q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = \frac{1}{3}, L(j|i) = \begin{cases} 1, i \neq j \\ 0, i = j \end{cases}\right)$

解:(1)按距离准则,当样品x=2.5时,

$$d_1^2(x) = \frac{(2.5-2)^2}{0.5^2} = 1, d_2^2(x) = \frac{(2.5-0)^2}{2^2} = 1.5625,$$

$$d_3^2(x) = \frac{(2.5-3)^2}{1^2} = 0.25,$$

因0.25 < 1 < 1.5625,所以样品x = 2.5判归 $G_3$ .

#### (2)按Bayes准则

#### 解一:广义平方距离判别法

样品X到G,的广义平方距离的计算公式为

$$D_t^2(X) = d_t^2(X) + g_1(t) + g_2(t), (t = 1,2,3).$$

其中 $g_1(t) = \ln |\sigma_t^2|, g_2(t) = 0.$  当样品x=2.5时,

$$D_1^2(x) = 1 + \ln(0.5)^2 = -0.3863,$$

$$D_2^2(x) = 1.5625 + \ln 2^2 = 2.9488,$$

$$D_3^2(x) = 0.25 + \ln 1 = 0.25,$$

因样品到 $G_1$ 的广义平方距离最小,所以将样品x=2.5 判归 $G_1$ .

解二:利用定理5.2.1的推论,计算  $q_t f_t(x)$ , (t = 1,2,3)

当样品x=2.5时,

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (x - \mu^{(1)})^2\right] = \frac{1}{1.2533} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \times 1\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{1.2533} \times 0.6065 = 0.4839$$

所以  $q_1f_1(x) = 0.1613$ , 类似可得

$$q_2 f_2(x) = 0.0304, q_3 f_3(x) = 0.1174,$$

因0.1613>0.1174>0.0304,所以样品x=2.5判归G<sub>1</sub>.

#### 解三:后验概率判别法,

计算样品x已知,属 $G_t$ 的后验概率:

$$P(t \mid x) = \frac{q_t f_t(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} q_i f_i(x)} \quad (t = 1, 2, 3)$$

当样品x=2.5时,经计算可得

$$P(1 \mid x = 2.5) = \frac{0.1613}{0.1613 + 0.0304 + 0.1174} = \frac{0.1613}{0.3091} = 0.5218,$$

$$P(2 \mid x = 2.5) = \frac{0.0304}{0.3091} = 0.0984, \ P(3 \mid x = 2.5) = \frac{0.1174}{0.3091} = 0.3798,$$

因0.5218>0.3798>0.0984,所以样品x=2.5判归 $G_1$ .

(5-3) 设总体 $G_i$ 的均值为 $\mu^{(i)}$ (i=1,2),同协差阵Σ.

试证明(1)E( $a'X \mid G_1$ ) >  $\overline{\mu}$ ;(2)E( $a'X \mid G_2$ ) <  $\overline{\mu}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\mathbb{H}} : \mathbf{E}(a'X \mid G_1) - \overline{\mu} &= a'\mu^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2}(a'\mu^{(1)} + a'\mu^{(2)}) = \frac{1}{2}(a'\mu^{(1)} - a'\mu^{(2)}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}) > 0, (因 \Sigma > 0)
\end{aligned}$$

类似可证: 
$$E(a'X \mid G_2) - \overline{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}) < 0,.$$

$$\mathbb{E}(a'X \mid G_1) > \overline{\mu}, \quad \mathbb{E}(a'X \mid G_2) < \overline{\mu} \quad .$$

由此题的结论可得出判别法:

$$\begin{cases} a'X > \overline{\mu} & \text{對}X \in G_1, \\ a'X < \overline{\mu} & \text{對}X \in G_2. \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} W(X) > 0 & \text{對}X \in G_1, \\ W(X) < 0 & \text{對}X \in G_2, \end{cases}$$
其中 $W(X) = a'(X - \mu^*)$ 

$$= (X - \mu^*)'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}),$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{1}{2}(\mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)}).$$

## (5-4)设有两个正态总体 $G_1$ 和 $G_2$ ,已知(m=2)

$$\mu^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}, \mu^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 12 \\ 12 & 32 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & -7 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

先验概率 $q_1 = q_2$ ,而L(2|1) = 10,L(1|2) = 75.试问样品

$$X_{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$
及 $X_{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$ 各应判归哪一类?

(1) 按Fisher准则

解: 取
$$A = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 12 \\ 12 & 32 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 20 & -7 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 38 & 5 \\ 5 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$$
(组内)

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^{2} (\mu^{(i)} - \overline{\mu})(\mu^{(i)} - \overline{\mu})' = \frac{1}{2} (\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'$$

或取
$$B = (\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 - 20 \\ 15 - 25 \end{pmatrix} (-10, -10) = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 100 \\ 100 & 100 \end{pmatrix} (組间)$$

类似于例5.3.1的解法, A-1B的特征根就等于

$$d^{2} = (\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'A^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})$$

$$= (-10, -10) \begin{pmatrix} 37 & -5 \\ -5 & 38 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{1381} = \frac{6500}{1381} = 4.7067$$

$$\mathbb{R}a = \frac{1}{d}A^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{65 \times 1381}} {32 \choose 33}, \mathbb{I}a'Aa = 1,$$

且a满足: $Ba = \lambda Aa$   $(\lambda = d^2)$ .

判别效率
$$\Delta(a) = \frac{a'Ba}{a'Aa} = \lambda = 4.7067.$$

Fisher 线性判别函数为
$$u(X) = a'X = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{89765}}(32X_1 + 33X_2)$$

阈值为
$$u^* = \frac{\sigma_2 \overline{u}^{(1)} + \sigma_1 \overline{u}^{(2)}}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2} = -4.2964.$$
 其中

$$\sigma_1^2 = a' \Sigma_1 a = \frac{1}{89765} (32,33) \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 12 \\ 12 & 32 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 33 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{78624}{89765} = 0.8759$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = a' \Sigma_2 a = \frac{1}{89765} (32,33) \begin{pmatrix} 20 & -7 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 33 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{11141}{89765} = 0.1241_{13}$$

$$\overline{u}^{(1)} = a'\mu^{(1)} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{89765}}(32,33) {10 \choose 15} = \frac{-815}{\sqrt{89765}} = -2.7202$$

$$\overline{u}^{(2)} = a'\mu^{(2)} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{89765}}(32,33) {20 \choose 25} = \frac{-1465}{\sqrt{89765}} = -4.8897$$

$$\overline{u}^{(1)} > \overline{u}^{(2)}$$

$$X_{(1)} = {20 \choose 20}, u(X_{(1)}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{89765}}(32,33) {20 \choose 20} = -4.3390$$

$$u(X_{(1)}) = -4.3390 < u^*, \quad \therefore \quad X_{(1)} \in G_2.$$

$$X_{(1)} = {15 \choose 20}, u(X_{(2)}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{89765}}(32,33) {15 \choose 20} = -3.8050$$

$$u(X_{(2)}) = -3.8050 > u^* \quad \therefore \quad X_{(2)} \in G_1.$$

(2)Bayes淮则(假设
$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 12 \\ 12 & 32 \end{pmatrix} = \Sigma$$
)解:由定理5.2.1,只须计算

$$h_1(X) = q_2L(1|2)f_2(X), h_2(X) = q_1L(2|1)f_1(X),$$
  
并比较大小,判 $X$ 属损失最小者.考虑

$$\frac{h_1(X)}{h_2(X)} = \frac{L(1|2)f_2(X)}{L(2|1)f_1(X)} = \frac{75}{10} \bullet \frac{f_2(X)}{f_1(X)}$$

$$= 7.5 \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(X - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1}(X - \mu^{(2)}) + \frac{1}{2}(X - \mu^{(1)})'\Sigma^{-1}(X - \mu^{(1)})\}$$

5-5 已知 $X_{(i)}^{(t)}(t=1,2;i=1,2...,n_i)$ 为来自 $G_t$ 的样本.

记
$$d = \overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}, (其中\overline{X}^{(t)}) = \frac{1}{n_t} \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} X_{(i)}^{(t)} (t = 1, 2))$$

$$S = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} (A_1 + A_2).$$

试证明: 
$$a = S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})$$
使比值  $\frac{(a'd)^2}{a'Sa}$  达最大值,

且最大值为马氏距离 $D^2$ 

(其中
$$D^2 = (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})).$$

解: 
$$\Delta(a) = \frac{(a'd)^2}{a'Sa} = \frac{(a'd)(a'd)'}{a'Sa}$$

$$= \frac{a'(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'a}{a'Sa} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{a'Ba}{a'Sa} \le \lambda_1$$

其中 $\lambda_1$ 为 $S^{-1}$ B的最大特征值,且仅当 $a = \lambda_1$ 对应的特征向量时等号成立.

$$\overline{X}S^{-1}B = (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'S^{-1} = D^2 = (\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})$$

有相同的特征值.故 $\lambda_1 = D^2$ ;

以下来验证a就是 $D^2$ 对应的一个特征向量:

$$S^{-1}Ba = S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})'S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})$$

$$= S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)}) \bullet D^{2}$$

$$= D^{2}a.$$

故当取 $a = S^{-1}(\overline{X}^{(1)} - \overline{X}^{(2)})$ 时,比值 $\Delta(a) = D^2$ 达最大值.

5-6 设两个p维正态总体 $N_p(\mu^{(i)}, \Sigma)(i = 1, 2)$ .设  $\mu^{(1)}, \mu^{(2)}, \Sigma$ 已知.线性判别函数

$$W(X) = (X - \overline{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}), \overline{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(\mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)}),$$

试求错判概率 P(2|1)和P(1|2).

解: 记 $a = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}), W(X) = (X - \overline{\mu})'a$ 是X的 线性函数,当 $X \in G_1$ 时, $W(X) \sim N_1(\nu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,且

$$\begin{split} v_1 &= E(W(X)) = (\mu^{(1)} - \overline{\mu})'a = \frac{1}{2}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}d^2 \quad [其中 d^2 = (\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})] \\ \sigma_1^2 &= D(W(X)) = D[a'(X - \overline{\mu})] = a'D(X - \overline{\mu})a = a'\Sigma a \\ &= (\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)})'\Sigma^{-1} \bullet \Sigma \bullet \Sigma^{-1}(\mu^{(1)} - \mu^{(2)}) = d^2 \\ \therefore P(2|1) &= P\{W(X) \le 0 \mid X \in G_1\} = P\{\frac{W(X) - v_1}{\sigma_1} \le \frac{0 - v_1}{\sigma_1}\} \\ &= P\{U \le -\frac{1}{2}d^2/d\} = \Phi(-\frac{1}{2}d) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{1}{2}d). \end{split}$$
其中

当
$$X \in G_2$$
时, $W(X) \sim N_1(v_2, \sigma_2^2)$ ,且
$$v_2 = (\mu^{(2)} - \overline{\mu})'a = -\frac{1}{2}d^2, \sigma_2^2 = d^2$$

$$\therefore P(1|2) = P\{W(X) > 0 \mid X \in G_2\} = P\{\frac{W(X) - v_2}{\sigma_2} > \frac{0 - v_2}{\sigma_2}\}$$

$$= P\{U > \frac{1}{2}d^2/d\} = 1 - \Phi(\frac{1}{2}d).$$
其中 
$$U = \frac{W(X) - v_2}{\sigma_2} \sim N(0,1).$$

# 应用多元统计分析

第六章部分习题解答

- 6-1)证明下列结论:
  - (1) 两个距离的和所组成的函数仍是距离;
  - (2) 一个正常数乘上一个距离所组成的函数 仍是距离;
  - (3) 设d为一个距离, c>0为常数, 则  $d^* = \frac{d}{d+c}$  仍是一个距离;
  - (4) 两个距离的乘积所组成的函数不一定是 距离;

证明:(1)设 $d^{(1)}$ 和 $d^{(2)}$ 为距离,令 $d = d^{(1)} + d^{(2)}$ .

以下来验证d满足作为距离所要求的3个条件.

① 
$$d_{ij} = d_{ij}^{(1)} + d_{ij}^{(2)} \ge 0$$
,且仅当 $X_{(i)} = X_{(j)}$ 时 $d_{ij} = 0$ ;

② 
$$d_{ij} = d_{ij}^{(1)} + d_{ij}^{(2)} = d_{ji}^{(1)} + d_{ji}^{(2)} = d_{ji}$$
, 对一切 $i, j$ ;

(3) 
$$d_{ij} = d_{ij}^{(1)} + d_{ij}^{(2)} \le d_{ik}^{(1)} + d_{kj}^{(1)} + d_{ik}^{(2)} + d_{kj}^{(2)}$$

$$= d_{ik} + d_{kj}, \text{ TII} i, k, j.$$

- (2) 设d是距离, a > 0为正常数. 令d\*=ad,显然有
  - ①  $d_{ij}^* = cd_{ij} \ge 0,$ 且仅当 $X_{(i)} = X_{(j)}$ 时 $d_{ij}^* = 0;$
  - ②  $d_{ij}^* = cd_{ij} = cd_{ji} = d_{ji}^*$ , 对一切i, j;

③  $d_{ij}^* = cd_{ij} \le c(d_{ik} + d_{kj}) = cd_{ik} + cd_{kj}$ =  $d_{ik}^* + d_{kj}^*$ ,  $\forall j = cd_{ik} + cd_{kj}$ 

故d\*=ad是一个距离.

- (3) 设d为一个距离, c>0为常数, 显然有
- ①  $d_{ij}^* = \frac{d_{ij}}{d_{ij} + c} \ge 0$ ,且仅当 $X_{(i)} = X_{(j)}$ 时 $d_{ij}^* = 0$ ;

② 
$$d_{ij}^* = \frac{d_{ij}}{d_{ij} + c} = \frac{d_{ji}}{d_{ji} + c} = d_{ji}^*, \text{ TII}, j;$$

故d\*是一个距离.

(4) 设 $d^{(1)}$ 和 $d^{(2)}$ 是距离, 令 $d^* = d^{(1)} \bullet d^{(2)}$ .

d\*虽满足前2个条件,但不一定满足三角不等式.

下面用反例来说明d\*不一定是距离.

设
$$d_{ij}^{(1)} = d_{ij}^{(2)} = ||X_{(i)} - X_{(j)}|| (m = 1), 则 d_{ij}^* = ||X_{(i)} - X_{(j)}||^2.$$

当
$$X_{(i)} = 0, X_{(j)} = 1, X_{(k)} = 0.5$$
时, $d_{ij}^* = 1, d_{ik}^* = \frac{1}{4}, d_{kj}^* = \frac{1}{4}$ .

显然不满足 $d_{ij}^* \leq d_{ik}^* + d_{kj}^*$ .

**6-2** 试证明二值变量的相关系数为(6.2.2)式,夹角余弦为(6.2.3)式.

设变量 $X_i$ 和 $X_j$ 是二值变量,它们的n次观测值记为 $x_{ii}$ ,

 $x_{tj}$  (t=1,...,n).  $x_{ti}$ ,  $x_{tj}$  的值或为0,或为1.由二值变量的列联表(表6.5)可知:变量 $X_i$ 取值1的观测次数为a+b,取值0的观测次数为c+d;变量 $X_i$ 和 $X_j$ 取值均为1的观测次数为A,取值均为0的观测次数为A 等等。利用两定量变量相关系数的公式:

$$r_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \overline{x}_{i})(x_{tj} - \overline{x}_{j})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \overline{x}_{i})^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{tj} - \overline{x}_{j})^{2}}}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \overline{x}_{i})(x_{tj} - \overline{x}_{j}) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti} x_{tj} - n \overline{x}_{i} \overline{x}_{j} = a - n \frac{a+b}{n} \frac{a+c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} [an - (a+b)(a+c)] = \frac{1}{n} [a(a+b+c+d) - (a+b)(a+c)]$$

$$= \frac{ad - bc}{n}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \overline{x}_{i})^{2} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti}^{2} - n \overline{x}_{i}^{2} = a + b - n \left(\frac{a+b}{n}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)}{n} [n - (a+b)] = \frac{1}{n} (a+b)(c+d)$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{tj} - \overline{x}_{j})^{2} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{tj}^{2} - n\overline{x}_{j}^{2} = a + c - n \left(\frac{a+c}{n}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a+c)}{n}[n-(a+c)] = \frac{1}{n}(a+c)(b+d)$$

故二值变量的相关系数为:

$$C_{ij}(7) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \bar{x}_{i})(x_{tj} - \bar{x}_{j})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{ti} - \bar{x}_{i})^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (x_{tj} - \bar{x}_{j})^{2}}} = \frac{ad - bc}{\sqrt{(a+b)(c+d)}\sqrt{(a+c)(b+d)}}$$
(6.2.2)

利用两定量变量夹角余弦的公式:

其中

其中
$$\cos \alpha_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti} x_{tj}}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{tj}^{2}}}$$
其中
$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti} x_{tj} = a, \quad \sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{ti}^{2} = a + b, \quad \sum_{t=1}^{n} x_{tj}^{2} = a + c$$
故有  $c_{ij}(9) = \cos \alpha_{ij} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{(a+b)(a+c)}}$  (6.2.3)

6-3 下面是5个样品两两间的距离阵

$$D^{(0)} = D^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 9 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

试用最长距离法、类平均法作系统聚类,并画出谱系聚类图.

解:用最长距离法:

① 合并
$$\{X_{(1)}, X_{(4)}\}=CL4$$
,  
并类距离 $D_1=1$ .
$$D^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 9 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X_{(2)} X_{(3)} X_{(5)} CL4$$

②合并 $\{X_{(2)},X_{(5)}\}$ =CL3,并类距离  $D_2$ =3.

$$D^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{(3)} \\ 10 & 0 \\ 9 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} CL4$$

$$CL3$$

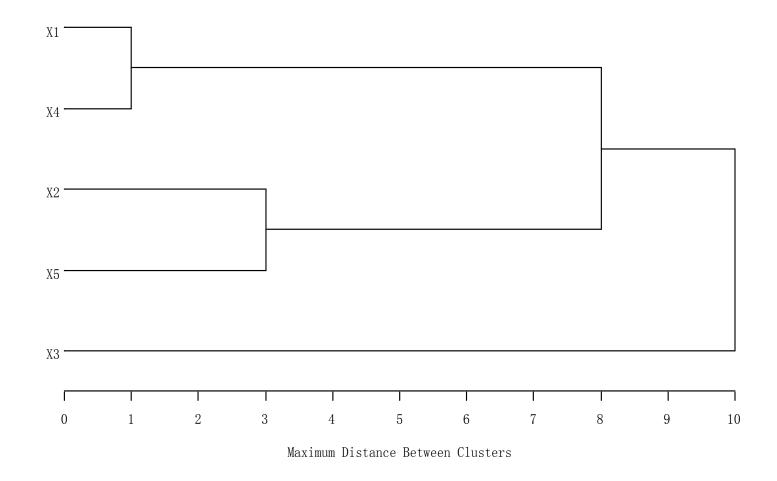
③ 合并{CL3,CL4}=CL2,并类距离 *D*<sub>3</sub>=8.

$$D^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{(3)} \\ CL2 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ 所有样品合并为一类CL1,并类距离  $D_4=10$ .

# 最长距离法的谱系聚类图如下:

Name of Observation or Cluster



用类平均法:

分:
$$D^{(0)} = D^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 9 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

① 合并 $\{X_{(1)},X_{(4)}\}$ =CL4,并类距离  $D_1$ =1.

$$D^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 9^2 & 0 & & \\ \hline 3^2 & 5^2 & 0 & \\ 65/2 & 136/2 & 100/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} X_{(2)} \\ X_{(3)} \\ X_{(5)} \\ CL4 \end{matrix}$$

②合并 $\{X_{(2)},X_{(5)}\}$ =CL3,并类距离  $D_2$ =3.

$$D^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 136/2 & 0 & & CL4 \\ 106/2 & 165/4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} CL3$$

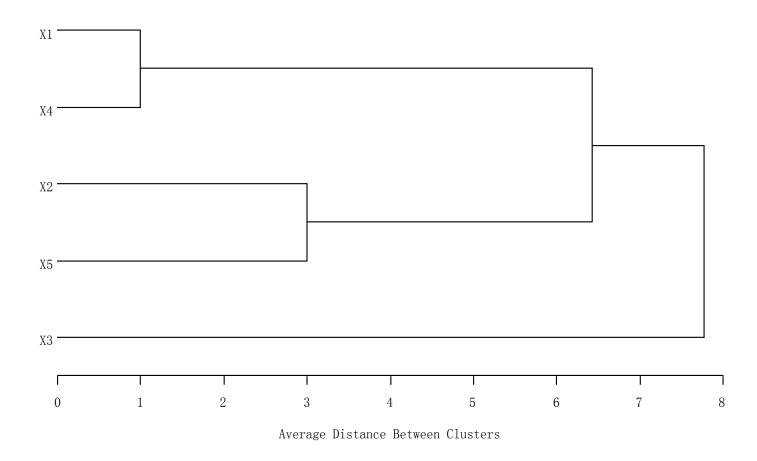
③合并{CL3,CL4}=CL2,并类距离 D<sub>3</sub>=(165/4)<sup>1/2</sup>.

$$D^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 121/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} X_{(3)} \\ CL2 \end{matrix}$$

④ 所有样品合并为一类CL1,并类距离  $D_4$ =(121/2)<sup>1/2</sup>.

## 类平均法的谱系聚类图如下:

Name of Observation or Cluster



6-4 利用距离平方的递推公式

$$D_{kr}^{2} = \alpha_{p}D_{pk}^{2} + \alpha_{q}D_{qk}^{2} + \beta D_{pq}^{2} + \gamma |D_{pk}^{2} - D_{qk}^{2}|$$

来证明当 $\gamma=0,\alpha_p\geq0,\alpha_q\geq0,\alpha_p+\alpha_q+\beta\geq1$ 时,系统聚类中的类平均法、可变类平均法、可变法、Ward法的单调性.

证明: 设第L次合并 $G_p$ 和 $G_q$ 为新类 $G_r$ 后,并类距离 $D_L$  =  $D_{pq}$ ,且必有 $D_{pq}^2 \le D_{ij}^2$ .新类 $G_r$ 与其它类 $G_k$ 的距离平方的 递推公式,当 $\gamma = 0, \alpha_p \ge 0, \alpha_q \ge 0, \alpha_p + \alpha_q + \beta \ge 1$  时

$$D_{kr}^{2} = \alpha_{p}D_{pk}^{2} + \alpha_{q}D_{qk}^{2} + \beta D_{pq}^{2} \ge (\alpha_{p} + \alpha_{q} + \beta)D_{pq}^{2} \ge D_{pq}^{2}$$

这表明新的距离矩阵中类间的距离均 $\geq D_{pq} = D_L$ ,故有 $D_{L+1} \geq D_L$ ,即相应的聚类法有单调性.

对于类平均法,因

$$\gamma = 0, \alpha_p = \frac{n_p}{n_r} \ge 0, \alpha_q = \frac{n_q}{n_r} \ge 0,$$

$$\alpha_p + \alpha_q + \beta = \frac{n_p}{n_r} + \frac{n_q}{n_r} + 0 = 1 \ge 1$$

故类平均法具有单调性。

对于可变类平均法,因

$$\gamma = 0, \alpha_p = (1 - \beta) \frac{n_p}{n_r} \ge 0, \alpha_q = (1 - \beta) \frac{n_q}{n_r} \ge 0, (\beta < 1)$$

$$\alpha_p + \alpha_q + \beta = (1 - \beta) \frac{n_p}{n_r} + (1 - \beta) \frac{n_q}{n_r} + \beta = 1 \ge 1$$

故可变类平均法具有单调性。

对于可变法, 因

$$\gamma = 0, \alpha_p = \frac{1 - \beta}{2} \ge 0, \alpha_q = \frac{1 - \beta}{2} \ge 0, (\beta < 1)$$

$$\alpha_p + \alpha_q + \beta = \frac{1 - \beta}{2} + \frac{1 - \beta}{2} + \beta = 1 \ge 1$$

故可变法具有单调性。

对于离差平方和法,因

$$\gamma = 0, \alpha_{p} = \frac{n_{k} + n_{p}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} \ge 0, \alpha_{q} = \frac{n_{k} + n_{q}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} \ge 0,$$

$$\alpha_{p} + \alpha_{q} + \beta = \frac{n_{k} + n_{p}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} + \frac{n_{k} + n_{q}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} - \frac{n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} = 1 \ge 1$$

故离差平方和法具有单调性。

6-5 试从定义直接证明最长和最短距离法的单调性.

证明: 先考虑最短距离法:

设第L步从类间距离矩阵  $D^{(L-1)} = (D_{ij}^{(L-1)})$ 出发,假设

$$D_{pq}^{(L-1)} = \min D_{ij}^{(L-1)}$$

故合并 $G_p$ 和 $G_q$ 为一新类 $G_r$ ,这时第L步的并类距离:

$$D_L = D_{pq}^{(L-1)}$$

且新类Gr与其它类Gk的距离由递推公式可知

$$D_{rk}^{(L)} = \min(D_{pk}^{(L-1)}, D_{qk}^{(L-1)}) \ge D_{pq}^{(L-1)} = D_{(L)} \quad (k \ne p, q)$$

设第L+1步从类间距离矩阵  $D^{(L)} = (D_{ij}^{(L)})$  出发,

因 
$$D_{rk}^{(L)} \ge D_{pq}^{(L-1)} = D_L \quad (k \ne p, q)$$
 
$$D_{ij}^{(L)} = D_{ij}^{(L-1)} \ge D_L \quad (i, j \ne r, p, q)$$

故第L+1步的并类距离:

$$D_{L+1} = \min(D_{ij}^{(L)}) \ge D_L,$$

即最短距离法具有单调性.

类似地,可以证明最长距离法也具有单调性.

6-6 设A,B,C为平面上三个点,它们之间的距离为

$$d_{AB}^2 = d_{AC}^2 = 1.1, \quad d_{BC}^2 = 1.0$$

将三个点看成三个二维样品,试用此例说明中间距离法和重心法不具有单调性.

解:按中间距离法,取 $\beta$ =-1/4,将B和C合并为一类后,并类距离 $D_1$ =1,而A与新类 $G_r$ ={B,C}的类间平方距离为

$$D_{Ar}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(D_{AB}^{2} + D_{AC}^{2}) - \frac{1}{4}D_{BC}^{2}$$
$$= 0.5 \times (1.1 + 1.1) - 0.25 \times 1$$
$$= 1.1 - 0.25 = 0.85$$

当把A与{B,C}并为一类时,并类距离

$$D_2 = \sqrt{0.85} = 0.922 < 1 = D_1$$

故中间距离法不具有单调性。

按重心法,将B和C合并为一类后,并类距离  $D_1$ =1,而A与新类 $G_r$ ={B,C}的类间平方距离为

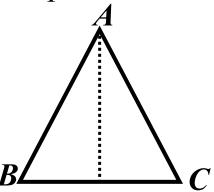
$$D_{Ar}^{2} = \frac{n_{B}}{n_{r}} D_{AB}^{2} + \frac{n_{C}}{n_{r}} D_{AC}^{2} - \frac{n_{B}}{n_{r}} \frac{n_{C}}{n_{r}} D_{BC}^{2}$$
$$= 0.5 \times 1.1 + 0.5 \times 1.1 - 0.25 \times 1$$
$$= 1.1 - 0.25 = 0.85$$

当把A与{B,C}并为一类时,并类距离

$$D_2 = \sqrt{0.85} = 0.922 < 1 = D_1$$

故重心法法不具有单调性。

并类过程如下:



$$D^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 \\ & 0 & 1.0 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{A}{\underset{C}{B}} \to D^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.85 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{A}{\underset{C}{G_r}}$$
$$\to D^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6-7 试推导重心法的距离递推公式(6.3.2);

$$D_{rk}^{2} = \frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}} D_{qk}^{2} - \frac{n_{p} n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pq}^{2}$$

解一:利用 
$$\overline{X}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{n_r} \left( n_p \overline{X}^{(p)} + n_q \overline{X}^{(q)} \right)$$

如果样品间的距离定义为欧氏距离,则有

$$D_{rk}^{2} = (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})$$

$$= \left(\frac{n_{p} + n_{q}}{n_{r}} \overline{X}^{(k)} - \frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}} \overline{X}^{(p)} - \frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}} \overline{X}^{(q)}\right)'(\dots)$$

$$\begin{split} D_{rk}^{2} &= \left(\frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\ldots) + \left(\frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\ldots) \\ &+ \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)}) \\ &+ \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)}) \\ &= \frac{n_{p}^{2}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{q}^{2}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{qk}^{2} + \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)} + \overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(p)}) \\ &+ \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)} + \overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(p)}) \\ &= \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)} + \overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(p)}) \end{split}$$

$$D_{rk}^{2} = \frac{n_{p}^{2}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{q}^{2}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{qk}^{2} + \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{qk}^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})' (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

$$- \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})' (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

$$= \frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}} D_{qk}^{2} - \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pq}^{2}$$

## 解二:因样品间的距离定义为欧氏距离,利用

$$\begin{split} \overline{X}^{(r)} &= \frac{1}{n_r} \left( n_p \overline{X}^{(p)} + n_q \overline{X}^{(q)} \right) \\ D_{rk}^2 &= (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})' (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(r)}) \\ &= \left( \overline{X}^{(k)} - \frac{1}{n_r} (n_p \overline{X}^{(p)} + n_q \overline{X}^{(q)}) \right)' (\dots) \\ &= \overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(k)} - 2 \frac{n_p}{n_r} \overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(p)} - 2 \frac{n_q}{n_r} \overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(q)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ n_p^2 \overline{X}^{(p)'} \overline{X}^{(p)} + 2 n_p n_q \overline{X}^{(p)'} \overline{X}^{(q)} + n_q^2 \overline{X}^{(q)'} \overline{X}^{(q)} \right] \end{split}$$

利用 
$$\overline{X}^{(k)'}\overline{X}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{n_r} \left( n_p \overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(k)} + n_q \overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(k)} \right)$$

$$\frac{n_q^2}{n_r^2} = \frac{1}{n_r^2} (n_q n_r - n_q n_p); \frac{n_p^2}{n_r^2} = \frac{1}{n_r^2} (n_p n_r - n_p n_q);$$

$$D_{rk}^2 = \frac{n_p}{n_r} (\overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(k)} - 2\overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(p)} + \overline{X}^{(p)'} \overline{X}^{(p)})$$

$$+ \frac{n_q}{n_r} (\overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(k)} - 2\overline{X}^{(k)'} \overline{X}^{(q)} + \overline{X}^{(q)'} \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

$$- \frac{n_p n_q}{n_r^2} (\overline{X}^{(p)'} \overline{X}^{(p)} - 2\overline{X}^{(p)'} \overline{X}^{(q)} + \overline{X}^{(q)'} \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

故有 
$$D_{rk}^2 = \frac{n_p}{n_r} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})' (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})$$

$$+ \frac{n_q}{n_r} (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})' (\overline{X}^{(k)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

$$- \frac{n_p n_q}{n_r^2} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})' (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})$$

$$= \frac{n_p}{n_r} D_{pk}^2 + \frac{n_q}{n_r} D_{qk}^2 - \frac{n_p n_q}{n_r^2} D_{pq}^2$$

6-8 试推导Ward法的距离递推公式(6.3.3);

解: Ward法把两类合并后增加的离差平方和看成类间的平方距离,即把类 $G_p$ 和 $G_q$ 的平方距离定义为  $D_{pq}^2 = W_r - (W_p + W_q)$ . 利用 $W_r$ 的定义:

$$\begin{split} W_{r} &= \sum_{t=1}^{n_{r}} (X_{(t)}^{(r)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})' (X_{(t)}^{(r)} - \overline{X}^{(r)}) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{n_{p}} (X_{(t)}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})' (X_{(t)}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(r)}) \\ &+ \sum_{t=1}^{n_{q}} (X_{(t)}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})' (X_{(t)}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(r)}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} W_r &= \sum_{t=1}^{n_p} (X_{(t)}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(p)} + \overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\cdots) \\ &+ \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (X_{(t)}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(q)} + \overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\cdots) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{n_p} (X_{(t)}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\cdots) + \sum_{t=1}^{n_p} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\cdots) + 0 + 0 \\ &+ \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (X_{(t)}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\cdots) + \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (\overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\cdots) + 0 + 0 \\ &+ \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (n_p \overline{X}^{(p)} + n_q \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\cdots) + \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(r)})'(\cdots) + 0 + 0 \\ &+ \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\cdots) + \sum_{t=1}^{n_q} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\cdots) + 0 + 0 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} W_{r} &= W_{p} + W_{q} + \left(\frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n_{p}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\cdots) \\ &+ \left(\frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n_{q}} (\overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(p)})'(\cdots) \\ &= W_{p} + W_{q} + \left(\frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} n_{p} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)}) \\ &+ \left(\frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}}\right)^{2} n_{q} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)}) \\ &= W_{p} + W_{q} + \frac{n_{p} n_{q}}{n_{r}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)}) \end{split}$$

利用重心法的递推公式(6-7题已证明)可得:

$$\begin{split} D_{rk}^{2} &= \frac{n_{r}n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} \left[ \frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}} D_{pk}^{2}(\underline{\mathbb{E}}) + \frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}} D_{qk}^{2}(\underline{\mathbb{E}}) - \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} D_{pq}^{2}(\underline{\mathbb{E}}) \right] \\ &= \frac{n_{r}n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} \left[ \frac{n_{p}}{n_{r}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(k)})'(\cdots) + \frac{n_{q}}{n_{r}} (\overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(k)})'(\cdots) - \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}^{2}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(q)})'(\cdots) \right] \\ &= \frac{n_{k}n_{p}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(k)})'(\cdots) + \frac{n_{k}n_{q}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} (\overline{X}^{(q)} - \overline{X}^{(k)})'(\cdots) \\ &- \frac{n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} \frac{n_{p}n_{q}}{n_{r}} (\overline{X}^{(p)} - \overline{X}^{(k)})'(\cdots) \\ &= \frac{n_{p} + n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} D_{pk}^{2} + \frac{n_{q} + n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} D_{qk}^{2} - \frac{n_{k}}{n_{r} + n_{k}} D_{pq}^{2} \end{split}$$

(6-9)设有5个样品,对每个样品考察一个指标得数据为1,

2,5,7,10.试用离差平方和法求5个样品分为k类(k=5,4,3,

2,1)的分类法 $b_k$ 及相应的总离差平方和W(k).

解: ①计算样品间的欧氏平方距离阵

$$D^{(1)} = D^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ 16 & 9 & 0 & & \\ 36 & 25 & 4 & 0 \\ 81 & 64 & 25 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 0.5 & 0 & & & \\ 8 & 4.5 & 0 & & \\ 18 & 12.5 & 2 & 0 & \\ 40.5 & 32 & 12.5 & 4.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

② 合并  $\{1,2\}$  = CL4,并类距离 $D_1$ = $\{0.5\}^{1/2}$ = $\{0.707\}$ ,并利用递推公式计算新类与其它类的平方距离得

$$D^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 49/6 & 0 & & \\ 121/6 & 2 & 0 & \\ 289/2 & 12.5 & 4.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} CL4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$$

③合并  $\{5,7\}$  = CL3,并类距离 $D_2$ = $(2)^{1/2}$ =1.414,并利用递推公式计算新类与其它类的平方距离得

$$D^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 81/4 & 0 & \\ 32/3 & 289/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} CL3$$

④ 合并 {CL3,10}={5,7,10} = CL2,并类距离  $D_3$ =(32/3)<sup>1/2</sup>=3.266,并利用递推公式计算新类与其它类的平方距离得

$$D^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 245/6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} CL2 \\ CL4 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 合并 {CL4,CL2}={1,2,5,7,10} = CL1,并类距离 $D_4$ =(245/6)<sup>1/2</sup>=6.39,并利用递推公式计算新类与其它类的平方距离得  $D^{(5)}=(0)CL1$ 

⑥分类法b<sub>k</sub>及相应的总离差平方和W(k):

k=5	{1},{2},{5},{7},{10}	W(5)=0
k=4	{1,2}, {5},{7},{10}	W(4)=0.5
k = 3	{1,2}, {5,7},{10}	W(3)=2.5
k=2	{1,2}, {5,7,10}	W(2)=13.666
k=1	{1,2,5,7,10}	W(1)=54

# 应用多元统计分析

7-1 设X=( $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ )'的协方差阵  $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试从Σ和相关阵R出发求出总体主成分, 并加以比较.

解: 从协差阵  $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$  出发得总体主成分为  $Z_1 = 0.040 \ X_1 + 0.999 \ X_2 (Var(<math>Z_1$ ) =  $\lambda_1 = 100.1614$ );  $Z_2 = 0.999 \ X_1 - 0.040 \ X_2 (Var(<math>Z_2$ ) =  $\lambda_2 = 0.8386$ );

从相关阵  $R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 出发得总体主成分为(带\*者为标准化变量)

$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = 0.707 \ X_1^* + 0.707 \ X_2^* \left( \text{Var}(Z_1^*) = 1.4 \right); \\ Y_2 = 0.707 \ X_1^* - 0.707 \ X_2^* \left( \text{Var}(Z_2^*) = 0.6 \right); \end{cases}$$
 或者(因  $\sigma_1^2 = 1$ ,  $\sigma_2^2 = 100$ )
$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = 0.707 \left( X_1 - \mu_1 \right) + 0.0707 \left( X_2 - \mu_2 \right), \\ Y_2 = 0.707 \left( X_1 - \mu_1 \right) - 0.0707 \left( X_2 - \mu_2 \right). \end{cases}$$

#### 比较:

- ① 由  $\Sigma$ 或 R 出发所得主成分不同;
- ② 由 ∑出发时,第一主成分 乙 解释的总方差比例为

$$\frac{100.1614}{101}$$
 = 0.9917 (\$\mathbb{P}\$ 99.17%);

由 R 出发时,第一主成分 Y<sub>1</sub> 解释的总方差比例为

$$\frac{1.4}{2}$$
 = 0.7 (70%);

③ 由于 X<sub>2</sub> 的方差大(Var(X<sub>2</sub>)=100),故 Z<sub>1</sub> 完全由 X<sub>2</sub> 控制 (系数为 0.999).而原变量标准化后(ρ=0.4),结论相反,即 Z<sub>1</sub> 主要由 X<sub>1</sub> 控制(系数分别为 0.707 和 0.0707).

④ 变量标准化后  $\rho(X_1^*, Y_1) = \sqrt{1.4} \times 0.707 = 0.8365$ ,

$$\rho(X_2^*, Y_1) = \sqrt{1.4} \times 0.707 = 0.8365,$$

即标准化后得第一主成分  $Y_1$  与  $X_1^*$  和  $X_2^*$  的相关系数相等. 原始变量与第一主成分  $Z_1$  的相关系数不相等:

$$\rho(X_1, Z_1) = \sqrt{100.1614} \times 0.040/1 = 0.4003,$$

$$\rho(X_2, Z_1) = \sqrt{100.1614} \times 0.999/10 = 0.9998.$$

- 7-2 设 $X=(X_1, X_2)'\sim N_2(0,\Sigma)$ ,协方差 $\Sigma=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  其中 $\rho$ 为 $X_1$ 和 $X_2$ 的相关系数( $\rho$ >0).
- (1) 试从 $\Sigma$ 出发求X的两个总体主成分;
- (2) 求X的等概密度椭园的主轴方向;
- (3) 试问当ρ取多大时才能使第一主成分的贡献率达95%以上.

**解**: (1)由 Σ(即 R)出发可得:

$$Y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} X_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} X_2$$
 (Var(Y<sub>1</sub>) =  $\lambda_1 = 1 + \rho$ );  
 $Y_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} X_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} X_2$  (Var(Y<sub>2</sub>) =  $\lambda_2 = 1 - \rho$ );

(2) 等概密度椭园为

$$(X - \mu)^{r}\Sigma^{-1}(X - \mu) = C^{2} \quad (\mu = 0, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

由  $\Sigma$ 的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1 + \rho$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 1 - \rho$ . 相应的特征向量为

$$a_1 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2, a_2 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2,$$

则可得出  $\Sigma^{-1}$ 的特征值为  $\frac{1}{\lambda_i}$  (i=1,2),相应的特征向量仍为  $a_1$  和  $a_2$ .故  $\Sigma^{-1}$ 的谱分解式为

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} a_{i} a_{i}',$$
故  $X'\Sigma^{-1}X = X' \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} a_{i} a_{i}' \cdot X = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} [X'a_{i}]^{2}$ 

$$= \frac{Y_{1}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}} + \frac{Y_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{2}} = C^{2} \quad (这里 Y_{i} = X'a_{i})$$

$$\iff \frac{Y_{1}^{2}}{\lambda_{1} C^{2}} + \frac{Y_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{1} C^{2}} = 1 \quad (等概密度椭园)$$

椭园长轴的方向为  $e_1 = (\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2)'$ (即第一主成分的方向上), 椭园短轴的方向为  $e_2 = (\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2)'$ (即第二主成分的方向上).

(3) 当 $\frac{1+\rho}{2} \ge 0.95$ ,即  $\rho \ge 0.9$  时第一主成分的贡献率达95%以上.

# 第一章 主成分分析

7-3 设p维总体X的协差阵为

$$\Sigma = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & \cdots & \rho \\ \rho & 1 & \cdots & \rho \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho & \rho & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0 < \rho \le 1).$$

(1) 试证明总体的第一主成分

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_p);$$

(2) 试求第一主成分的贡献率.

解: (1) 因  $\Sigma$ 的最大特征值  $\lambda_1 = \sigma^2[1 + (p-1)\rho]$ ,而  $\lambda_2$  =  $\lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_p = (1 - \rho)\sigma^2$ . 且最大特征值  $\lambda_1$  对应的单们特征向量为  $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}(1,1,\cdots,1)$ 、故第一主成分为

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_p).$$

(2) 因  $Var(Z_1) = \lambda_1 = c^2[1 + (p-1)\rho]$ , 故第一主成分的 贡献率为

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{p\sigma^2} = \rho + \frac{1-\rho}{p}.$$

7-4 设总体 $X=(X_1,...,X_p)'\sim Np(\mu,\Sigma)$  (Σ>0),等概率密度 椭球为  $(X-\mu)'\Sigma^{-1}(X-\mu)=C^2(C$ 为常数).

试问椭球的主轴方向是什么?

解: 等概密度椭球为

$$(X - \mu)'\Sigma^{-1}(X - \mu) = C^2$$

设  $\Sigma$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \cdots \ge \lambda_p \ge 0$ ,相应的单位正交特征向量为  $a_1$ , $a_2$ ,…, $a_p$ .则  $\Sigma^{-1}$ 的谱分解式为

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\sigma} \frac{1}{\lambda_i} a_i a_i',$$

故(X - 
$$\mu$$
)'·  $\sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} a_{i} a_{i}$ '· (X -  $\mu$ ) =  $\sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}} [(X - \mu)' a_{i}]^{2}$   
=  $\frac{Z_{1}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}} + \frac{Z_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{2}} + \cdots + \frac{Z_{p}^{2}}{\lambda_{p}} = C^{2}$  (这里  $Z_{i} = (X - \mu)' a_{i}$ )  
 $\iff \frac{Z_{1}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}} \frac{1}{C^{2}} + \frac{Z_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{2}} + \cdots + \frac{Z_{p}^{2}}{\lambda_{p}} = 1$  (等概密度椭球)

椭球的第 i 个主轴的方向在 X 的第 i 主成分的方向上, 其半长轴与、/ A; 成比例, 且比例常数为 C.

(7-5)设3维总体X的协差阵为  $(4\ 0)$ 

试求总体主成分.

解:总体主成分为

$$Z_i = X_i (i = 1,2,3)$$

主成分向量为

$$Z = (X_1, X_2, X_3)'$$
或 $Z = (X_2, X_1, X_3)'$ 

三个主成分的方差分别为4,4,2.

7-6 设3维总体X的协差阵为  $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & \rho \sigma^2 & 0 \\ \rho \sigma^2 & \sigma^2 & \rho \sigma^2 \\ 0 & \rho \sigma^2 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

试求总体主成分,并计算每个主成分解释的方差比例

解: 当  $0 < \rho \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时,总体主成分为

$$Z_1 = \frac{X_1 + \sqrt{2} X_2 + X_3}{2}$$
,  $Var(Z_1) = \lambda_1 = \sigma^2 (1 + \sqrt{2} \rho)$ , 解释的

方差比例为 $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}\rho}{3}$ ;

$$Z_2 = \frac{X_1 - X_3}{\sqrt{2}}$$
,  $Var(Z_2) = \lambda_2 = \sigma^2$ , 解释的方差比例为 $\frac{1}{3}$ ;

$$Z_3 = \frac{X_1 - \sqrt{2} X_2 + X_3}{2}$$
,  $Var(Z_3) = \lambda_3 = \sigma^2(1 - \sqrt{2}\rho)$ , 解释的

方差比例为 $\frac{1-\sqrt{2}\rho}{3}$ .

(7-7) 设4维随机向量X的协差阵是

$$\Sigma = egin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} \ \sigma_{12} & \sigma^2 & \sigma_{14} & \sigma_{13} \ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} & \sigma^2 & \sigma_{12} \ \sigma_{14} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中  $\sigma_{12} \geq \sigma_{13} \geq \sigma_{14}, \sigma^2 + \sigma_{14} \geq \sigma^2 + \sigma_{13}.$ 试求X的主成分.

#### 解: X的总体主成分为

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4),$$
 $Var(Z_1) = \lambda_1 = \sigma^2 + \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{13} + \sigma_{14},$ 
 $Z_2 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2 - X_3 - X_4),$ 
 $Var(Z_2) = \lambda_2 = \sigma^2 + \sigma_{12} - \sigma_{13} - \sigma_{14},$ 
 $Z_3 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2 + X_3 - X_4),$ 
 $Var(Z_3) = \lambda_3 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{13} - \sigma_{14},$ 
 $Z_4 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2 - X_3 + X_4),$ 
 $Var(Z_4) = \lambda_4 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_{12} - \sigma_{13} + \sigma_{14}.$ 

(1) 设数据阵 X 的第 j 列记为 x,,则 b,=(b,, b,, ···, b<sub>2</sub>, '的最小二乘估计为 (记 Δ<sub>m</sub> = diag(λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>, ···, λ<sub>m</sub>)  $\hat{b}_{i} = (Z^{*}'Z^{*})^{-1}Z^{*}'x_{i}$  (注意:  $Z^{*} = XA^{*}$ )  $= (A^* XXA^*)^{-1} A^* X \cdot Xe_{\bullet}$  $= \left[ \left( n-1 \right) \Lambda_{m} \right]^{-1} \left[ \left( n-1 \right) A^{*} \Lambda_{m} \right] e_{s}$  $= A^* e_1 = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_1})';$ (2)  $X_1$ 对  $Z_1$ ,…, $Z_m$  的回归平方和为  $U_{i} = (\hat{x}_{i} - \bar{x}_{i})'(\hat{x}_{i} - \bar{x}_{i}) \quad (\bar{x}_{i} = 0)$  $=\hat{x}_{1}\hat{x}_{2}$  (注意: $\hat{x}_{2}=Z^{*}\hat{b}_{2}=Z^{*}A^{*}\hat{c}_{2}$ )  $= e_j'A^*Z^*'\cdot Z^*A^*'e_j = e_j'A^*[(n-1)\Lambda_m]A^*'e_j$  $= (n-1) e_{j} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} a_{i} a_{i} \right] e_{j} = (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} \left[ e_{j} a_{i} a_{i} e_{j} \right]$ 

$$= (n-1)\sum_{k=1}^{n} \lambda_{k} a_{jk}^{2} = (n-1)\sum_{k=1}^{n} \rho^{2}(X_{j}, Z_{k})$$

$$= (n-1)v_{j}, [i z v_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho^{2}(X_{j}, Z_{i})].$$

由平方和分解公式及  $\bar{x}_{j}=0$  可得  $X_{j}$ 的残差平方和为

$$Q_{j} = x_{j}'x_{j} - \hat{x}_{j}'\hat{x}_{j}$$
$$= (n-1)(1-v_{j}).$$

X,的决定系数

$$R_{j}^{2} = \frac{U_{j}}{U_{j} + Q_{j}} = \frac{(n-1)v_{j}}{n-1} = v_{j}$$

7-9 (1) 证明一 直接由样本的似然函数求 A 的最大似然估计量.

证明二 因  $\Sigma = \lambda_1 I_{\nu}$  的特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{\nu} \triangle_{\nu} \lambda_1$ ,由主成分的性质(2)知

$$p\lambda_1 = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \cdots + \sigma_{pp} \quad (*)$$

其中  $\sigma_{ii} = Var(X_i)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ). 由  $X_i$  的次观测数据( $x_1$ ),  $x_2$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $x_{ni}$ )可得  $\sigma_{ii}$ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ii} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=1}^{n} (x_{ri} - \bar{x}i)^2,$$

(\*)右边的最大似然估计量为

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i}-\bar{x}i)^{2}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{1}{np} \sum_{k=1}^{p} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_k - \bar{x}i)^2.$$

(2) 对任给正交阵 B=(b<sub>1</sub>,b<sub>2</sub>,...,b<sub>p</sub>),令

$$Z = B'X = \begin{pmatrix} b_1'X \\ \vdots \\ b_{p'}X \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{p} \end{pmatrix},$$

以下由主成分的定义来说明  $Z=(Z_1, \dots, Z_p)'$ 是 X 的主成分. 这里  $Z_i = \xi_i'X(i=1,2,\dots,p)$ 满足:

- ①  $b_i b_i = 1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, p);$
- ② 因  $COV(Z) = COV(B'X) = B'\Sigma B = \lambda_I I_p$ ,即 Z 的 p 个 分量  $Z_1, \dots, Z_p$  互不相关。且

$$Var(Z_i) = \lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$$

Cov( $Z_i, Z_j$ ) =  $b_i \Sigma b_j = \lambda_i b_i b_j = 0 ( j = 1, 2, , i - 1).$ 

③ 没  $\alpha'\alpha=1$ ,  $\alpha'b_j=0$  (j=1,2,, i-1),则  $Var(\alpha'X) = \alpha'\Sigma\alpha = \lambda_1 \leqslant Var(Z_i) = \lambda_1,$ 

由主成分的定义可知  $Z_i = b_i X(i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  为 X 的第 i 个 主成分.

7-10 证明:若 L'X 是 X 的主成分。设  $\Sigma$  的特征值为  $\lambda_2 > \cdots > \lambda_n > 0$ ,则有

$$L'\Sigma L = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p) \triangleq \Lambda_p, 从而$$

$$L'(\Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p) L = L'\Sigma L + L'\sigma^2 I_p L = \Lambda_p + \sigma^2 I_p$$

$$= \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1 + \sigma^2, \lambda_2 + \sigma^2, \dots, \lambda_p + \sigma^2).$$

即  $\lambda_1 + c^2 \ge \lambda_2 + c^2 \ge \cdots \ge \lambda_p + c^2$  为  $\Sigma + c^2 I_p$  的特征值,L的列向量为相应的特征向量.从而 LY 是 Y 的主成分.

反之,若 L'Y 是 Y 的主成分。 Y 的协差阵  $\Sigma + \sigma^2 I_{\mu}$  的特征值记为  $v_1 \ge v_2 \ge \cdots \ge v_{\mu} \ge 0$ ,则有

$$L'(\Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p) L = diag(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p), \text{ iff}$$
  
 $L'\Sigma L = diag(v_1 - \sigma^2, v_2 - \sigma^2, \dots, v_p - \sigma^2).$ 

因  $\Sigma > 0$ ,  $v_1 - e^2 \ge v_2 - e^2 \ge \cdots \ge v_p - e^2$  为  $\Sigma$  的特征值,L的列向量为相应的特征向量. 从而 L'X 是 X 的主成分.

- 7-11 (1) 八个指标若综合为三个主成分,可解释原变量信息的 86.66%. 若综合为四个主成分,可解释原变量信息的 94.68%.
- (2) 按第一主分量得分由小到大对 13 个行业排的次序为: 8,10,12,7,9,11,13,6,4,3,2,1,5.
- 7-12 六个指标若综合为二个主成分,可解释原变量信息的 81.25%. 若综合为三个主成分,可解释原变量信息的 91.38%.

按第一主分量得分由小到大对 16 个地区农民的生活水平排的次序为:山西,河北,河南,江西,内蒙,黑龙江,福建,安徽,山东,吉林,江苏,辽宁,天津,浙江,北京,上海.

# 应用多元统计分析

第八章习题解答

(8-1) 设标准化随机变量 $X_1, X_2, X_3$ 的协差阵(即相关阵)为

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.63 & 0.45 \\ 0.63 & 1 & 0.35 \\ 0.45 & 0.35 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

试求m=1的正交因子模型.

解:设随机向量符合正交因子模型,则相关阵满足:

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

比较等号两边可得出:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}^{2} + \sigma_{1}^{2} = 1 & \frac{a_{21}}{a_{31}} = \frac{0.63}{0.45} = \frac{7}{5}, a_{21} = \frac{7}{5}a_{31} \\ a_{21}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} = 1 & a_{31} = 0.35, \\ a_{21}^{2} + \sigma_{3}^{2} = 1 & a_{31} = 0.35, \\ a_{11}a_{21} = 0.63 \\ a_{11}a_{31} = 0.45 \\ a_{31}a_{21} = 0.35 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \frac{7}{5}a_{31} = 0.35, \\ a_{21}^{2} & \frac{1}{5}a_{31} = 0.35, \\ a_{21}^{2} & \frac{1}{5}a_{31} = 0.25, \\ a_{21}^{$$

故 m=1的正交因子模型为

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 0.9F_1 + \varepsilon_1 \\ X_2 = 0.7F_1 + \varepsilon_2 \\ X_3 = 0.5F_1 + \varepsilon_3 \end{cases}$$

特殊因子 $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_p)$ '的协差阵**D**为:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0.19 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.51 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.75 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:m=1的因子模型的主成分解为:

$$A = (\sqrt{\lambda_1} l_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8757 \\ 0.8312 \\ 0.7111 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2331 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3091 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4943 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{1} = R - (AA' + D)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.63 & 0.45 \\ & 1 & 0.35 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.7279 & 0.6227 \\ & 1 & 0.5911 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.0979 & -0.1727 \\ & 0 & -0.2411 \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 
$$Q(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \varepsilon_{ij}^{2} = 2 \times (0.0979^{2} + 0.1727^{2} + 0.2411^{2})$$
  
= 0.1951

(2)取公因子个数 m = 2时,求因子模型的主成分解,并计算误差平方和 Q(2).

$$: m = 2$$

$$A = (\sqrt{\lambda_1} l_1, \sqrt{\lambda_2} l_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8757 & -0.1802 \\ 0.8312 & -0.4048 \\ 0.7111 & 0.6950 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2007 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1452 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.01131 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 0.8757F_1 - 0.1802F_2 + \varepsilon_1 \\ X_2 = 0.8312F_1 - 0.4048F_2 + \varepsilon_2 \\ X_3 = 0.7111F_1 + 0.6950F_2 + \varepsilon_3 \end{cases}$$

$$E_2 = R - (AA' + D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.63 & 0.45 \\ 1 & 0.35 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - (AA' + D)$$

$$AA' + D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.8008 & 0.4975 \\ & 1 & 0.3097 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.1708 & -0.0475 \\ 0 & 0.0403 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q(2) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \varepsilon_{ij}^{2} = 2 \times (0.1708^{2} + 0.0475^{2} + 0.0403^{2})$$
$$= 0.06611$$

#### 或者利用习题8-4的结果:

$$Q(m) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \varepsilon_{ij}^{2} = \sum_{j=m+1}^{p} \lambda_{j}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{p} (\sigma_{i}^{2})^{2} \le \sum_{j=m+1}^{p} \lambda_{j}^{2},$$

$$Q(1) = (\lambda_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{3}^{2}) - [(\sigma_{1}^{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{2}^{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{3}^{2})^{2}]$$

$$= 0.6795^{2} + 0.3672^{2} - [0.2331^{2} + 0.3091^{2} + 0.4943^{2}]$$

$$= 0.5966 - 0.3943 = 0.2023$$

$$Q(2) = \lambda_{3}^{2} - [(\sigma_{1}^{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{2}^{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{3}^{2})^{2}]$$

$$= 0.3672^{2} - [0.2007^{2} + 0.1452^{2} + 0.01131^{2}]$$

$$= 0.1348 - 0.06149 = 0.07331$$

(3) 试求误差平方和Q(m) < 0.1的主成分解.

因Q(2)=0.07331<0.1,故m=2的主成分解满足要求.

8-3 验证下列矩阵关系式(A为p×m阵)

(1) 
$$(I + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A'D^{-1}A = I - (I + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1};$$

(2) 
$$(AA'+D)^{-1} = D^{-1} - D^{-1}A(I+A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A^{-1}D^{-1};$$

(3) 
$$A'(AA'+D)^{-1} = (I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A'D^{-1}$$
.

解: 利用分块矩阵求逆公式求以下分块矩阵的逆:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} D & -A \\ A' & I_m \end{pmatrix} p_m$$

$$\exists B_{22 \bullet 1} = I_m + A'D^{-1}A, \qquad B_{11 \bullet 2} = D + AA',$$

利用附录中分块求逆的二个公式(4.1)和(4.2)有:

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} D & -A \\ A' & I_{m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} B^{11} & B^{12} \\ B^{21} & B^{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} D^{-1} - D^{-1}AB_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} A'D^{-1} & D^{-1}AB_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} \\ -B_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} A'D^{-1} & B_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} & B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} A \\ -A'B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} & I_{m} - A'B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} A \end{pmatrix}$$

由逆矩阵的对应块相等,即得:

$$\begin{cases} B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} = D^{-1} - D^{-1} A B_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} A' D^{-1} = B^{11} \\ A' B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} = B_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} A' D^{-1} = B^{21} \\ I_m - A' B_{11 \bullet 2}^{-1} A = B_{22 \bullet 1}^{-1} = B^{22} \end{cases}$$

把 $B_{22\cdot 1}$ 和 $B_{11\cdot 2}$ 式代入以上各式,可得:

$$\begin{cases} (D + AA')^{-1} = D^{-1} - D^{-1}A(I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A'D^{-1} \\ A'(D + AA')^{-1} = (I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A'D^{-1} \\ I_m - A'(D + AA')^{-1}A = (I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A \end{cases}$$
(2)

由第三式和第二式即得 $I_m - (I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1} = A'(D + AA')^{-1}A$  $= (I_m + A'D^{-1}A)^{-1}A'D^{-1}A \quad (1)$ 

(8-4)证明公因子个数为m的主成分解,其误差平方和Q(m)满足以下不等式

$$Q(m) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \varepsilon_{ij}^{2} \leq \sum_{j=m+1}^{p} \lambda_{j}^{2},$$

其中E=S- $(AA'+D)=(\varepsilon_{ij})$ ,A,D是因子模型的主成分估计.

解:设样本协差阵S有以下谱分解式:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \lambda_{i} l_{i} l'_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i} l_{i} l'_{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^{p} \lambda_{i} l_{i} l'_{i}$$

其中 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_p \geq 0$  为S的特征值, $l_i$ 为相应的标准特征向量。

设A,D是因子模型的主成分估计,即

$$A = \left(\sqrt{\lambda_1} l_1 \cdots \sqrt{\lambda_m} l_m\right),$$

若记 
$$B = (\sqrt{\lambda_{m+1}} l_{m+1} \cdots \sqrt{\lambda_p} l_p)$$
,有

$$S = (A \mid B) \begin{pmatrix} A' \\ B' \end{pmatrix} = AA' + BB'$$

则  $D = \operatorname{diag}(BB')$ 

$$E = S - (AA' + D) = BB' - D, \quad BB' = E + D.$$

8-5 试比较主成分分析和因子分析的相同之处 与不同点.

因子分析与主成分分析的不同点有:

- (1) 主成分分析不能作为一个模型来描述,它只是通常的变量变换,而因子分析需要构造因子模型;
- (2) 主成分分析中主成分的个数和变量个数p相同,它是将一组具有相关关系的变量变换为一组互不相关的变量(注意应用主成分分析解决实际问题时,一般只选取前m(m<p)个主成分),而因子分析的目的是要用尽可能少的公共因子,以便构造一个结构简单的因子模型;

(3) 主成分分析是将主成分表示为原变量的线性组合,而因子分析是将原始变量表示为公因子和特殊因子的线性组合,用假设的公因子来"解释"相关阵的内部依赖关系.

这两种分析方法又有一定的联系.当估计方法 采用主成分法,因子载荷阵A与主成分的系数相 差一个倍数;因子得分与主成分得分也仅相差一 个常数.这种情况下可把因子分析看成主成分分 析的推广和发展.

这两种方法都是降维的统计方法,它们都可用来对样品或变量进行分类.