第四章 随机变量的数字特征

- §1 数学期望
- §2 方差
- §3 协方差及相关系数
- §4 矩、协方差矩阵
- §5 本章小结

方差的性质:

1. 设C是常数,则有D(C)=0

证明:

$$D(C) = E\{[C - E(C)]^2\} = 0$$

2. 设X是一个随机变量,C是常数,则有 $D(CX) = C^2D(X)$

证明:

$$E(CX) = E(C^2x^2) - [E(Cx)]^2$$

= $C^2\{E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2\} = C^2D(X)$

3. 设X,Y是两个随机变量,则有 $D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$ 。特别,若X,Y相互独立,则有D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)

证明:

$$D(X + Y) = E\{[(X + Y) - E(X + Y)]^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{[(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y))]^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{[X - E(X)]^{2}\} + E\{[Y - E(Y)]^{2}\}$$

$$+ 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

若X,Y相互独立,X - E(X)与Y - E(Y)相互独立,有 $E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$ = E[X - E(X)]E[Y - E(Y)] = 0

于是D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)

将上述三项性质,若X,Y相互独立, *a,b,c* 是常数, 则有:

$$D(aX + bY + c) = a^2D(X) + b^2D(Y)$$

这一性质可推广至任意有限个随机变量线性组合的 情况

$$4. D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = E(X)) = 1$$

例6. 设活塞直径(cm) $X \sim N(22.40, 0.03^2)$,气缸直径 $Y \sim N(22.50, 0.04^2)$, X,Y相互独立,求任取一只活塞和一只气缸,求活塞能装入气缸的概率。

解:由正态分布和的分布关系,有 $X - Y \sim N(-0.10, 0.05^2)$

于是

$$P\{X \le Y\} = P\{X - Y \le 0\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{(X - Y) - (-0.10)}{0.05} \le \frac{0 - (-0.10)}{0.05}\right\}$$

$$= \Phi(2) = 0.9772$$

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定理: $\Diamond X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 为iid随机变量, $\mu = E(X_i)$, $\sigma^2 = D(X_i)$ 定义样本均值为

$$\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

样本方差为

统计 基础

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$$

则

$$E(\bar{X}_n) = \mu, \qquad D(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

兼听则明 偏信则暗

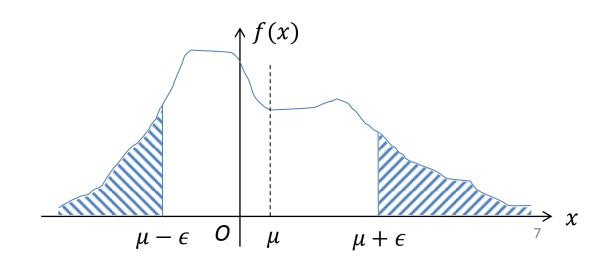
定理(切比雪夫(Chebyshev)不等式)

设随机变量X具有数学期望 $E(X) = \mu$,方差 $D(X) = \sigma^2$,则对于任意正数 ϵ ,不等式

$$P\{|X - \mu| \ge \epsilon\} \le \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$$

(等价地:
$$P\{|X - \mu| < \epsilon\} \ge 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$$
)

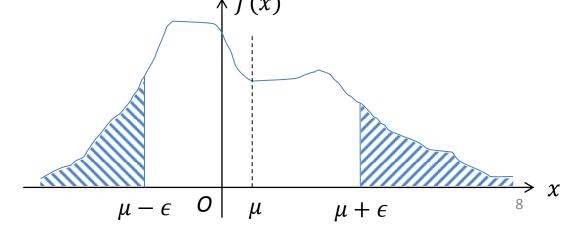
成立。



证明:

$$P\{|X - \mu| \ge \epsilon\}$$

$$= \int_{\substack{|x-\mu| \ge \epsilon \\ +\infty}} f(x)dx \le \int_{\substack{|x-\mu| \ge \epsilon}} \frac{|x-\mu|^2}{\epsilon^2} f(x)dx$$
$$\le \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)^2 f(x)dx$$
$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$$



由切比雪夫(Chebyshev)不等式证下面的性质

$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = E(X)) = 1$$

证明:由方差定义,若X=Const,则显然,D(X)=0

若D(X)=0,假设P(X = E(X)) < 1,即存在 $\epsilon > 0$,使得 $P(|X - E(X)| \ge \epsilon) > 0$,但注意到切比雪夫不等式有

$$P(|X - E(X)| \ge \epsilon) \le \frac{D(X)}{\epsilon^2} = 0$$

与假设矛盾,于是P(X = E(X)) = 1

§3 协方差(Covariance)及相关系数

对于二维随机变量(X,Y),除了需要讨论X与Y的数学期望和方差外,还需讨论X与Y之间相互关系的数字特征

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协方差的定义:

量 $E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$ 称为随机变量X与Y的协方差,记为Cov(X,Y),即 $Cov(X,Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$

称

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

为随机变量X与Y的相关系数, ρ_{XY} 无量纲,有时又称为标准协方差

协方差的性质:

- 1. Cov(X, Y) = Cov(Y, X)
- 2. Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) E(X)E(Y)

$$\overline{W} : Cov(X,Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

$$= E\{XY - YE(X) - XE(Y) + E(X)E(Y)\}$$

$$= E(XY) - 2E(X)E(Y) + E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

- 3. Cov(aX, bY) = abCov(X, Y) a, b是常数
- 4. $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$

注意,上述公式中若X=Y,则退化为

- 1. Cov(X,X) = D(X)
- 2. $Cov(X, X) = E(X^2) [E(X)]^2$
- 3. Cov(aX, bX) = abD(X) a, b是常数

协方差与随机变量和的方差

$$D(X + Y) = E\{[(X + Y) - E(X + Y)]^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{[(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y))]^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{[(X - E(X))]^{2}\} + E\{[(Y - E(Y))]^{2}\}$$

$$+ 2E\{[(X - E(X))][(Y - E(Y))]\}$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y)$$

若X与Y相互独立,则有

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

 M_1 :设 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$ 的正态分布,求X 与Y的相关系数

解:

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

由前面第三章第二节例10有

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

田本早第一、第二中得
$$E(X) = \mu_1, E(Y) = \mu_2, D(X) = \sigma_1^2, D(Y) = \sigma_2^2$$
 令
$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \text{ 由协方差定义有}$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2)f(x,y)dx dy$$

$$= C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]} dxdy$$

$$= C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right]^2} dy dx$$

§3 协方差(Covariance)及相关系数

做变量代换
$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\rho^2)}} \left[\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right], u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} t u + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 u^2 \right)$$

$$\cdot e^{-\frac{t^2+u^2}{2}} dt du$$

$$= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \rho$$

- 1. 二维正态分布密度函数中,参数 ρ 代表了X与Y的相关系数
- 2. 相关系数为零等价于X与Y相互独立

例2. 已知随机变量X, Y分别服从N(1,3²), N(0,4²),

$$\rho_{XY} = -1/2$$
, $\partial Z = X/3 + Y/2$

求:(1) Z的数学期望和方差,(2) X与Z的相关系数

(3) X与Z是否独立?为何?

解:(1)
$$E(Z) = \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}$$
 (2)

$$D(Z) = D(\frac{X}{3}) + D(\frac{Y}{2}) + 2Cov(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}Cov(X, Y)$$

$$= 1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} = 3$$

(2)

$$Cov(X,Z) = Cov\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}Cov(X,X) + \frac{1}{2}Cov(X,Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}D(X) + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$$

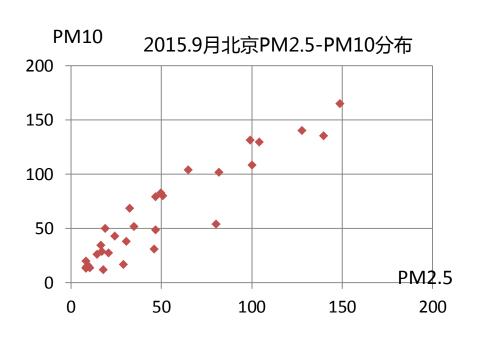
$$= 3 - 3 = 0$$

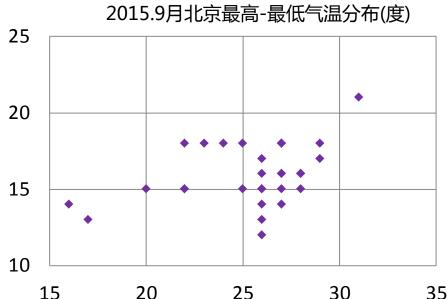
于是

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = 0$$

(3) 注意到X和Z均为正态分布,于是X与Z是相互独 立的

方差、协方差与相关系数

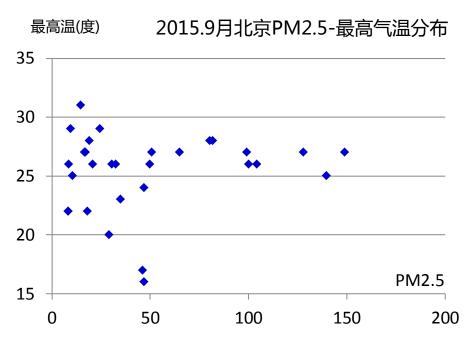


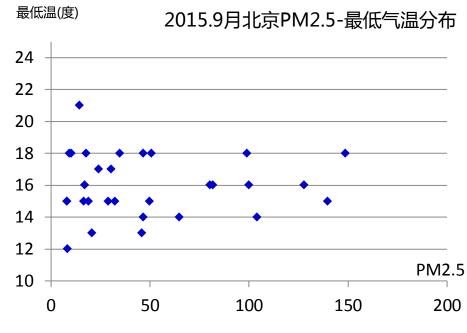


 $Var_{PM2.5} = 1747.489$ $Var_{PM10} = 2081.414$ Cov = 1788.025 $\rho = 0.9375$ $Var_{Hi} = 11.333$ $Var_{Lo} = 3.895$ Cov = 2.632 $\rho = 0.3962$

PM2.5/PM数据源于: http://www.aqistudy.cn 气温数据源于: http://lishi.tianqi.com/

方差、协方差与相关系数

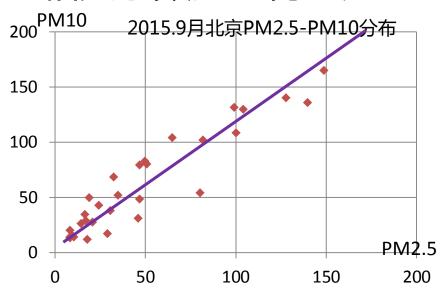


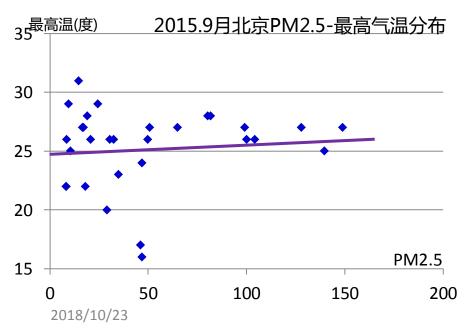


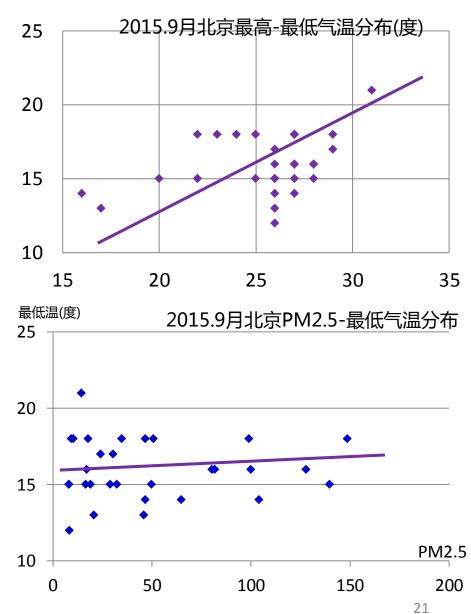
 $Var_{PM2.5} = 1747.489$ $Var_{Hi} = 11.333$ Cov = 17.647 $\rho = 0.1254$ $Var_{PM2.5} = 1747.489$ $Var_{Lo} = 3.895$ Cov = 1.550 $\rho = 0.0188$

PM2.5/PM数据源于: http://www.aqistudy.cn 气温数据源于: http://lishi.tianqi.com/

相关系数的几何意义



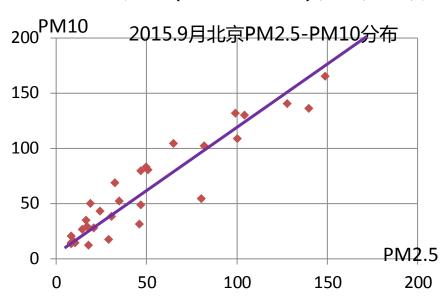




§3 协方差(Covariance)及相关系数

相关系数的几何意义

随机变量X与Y是否可以 通过线性拟合(回归) 加以逼近



$$\min_{a,b} \left\{ e = E \left[\left(Y - (a + bX) \right)^2 \right] \right\} \tag{*1}$$

求关于a,b的偏导,并令它们为零,有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial e}{\partial a} = 2a + 2bE(X) - 2E(Y) = 0\\ \frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = 2bE(X^2) - 2E(XY) + 2aE(X) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:
$$a = E(Y) - \frac{E(X)Cov(X,Y)}{D(X)}$$
, $b = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{D(X)}$

代回(*1)

$$e = E\left[\left(Y - E(Y) - \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} (X - E(X))\right)^{2}\right]$$
$$= D(Y) - \frac{[\text{Cov}(X, Y)]^{2}}{D(X)} = D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^{2})$$

几何解释:

- 1. 当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较大时,e较小,X,Y的线性关系较为紧密 $\rho_{XY}=1$,e=0,X与Y以概率1线性相关
- 2. 当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较小时,e较大,X,Y的线性关系较差, $\rho_{XY}=0$ 时,X与Y完全不相关

随机变量的不相关与独立

注意:是否相关只是针对线性关系而言的,X与Y相互独

立则是相对一般关系而言的

随机变量X与Y不相关即 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 的等价条件有:

(1)
$$ext{d} \rho_{XY} = 0 \implies \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

(2)
$$\Rightarrow E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{P}E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} = D(X) + D(Y)$$

X与Y相互独立 → X与Y一定不相关,反之则不然

例3. 设 θ 服从[0, 2π]上的均匀分布, $\xi = \cos \theta$, $\eta = \cos(\theta + a)$,这里a是常数,求 ξ 和 η 的相关系数解:

$$E(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x \, dx = 0$$

$$E(\eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x+a) \, dx = 0$$

$$D(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(\eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(x+a) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x \right) \Big|_a^{2\pi + a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$cov(\xi \eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x \cos(x + a) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos a$$

于是有相关系数:

$$\rho = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(\xi \eta)}{\sqrt{D(\eta)}\sqrt{D(\eta)}} = \cos a$$

- 1. a = 0时, $\rho = 1$, $\xi = \eta$, 存在线性关系
- 2. $a = \pi$ 时, $\rho = -1$, $\xi = -\eta$, 存在线性关系
- 3. $a = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $a = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $\rho = 0$, ξ 与 η 不相关 但 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = 1$,因此 ξ 与 η 不独立

§4 矩、协方差矩阵

定义:设X和Y是随机变量,若 $E(X^k)$ (k = 1,2,...)

存在,则称它为X的k阶原点矩,简称k阶矩。

若 $E\{[X-E(X)]^k\}$ (k=2,3,...) 存在,称它为X的k阶中心矩

若 $E(X^kY^l)$ (k, l = 1, 2, ...)存在,称它为X和Y的k + l 阶混合矩

若 $E\{[X - E(X)]^k[Y - E(Y)]^l\}$ (k, l = 1, 2, ...)存在,称它为X和Y的k + l阶中心矩

数学期望E(X)是X的一阶原点矩 方差D(X)是X的二阶中心矩 协方差Cov(X,Y)是X与Y的二阶混合中心矩 三阶中心矩可以用来衡量随机变量的分布是否有偏 更高阶中心矩可以用来衡量随机变量的分布在均值 附近的陡峭程度如何

高阶矩很少使用

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用于图像识别的Hu矩*

$$m_{pq} = \sum_{y=1}^{N} \sum_{x=1}^{M} x^{p} y^{q} f(x, y) ,$$

$$\mu_{pq} = \sum_{y=1}^{N} \sum_{x=1}^{M} (x - \bar{x})^{p} (y - \bar{y})^{q} f(x, y) , p, q = 0,1, ...$$

$$\eta_{pq} = \frac{\mu_{pq}}{\mu_{00}^{\rho}}, \rho = \frac{p+q}{2} + 1$$

^{*} MK Hu, Visual pattern recognition by moment invariants, IRE Transactions on Information Theory, 8(2), 1962

由二阶和三阶归一化中心矩构造了7个不变矩

$$\begin{split} M_1 &= \eta_{20} + \eta_{02} \\ M_2 &= (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})^2 + 4\eta_{11} \\ M_3 &= (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})^2 + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})^2 \\ M_4 &= (\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 + (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2 \\ M_5 &= (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - 3(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \\ &\quad + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 \\ &\quad - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \\ M_6 &= (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \\ &\quad + 4\eta_{11}(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03}) \\ M_7 &= (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - 3(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \\ &\quad - (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \\ &\quad - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] \end{split}$$

协方差矩阵

设n维随机变量 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 的二阶混合中心矩, $c_{ij} = Cov(X_i, X_j) = E\{[X_i - E(X_i)][X_j - E(X_j)]\},$ (i, j = 1, 2, ..., n)都存在,则称矩阵

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

为n维随机变量的协方差矩阵

- 1. 协方差矩阵是一个对称非负定矩阵
- 协方差矩阵可用来表示多维随机变量的概率密度,从而可通过协方差矩阵达到对多维随机变量的研究

设
$$(X_1, X_2) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$$
的正态分布,即 $f(x_1, x_2)$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]}$$

引入
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$

协方差矩阵为:

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det \boldsymbol{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (\mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\rho}^2)} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi (det C)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu)^{T} C^{-1} (X - \mu) \right]$$

类似地,可以推广到n维

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$, **C**是协方差矩阵

 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 的概率密度定义为:

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\mathbf{C}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right]$$

n维正态分布的性质

- 1. n维正态变量 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 的每一个分量 X_i (i=1,2,...)都是正态变量;反之,若 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 都是正态变量,且相互独立,则 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 是 n维正态变量;
- 2. n维正态变量($X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$)服从n维正态分布⇔ $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 的任意线性组合服从正态分布
- 3. 若 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 服从n维正态分布,设 $Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_k$ 是 X_j 的线性函数,则 $(Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_k)$ 也服从多维正态分布
- 4. 设 $(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 服从n维正态分布,则 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 两两不相关

例:利用协方差进行识别

- 一种局部描述子,在纹理分类、物体检测等方面 获得很好的应用
- 用d维特征(比如R,G,B和前2阶差分)的 Covariance描述了感兴趣的区域
- 协方差矩阵不在欧式空间上,因此采用广义特征 值表示的距离度量

Tuzel, Porikli, and Peter Meer, Region Covariance: A Fast Descriptor for Detection and Classification, ECCV 2006

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作为区域描述子

给定区域R,其尺寸为W×H $\{z_k\}_{k=1,2,...,n} \in R$ 为R中的n个d维特征,采用dxd协方差矩阵作为特征描述

$$C_R = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (z_k - \mu)(z_k - \mu)^T$$

μ是特征点的均值

特点

判别能力强 自然的特征融合方式 对角线对应每个特征的方差 非对角线对应特征间的相关性

噪声可以用平均的方法滤除

特征维度低

直方图特征维度: $\prod_{i=1}^d h_i$,其中 h_i 为特征i的Bin的数量

原始数据的维数: $n \times d$

协方差特征的维数: $(d^2 + d)/2$

一定尺度上的旋转和尺度不变

距离计算

协方差矩阵的距离不能有欧式空间计算 两个协方差矩阵的不相似度定义为[*]。

$$\rho(C_1, C_2) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln^2 \lambda_i(C_1, C_2)}$$

其中 $\lambda_i(C_1, C_2)$ 是 C_1, C_2 的广义特征值,由下式计算获得 $\lambda_i C_1 \mathbf{x}_i - C_2 \mathbf{x}_i = 0$, \mathbf{x}_i 为第i个泛化的特征向量 $\rho(C_1, C_2)$ 满足距离的非负性、交换性和三角不等式 $\rho(C_1, C_2) \geq 0$,且 $\rho(C_1, C_2) = 0$,当且仅当 $C_1 = C_2$ $\rho(C_1, C_2) = \rho(C_2, C_1)$ $\rho(C_1, C_2) + \rho(C_1, C_3) > \rho(C_2, C_3)$

[*] W. Forstner, B. Moonen. A metric for covariance matrices. Technical report, Dept. of Geodesy and Geoinformatics, Stuttgart University (1999)

目标检测示例













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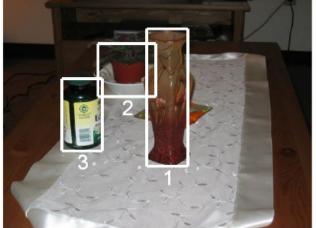
目标检测示例

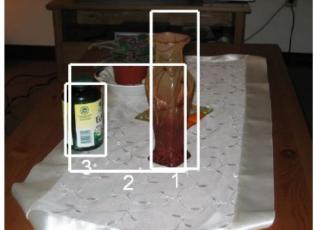








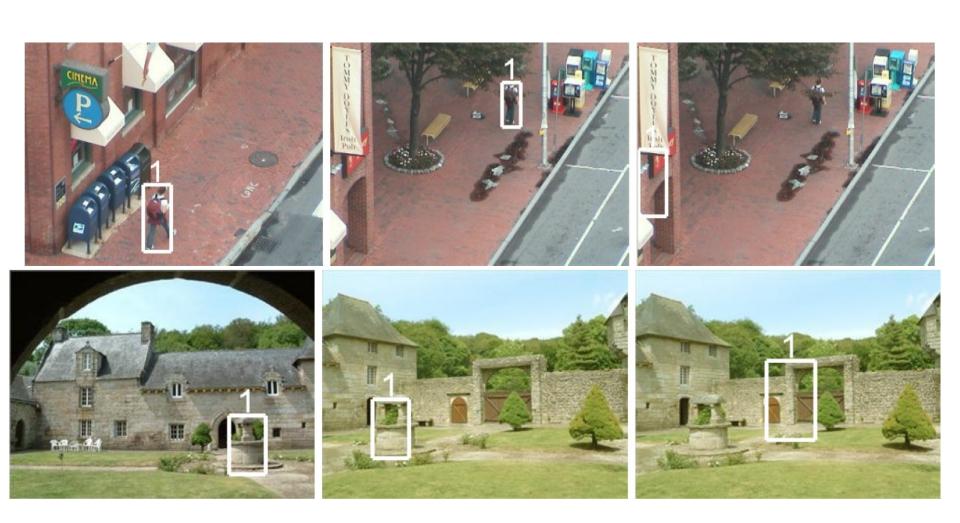




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目标检测示例



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§5 本章小结

- 总体特性是关心概率的目的
- 从矩的角度理解多种数字特征
- 矩包含了多种数字特征
- 协方差矩阵包含了丰富的信息
- 契比雪夫不等式
- 不相关性与独立性之间的关系
- 正态随机变量的特征

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作业

概率论与数理统计 pp. 117-118, #34, #35, #37