概率论与数理统计

第二十七进 矩、协方差担阵与多维亚态分布

定义 设X,Y为随机变量且各阶矩都存在,k>0,l>0.

- (1) 称 $E(X^k)$ 为X的 k 阶原点矩 (k 阶矩)
- (2) 称 $E[(X-E(X))^k]$ 为 X 的 k 阶中心矩
- (3) 称 $E(X^kY^l)$ 为 X,Y 的 k+l 阶混合矩
- (4) 称 $E[(X-E(X))^k(Y-E(Y))^l]$ 为 X,Y 的 k+l **阶混合 合中心矩**.
 - 判断 E(X) 1阶原点矩
 D(X) 2阶中心矩
 Cov(X,Y) 2阶混合中心矩
 - "矩" 是来自于物理学中力矩的概念

● 结论

$$|X|^k \le 1 + |X|^{k+1}$$

$$E(|X|^k) \le 1 + E(|X|^{k+1})$$

这说明高阶矩存在,则低阶矩必存在.

对于二维随机向量 (X_1,X_2) ,记

$$c_{11} = E[(X_1 - E(X_1))^2] = D(X_1)$$

$$c_{12} = E[(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2))] = Cov(X_1, X_2)$$

$$c_{22} = E[(X_2 - E(X_2))(X_1 - E(X_1))] = Cov(X_2, X_1)$$

$$c_{22} = E[(X_2 - E(X_2))^2] = D(X_2)$$

$$C \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 称方阵 C 为随机向量 (X_1,X_2) 的协方差矩阵. (协方差阵、协差阵).

对于n维随机向量
$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$
,记
$$c_{ij} = E[(X_i - E(X_i))(X_j - E(X_j))]$$

$$= Cov(X_i, X_j) \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 称方阵 C 为随机向量 X 的**协方差矩阵**. (**协方差 阵、协差阵**).

- 协方差矩阵的性质
- (1) $C^T = C$, 即协方差阵为对称阵
- (2) $C \ge 0$, 即协方差阵为非负定阵
- 证(1)显然.
- (2) 设 $t=(t_1,t_2\cdots,t_n)$ 为任意实数向量,则有

$$t \cdot C \cdot t^{T} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{ij} t_{i} t_{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[(X_{i} - E(X_{i}))(X_{j} - E(X_{j}))] t_{i} t_{j}$$

$$= E[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_{i} (X_{i} - E(X_{i})) \cdot t_{j} (X_{j} - E(X_{j}))]$$

$$= E[\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_{i} (X_{i} - E(X_{i}))]^{2} \ge 0.$$
故 $t \cdot C \cdot t^{T}$ 为非负定二次型,即 C 为非负定阵.

二维正态随机向量的相关系数与协方差阵 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$,密度函数为 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\}$ $\times \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma \sigma^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma^2} \right] \}$ Cov(X,Y)=E[(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))] $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x, y) dx dy$ 作变换 $\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}=u, \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}=v$

令
$$\frac{x-\mu_{1}}{\sigma_{1}} = u, \frac{y-\mu_{2}}{\sigma_{2}} = v,$$
 則有
$$Cov(X,Y) = \frac{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} uv \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{u^{2}-2\rho uv+v^{2}}{2(1-\rho^{2})}\right\} du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v \exp\left\{-\frac{v^{2}}{2(1-\rho^{2})}\right\} dv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{u^{2}-2\rho uv}{2(1-\rho^{2})}\right\} du$$
令 $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} (u-\rho v),$ 則有
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{v^{2}}{2}\right\} dv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}} \cdot t - \rho v) \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}\right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^{2} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{v^{2}}{2}\right\} dv \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}\right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \rho$$

定理 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$, 则

- (1) X,Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = \rho$
- (2) X,Y 的协方差阵为

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) X,Y相互独立 $\iff \rho=0$ $\iff \rho_{XY}=0$ $\iff X,Y$ 互不相关

● 二维正态随机变量密度函数的矩阵表示法

设
$$(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$$
,密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \times \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

考虑协方差阵

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \left[|C| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2) \right]$$

● 二维正态随机变量密度函数的矩阵表示法

设
$$(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$$
, 密度函数为
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi |C|^{1/2}} \times$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}-2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}+\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

考虑协方差阵

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}, |C| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2)$$

利用伴随矩阵求 C 的逆矩阵

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{|C|} \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}^* & c_{12}^* \\ c_{21}^* & c_{22}^* \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2)} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi |C|^{1/2}} \times$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

记
$$x=(x,y), \mu=(\mu_1,\mu_2), 则$$

$$= \frac{1}{2|C|} [x - \mu_1, y - \mu_2] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \mu_1 \\ y - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (X - \mu) C^{-1} (X - \mu)^T$$

■ 二维正态随机变量密度函数的矩阵表示法 设 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$, 密度函数为 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2\pi|C|^{1/2}}\exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)C^{-1}(x-\mu)^T\}$ 其中 $x=(x,y),\mu=(\mu_1,\mu_2),C$ 为协方差阵.

对比一维正态随机变量密度函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma}\right\}$$

● 问题 n维正态随机变量密度函数如何表示?

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |C|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) C^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T\right\} ?$$

定义 设 C为 n 阶正定对称阵, $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$ 为 n 维已知向量. 记 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 若 n 维随机向量 $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 的密度函数为

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |C|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) C^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T\right\}$$

则称 X 服从 n 维正态分布, 记为

$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, C)$$

- 可以证明
- (1) f(x) > 0
- $(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_1 \cdots dx_n = 1$ (证略)

定理 (n) 维正态分布的基本性质)

设
$$X=(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n)\sim N(\mu,C)$$
. 则

- (1) $\mu_i = E(X_i) \ (i=1,2,\dots,n)$
- (2) $C = [c_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ 是 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的协方差阵,且 $D(X_i) = c_{ii} \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ Cov $(X_i, X_j) = c_{ij} \ (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$
- (3) $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, c_{ii})$ $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$
- $(4) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立 $\longleftrightarrow X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 两两不相关 $\longleftrightarrow C = \operatorname{diag}(c_{11}, c_{22}, \dots, c_{nn})$ (即 *C*为对角阵)

定理 (n) 维正态分布的基本性质)

设
$$X=(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n)\sim N(\mu,C)$$
. 则

- (1) $\mu_i = E(X_i) \ (i=1,2,\dots,n)$
- (2) $C = [c_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ 是 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的协方差阵,且 $D(X_i) = c_{ii} \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ Cov $(X_i, X_j) = c_{ij} \ (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$
- (3) $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, c_{ii})$ $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$
- $(4) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立 $\longleftrightarrow X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 两两不相关 $\longleftrightarrow C = \operatorname{diag}(c_{11}, c_{22}, \dots, c_{nn})$
- (5) 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,且各 $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$,则 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, C)$ 其中 $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n), C = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2)$.

定理 (n) 维正态分布的性质)

- (1) $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \sim N(\mu, C)$ $\longrightarrow X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 的任一非 零线性组合 $l_1X_1 + l_2X_2 + \dots + l_nX_n$ 服从一维正态分布.
 - (2) 正态随机向量的线性变换不变性:

若
$$X=(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n)\sim N(\mu,C)$$
, 令

$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + \dots + a_{1n}X_n \\ Y_2 = a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + \dots + a_{2n}X_n \\ \vdots \\ Y_m = a_{m1}X_1 + a_{m2}X_2 + \dots + a_{mn}X_n \end{cases}$$

则 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m)$ 仍服从多维正态分布.

本讲结束,谢谢大家