● 均值和协方差矩阵估计量的迭代运算形式

假设已经计算了N个样本的均值估计量,若再加上一个样本,其新的估计量 $\hat{m}(N+1)$ 为:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N+1) = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \boldsymbol{x}^{j} = \frac{1}{N+1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{x}^{j} + \boldsymbol{x}^{N+1} \right] = \frac{1}{N+1} [N\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N) + \boldsymbol{x}^{N+1}]$$

其中 $\hat{m}(N)$ 为从N个样本计算得到的估计量。迭代的第一步应取 $\hat{m}(1) = x^1$ 。

协方差矩阵估计量的迭代运算与上述相似。取 $\hat{C}(N)$ 表示N个样本时的估计量为:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{C}}(N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{x}^{j} (\boldsymbol{x}^{j})^{T} - \hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N) \hat{\boldsymbol{m}}^{T}(N)$$

加入一个样本,则:

$$\hat{C}(N+1) = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} x^{j} (x^{j})^{T} - \hat{m}(N+1) \hat{m}^{T} (N+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} x^{j} (x^{j})^{T} + x^{N+1} (x^{N+1})^{T} \right] - \hat{m}(N+1) \hat{m}^{T} (N+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+1} [N\hat{C}(N) + N\hat{m}(N) \hat{m}^{T} (N) + x^{N+1} (x^{N+1})^{T}] - \frac{1}{(N+1)^{2}} [N\hat{m}(N) + x^{N+1}] [N\hat{m}(N) + x^{N+1}]^{T}$$

(将

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N+1) = \frac{1}{N+1} (N\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N) + \boldsymbol{x}^{N+1}), \sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{x}^{j} (\boldsymbol{x}^{j})^{T} = N\hat{\boldsymbol{C}}(N) + N\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}(N)\hat{\boldsymbol{m}}^{T}(N)$$

第二步,可得最后的式子)

其中, $\hat{C}(1) = x^{I}(x^{I})^{T} - \hat{m}(1)\hat{m}^{T}(1)$ 且 $\hat{m}(1) = x^{I}$, 因此 $\hat{C}(1) = 0$ 为零矩阵。