

多元回归 第三周作业

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《实用多元统计分析》P153: 4.2

解:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= \left(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho_{12}^2}\right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho_{12}^2)}\left(\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho_{12}(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}\right)\right) \\ &= (4\pi\sqrt{1-0.25})^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-0.25)}\left(\frac{x_1^2}{2} + \frac{(x_2-2)^2}{1} - \frac{x_1(x_2-2)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) \\ &= (2\sqrt{3}\pi)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{3} \times (x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 + 2\sqrt{2}x_1 - 8x_2 + 8)\right) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 - 2 \end{bmatrix}' \frac{1}{2 \times 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}^2}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_2 + \sqrt{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_1 + 2x_2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left(x_1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_1x_2 + \sqrt{2}x_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_1x_2 + \sqrt{2}x_1 + 2x_2^2 - 4x_2 - 4x_2 + 8 \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 + 2\sqrt{2}x_1 - 8x_2 + 8) \end{aligned}$$

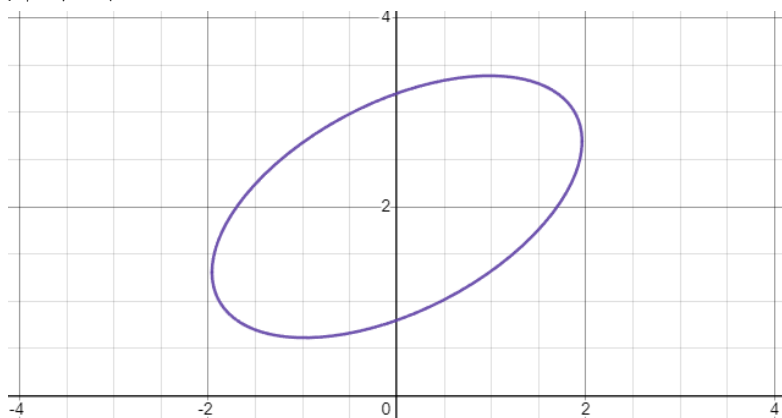
(c)

常密度轮廓线的解析式为:

$$(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{2}{3} (x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - \sqrt{2}x_1x_2 + 2\sqrt{2}x_1 - 8x_2 + 8) = c^2$$

要得到 50% 概率的常密度轮廓线, 取 $c^2 = \chi_2^2(0.5) = -2 \times \ln 0.5$

常密度轮廓线草图如下:



《实用多元统计分析》 P153: 4.4

解:

(a)

令 $a' = [3, -2, 1]$, 则 $3X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 = a'X \sim N(a'\mu, a'\Sigma a)$,

$$a'\mu = [3, -2, 1][2, -3, 1]' = 13$$

$$a'\Sigma a = [3, -2, 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 9$$

因此, $3X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 \sim N(13, 9)$

(b)

要使 X_2 与 $X_2 - a' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 独立, 就是要使 $\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ X_2 - a' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$ 对应的二维正态分布的 $\Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

令 $a' = [a_1, a_2]$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $AX = \begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ X_2 - a' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \sim N_2(A\mu, A\Sigma A')$

$$\begin{aligned} A\Sigma A' &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -a_1 + 1 - a_2 & -a_1 + 3 - 2a_2 & -a_1 + 2 - 2a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & -a_1 + 3 - 2a_2 \\ -a_1 + 3 - 2a_2 & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 $a' = [a_1, a_2]$ 满足 $a_1 + 2a_2 = 3$ 时, X_2 与 $X_2 - a' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}$ 独立