# 第二章　随机向量

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# 内容

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在第一章我们看到，当用矩阵形式来表示一个线性模型时，观测向量和误差向量都是随机向量，因此我们有必要了解随机向量，特别是正态随机向量的一些基本性质.

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在课件中，若无特殊说明，我们约定:

大写字母$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}, \cdots$ 表示矩阵或列向量；小写字母$\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}, \cdots$表示列向量；矩阵$\boldsymbol{A}$的秩记为$\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A})$；称方阵$\boldsymbol{A} = (a_{ij})_{n\times n}$的对角线元素之和$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的迹(trace)，记为$\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})$；若$\boldsymbol{A}$为正定对称方阵，则记为$\boldsymbol{A} > \mathbf{0}$；若$\boldsymbol{A}$为非负定对称方阵，则记为$\boldsymbol{A} \geq \mathbf{0}$；而$\boldsymbol{A} > \boldsymbol{B}$表示$\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{B} > \mathbf{0}$，$\boldsymbol{A} \geq \boldsymbol{B}$表示$\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{B} \geq \mathbf{0}$.

# 均值向量与协方差矩阵

设$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)'$为$n \times 1$随机向量, 称

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}) = (\mathsf{E}(X_1), \cdots, \mathsf{E}(X_n))'$$

为$\boldsymbol{X}$的均值向量.

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**定理 (2.1.1)**

设$\boldsymbol{A}$是$m \times n$非随机矩阵, $\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{b}$分别是$n \times 1$和$m \times 1$随机向量, 记$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{b}$, 则

$$E(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \boldsymbol{A}E(\boldsymbol{X}) + E(\boldsymbol{b}).$$

证明: 设$\boldsymbol{A} = (a_{ij})$, $\boldsymbol{b} = (b_1, \cdots, b_m)'$, $\boldsymbol{Y} = (Y_1, \cdots, Y_m)'$. 于是

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} X_j + b_i, \quad i = 1, \cdots, m.$$

求均值得

$$\mathsf{E}(Y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \mathsf{E}(X_j) + \mathsf{E}(b_i), \quad i = 1, \cdots, m.$$

得证.

定义$n$维随机向量$\boldsymbol{X}$的协方差矩阵为

$$\mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X} - \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{X} - \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))'].$$

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**推论 (2.1.1)**

$tr[Cov(\boldsymbol{X})] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Var(X_i).$

**定理 (2.1.2)**

设$\boldsymbol{X}$为任意的$n\times 1$随机向量, 则它的协方差矩阵是非负定对称阵.

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证明: 对称是显然的. 下证非负定性. 对任意的非随机$n\times 1$向量$\boldsymbol{c}$, 注意到$\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}$是一个随机变量, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
0\le \mathsf{Var}(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}) &= \mathsf{E}[\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X})]^2\\
&= \mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X}))']\\
&= \boldsymbol{c}'\mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))']\boldsymbol{c}\\
&= \boldsymbol{c}'\mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X})\boldsymbol{c}.
\end{aligned}$$

得证.

**定理 (2.1.3)**

设$\boldsymbol{A}$是$m \times n$矩阵, $\boldsymbol{X}$是$n \times 1$随机向量, $\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$, 则

$$Cov(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \boldsymbol{A}Cov(\boldsymbol{X})\boldsymbol{A}'.$$

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设$\boldsymbol{A}$是$m \times n$矩阵，$\boldsymbol{X}$是$n \times 1$随机向量，$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$，则

$$\mathit{Cov}(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \boldsymbol{A}\mathit{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X})\boldsymbol{A}'.$$

证明：根据协方差矩阵的定义，

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{Y}) &= \mathrm{E}[(\boldsymbol{Y} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{Y}))(\boldsymbol{Y} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{Y}))'] \\
&= \mathrm{E}[(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}))'] \\
&= \boldsymbol{A}\mathrm{E}[(\boldsymbol{X} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{X} - \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))']\boldsymbol{A}' \\
&= \boldsymbol{A}\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X})\boldsymbol{A}'.
\end{aligned}$$

设$\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{Y}$分别是$n \times 1$和$m \times 1$随机向量, 我们定义

$$\mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}) = \mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X} - \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{Y} - \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Y}))'].$$

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### 定理 (2.1.4)

设$\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{Y}$分别是$n\times 1$和$m\times 1$随机向量, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$分别是$p\times n$和$q\times m$非随机矩阵, 则

$$Cov(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Y})=\boldsymbol{A}Cov(\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{Y})\boldsymbol{B}'.$$

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设$\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{Y}$分别是$n\times 1$和$m\times 1$随机向量, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$分别是$p\times n$和$q\times m$非随机矩阵, 则

$$Cov(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Y})=\boldsymbol{A}Cov(\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{Y})\boldsymbol{B}'.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Y}) &= \mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Y}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Y}))'] \\ &= \boldsymbol{A}\mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}))(\boldsymbol{Y}-\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Y}))']\boldsymbol{B}' \\ &= \boldsymbol{A}\mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{Y})\boldsymbol{B}'.\end{aligned}$$

# 随机向量的二次型

假设$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)'$为$n \times 1$随机向量, $\boldsymbol{A} = (a_{ij})$为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 则称随机变量

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}X_iX_j$$

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为$\boldsymbol{X}$的二次型.

**定理 (2.2.1)**

设$E(\boldsymbol{X})=\boldsymbol{\mu}$, $Cov(\boldsymbol{X})=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$, 则

$$E(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})=\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}+tr(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}). \tag{2.2.1}$$

证明: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} &= (\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}+\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}+\boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ &= (\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})+\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ &\quad +(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}+\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

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由定理2.1.1, 上式第二项与第三项的数学期望为零. 因此, 为证(2.2.1), 只需证明

$$\mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})] = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}).$$

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利用迹的性质($\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{A})$以及求迹和求期望可交换次序), 可知

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})] &= \mathsf{E}[\mathrm{tr}((\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}))] \\ &= \mathsf{E}\{\mathrm{tr}[\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})']\} \\ &= \mathrm{tr}\{\boldsymbol{A}\mathsf{E}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})']\} \\ &= \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}).\end{aligned}$$

补充:

$\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{AB}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{BA})$的证明: 假设$\boldsymbol{A}$是$n \times m$矩阵, $\boldsymbol{B}$是$m \times n$矩阵, 那么

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{AB}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{AB})_{ii} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij} b_{ji} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{ji} a_{ij} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\boldsymbol{BA})_{jj} \\
&= \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{BA}).
\end{aligned}$$

**推论 (2.2.1)**

(1) 若$\boldsymbol{\mu}=\mathbf{0}$, 则$E(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})=tr(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$.

(2) 若$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}=\sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}$, 则

$$E(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})=\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}+\sigma^2 tr(\boldsymbol{A})=\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}+\sigma^2\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{ii}.$$

(3) 若$\boldsymbol{\mu}=\mathbf{0},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}=\boldsymbol{I}$, 则$E(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})=tr(\boldsymbol{A})$.

例2.2.1 假设一维总体的均值为$\mu$, 方差为$\sigma^2$, $X_1, \cdots, X_n$为从总体中抽取的一个样本, 试求样本方差$S^2$的均值,

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

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解: 记$Q = (n-1)S^2$. 我们把$Q$表示成$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)'$的一个二次型. 用$\mathbf{1}_n$表示所有元素为1的$n$维向量. 则

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \mu\mathbf{1}_n, \mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}_n, \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n'\boldsymbol{X},$$

$$\boldsymbol{X} - \bar{X}\mathbf{1}_n = \boldsymbol{X} - \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n'\boldsymbol{X} = (\boldsymbol{I}_n - \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n')\boldsymbol{X} =: \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}.$$

其中$\boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{I}_n - \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n'$是一个对称幂等矩阵. 于是

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2 = (\boldsymbol{X} - \bar{X}\mathbf{1}_n)'(\boldsymbol{X} - \bar{X}\mathbf{1}_n) = \boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}.$$

应用定理2.2.1得

$$\mathsf{E}(Q) = \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X})' \cdot \boldsymbol{C} \cdot \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}) + \sigma^2 \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{C}) = \mu^2 \mathbf{1}_n' \boldsymbol{C} \mathbf{1}_n + \sigma^2 \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{C}).$$

又易知

$$\boldsymbol{C}\mathbf{1}_n = \mathbf{0}, \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{C}) = n - 1,$$

所以$\mathsf{E}(Q) = (n-1)\sigma^2$, 即$\mathsf{E}(S^2) = \sigma^2$.

现在我们来推导二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$的方差公式.

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### 定理 (2.2.2)

设随机变量$X_i, i=1,\cdots,n$相互独立, 且

$$E(X_i)=\mu_i,\ Var(X_i)=\sigma^2,\ m_r=E(X_i-\mu_i)^r,\ r=3,4.$$

$\boldsymbol{A}=(a_{ij})$为$n\times n$对称矩阵. 记

$$\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)',\ \ \boldsymbol{\mu}=(\mu_1,\cdots,\mu_n)'.$$

则

$$Var(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})=(m_4-3\sigma^4)\boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{a}+2\sigma^4 tr(\boldsymbol{A}^2)+4\sigma^2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}^2\boldsymbol{\mu}+4m_3\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{a},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{a}=(a_{11},\cdots,a_{nn})'$, 即$\boldsymbol{A}$的对角元组成的列向量.

证明：首先注意到

$$\mathrm{Var}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = \mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})^2 - [\mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})]^2, \tag{2.2.2}$$

由定理2.2.1以及$\mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\mu}$和$\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}_n$可推得

$$\mathrm{E}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \sigma^2\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}). \tag{2.2.3}$$

所以我们的问题主要是计算(2.2.2)中的第一项. 将$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$改写为

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = (\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu},$$

将其平方得到

$$\begin{aligned}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})^2 &= [(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})]^2 + 4[\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})]^2 + (\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})^2 \\ &\quad + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}[(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})] \\ &\quad + 4\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}).\end{aligned}$$

令$\boldsymbol{Z}=\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}$, 则$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Z})=\mathbf{0}$. 再次利用定理2.2.1得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X})^2 &= \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z})^2+4\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z})^2+(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})^2\\ &+2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}(\sigma^2\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}))+4\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z}).\ (2.2.4)\end{aligned}$$

下面逐个计算上式所含的每个均值. 由

$$(\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z})^2=\sum_i\sum_j\sum_k\sum_l a_{ij}a_{kl}Z_iZ_jZ_kZ_l$$

及$Z_i$的独立性导出的事实

$$\mathsf{E}(Z_iZ_jZ_kZ_l)=\begin{cases} m_4, & 若 i=j=k=l,\\ \sigma^4, & 若 i=j\neq k=l; i=k\neq j=l; i=l\neq j=k,\\ 0, & 其它,\end{cases}$$

便有下列结果:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z})^2 &= m_4\Big(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii}^2\Big) + \sigma^4\Big(\sum_{i\neq k} a_{ii}a_{kk} + \sum_{i\neq j} a_{ij}^2 + \sum_{i\neq j} a_{ij}a_{ji}\Big) \\
&= m_4\boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{a} + \sigma^4\Big\{[\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})]^2 - \boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{a} + 2[\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}^2) - \boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{a}]\Big\} \\
&= (m_4 - 3\sigma^4)\boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{a} + \sigma^4\{[\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})]^2 + 2\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}^2)\}, \qquad (2.2.5)
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z})^2 &= \mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Z}) \\
&= \sigma^2 \cdot \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}) \\
&= \sigma^2 \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}^2\boldsymbol{\mu}. \qquad (2.2.6)
\end{aligned}$$

最后, 若记$\boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{A\mu}$, 则

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{AZZ}'\boldsymbol{AZ}) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k b_i a_{jk} \mathsf{E}(Z_i Z_j Z_k).$$

因为

$$\mathsf{E}(Z_i Z_j Z_k) = \begin{cases} m_3, & 若 i = j = k, \\ 0, & 其它, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{AZZ}'\boldsymbol{AZ}) = m_3 \sum_i b_i a_{ii} = m_3 \boldsymbol{b}'\boldsymbol{a} = m_3 \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{Aa}. \quad (2.2.7)$$

将(2.2.5)-(2.2.7)代入(2.2.4), 再将(2.2.3)和(2.2.4)代入(2.2.2)便可得到需要证明的结果.

# 正态随机向量

**定义**

设$n$维随机向量$\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)'$具有密度函数

$$f(\boldsymbol{x})=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}(\det\boldsymbol{\Sigma})^{1/2}}\exp\Big\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\Big\}, \quad (2.3.1)$$

其中$\boldsymbol{x}=(x_1,\cdots,x_n)'$, $-\infty<x_i<\infty$, $i=1,\cdots,n$, $\boldsymbol{\mu}=(\mu_1,\cdots,\mu_n)'$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$是对称正定矩阵, 则称$\boldsymbol{X}$为$n$维正态随机向量, 记为$N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$或$N(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$.

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事实上, $\boldsymbol{\mu}$和$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$分别是$\boldsymbol{X}$的均值向量和协方差矩阵. 记$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}$为$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$的平方根阵, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}$为$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}$的逆矩阵. 定义

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}(\boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}),$$

则有$\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{Y} + \boldsymbol{\mu}$. 于是$\boldsymbol{Y}$的密度函数为

事实上, $\boldsymbol{\mu}$和$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$分别是$\boldsymbol{X}$的均值向量和协方差矩阵. 记$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}$为$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$的平方根阵, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}$为$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}$的逆矩阵. 定义

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}(\boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}),$$

则有$\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{Y} + \boldsymbol{\mu}$. 于是$\boldsymbol{Y}$的密度函数为

$$g(\boldsymbol{y}) = f(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{y} + \boldsymbol{\mu})|J|,$$

其中$J$为向量变换的Jocobi行列式:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_n} \end{vmatrix} = \det(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}) = (\det \boldsymbol{\Sigma})^{1/2}.$$

所以

$$g(\boldsymbol{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{y}'\boldsymbol{y} \right\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y_i^2/2}.$$

所以

$$g(\boldsymbol{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \exp\Big\{ -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{y}'\boldsymbol{y}\Big\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y_i^2/2}.$$

这表明$\boldsymbol{Y}$的$n$个分量相互独立, 服从$N(0,1)$. 因此

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \boldsymbol{0}, \mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \boldsymbol{I}_n,$$

由此可知

$$\mathsf{E}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathsf{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}.$$

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注: 称$N(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{I})$为多元标准正态分布.

设$\boldsymbol{X}$的协方差矩阵具有如下分块对角矩阵形式:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.3.2}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}$为$m \times m$矩阵. 将$\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}$也分块为

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.3.3}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{X}_1$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}_1$均为$m \times 1$向量. 则(2.3.1)可写为

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = f_1(\boldsymbol{x}_1) f_2(\boldsymbol{x}_2),$$

其中

$$f_1(\boldsymbol{x}_1) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}(\det \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11})^{1/2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{x}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_1)' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_1)\right\},$$

$$f_2(\boldsymbol{x}_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{(n-m)/2}(\det \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22})^{1/2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{x}_2 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}_2 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)\right\}.$$

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这表明$\boldsymbol{X}_i \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ii}), i = 1, 2,$ 且相互独立.

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**定理 (2.3.1)**

*(a)* 设$\boldsymbol{X}\sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, 且$\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}$分别具有分块形式*(2.3.3)*, 而$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$具有分块形式*(2.3.2)*, 则$\boldsymbol{X}_i\sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i,\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ii}), i=1,2$, 且相互独立.
*(b)* 若$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}=\sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}_n$, 且$\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)'$, $\boldsymbol{\mu}=(\mu_1,\cdots,\mu_n)'$, 则$X_i\sim N(\mu_i,\sigma^2)$, $i=1,\cdots,n$, 且相互独立.

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*(b)* 若$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}_n$, 且$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)'$, $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n)'$, 则$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$, $i=1,\cdots,n$, 且相互独立.

**注**: 对多元正态分布来说, $\boldsymbol{X}_1$与$\boldsymbol{X}_2$不相关($\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}_1, \boldsymbol{X}_2) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} = \boldsymbol{0}$), 可以推出$\boldsymbol{X}_1$与$\boldsymbol{X}_2$独立.

**定理（2.3.2）**

设$n$维随机向量$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$，$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$非随机可逆矩阵，$\boldsymbol{b}$为$n \times 1$向量，记$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{b}$，则

$$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}^{'}).$$

## 定理 (2.3.2)

设$n$维随机向量$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$非随机可逆矩阵, $\boldsymbol{b}$为$n \times 1$向量, 记$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{b}$, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}^{'}).$$

证明: $\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{b})$, 所以$\boldsymbol{Y}$的密度函数为

$$g(\boldsymbol{y}) = f(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{b}))|J|,$$

$J$为变换的Jocobi行列式:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_n} \end{vmatrix} = (\det \boldsymbol{A})^{-1}.$$

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注意到

$$(\det \boldsymbol{\Sigma})^{1/2}|J|^{-1} = (\det \Sigma(\det A)^2)^{1/2} = (\det(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}'))^{1/2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-\boldsymbol{b})-\boldsymbol{\mu})^{'}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-\boldsymbol{b})-\boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ = & (\boldsymbol{y}-(\boldsymbol{A\mu}+\boldsymbol{b}))^{'}(\boldsymbol{A\Sigma A}^{'})^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-(\boldsymbol{A\mu}+\boldsymbol{b})), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} g(y) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}(\det\boldsymbol{\Sigma})^{1/2}} \\ &\quad \cdot\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-\boldsymbol{b})-\boldsymbol{\mu})^{'}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-\boldsymbol{b})-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}|J| \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}(\det(\boldsymbol{A\Sigma A}^{'}))^{1/2}} \\ &\quad \cdot\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{y}-(\boldsymbol{A\mu}+\boldsymbol{b}))^{'}(\boldsymbol{A\Sigma A}^{'})^{-1}(\boldsymbol{y}-(\boldsymbol{A\mu}+\boldsymbol{b}))\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

这正是$N(\boldsymbol{A\mu}+\boldsymbol{b},\boldsymbol{A\Sigma A}^{'})$的密度函数. 得证.

由于$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2})' = \boldsymbol{I}$, 所以我们有

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**推论 (2.3.1)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}), \quad \boldsymbol{Z} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}(\boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \sim N(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{I}).$$

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这个推论表明: 我们可以用一个线性变换把诸分量相关且方差不等的多元正态随机向量变换为多元标准正态随机向量.

**推论 (2.3.2)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{Q}$为$n \times n$正交阵, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}_n).$$

**推论 (2.3.2)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{Q}$为$n \times n$正交阵, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}_n).$$

这个推论表明: 诸分量相互独立且具有等方差的正态随机向量, 经过正交变换后, 变为诸分量仍然相互独立且具有等方差的正态随机向量.

**定理 (2.3.3)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, 将$\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$分块为

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{X}_1$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}_1$为$m \times 1$向量. 而$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}$为$m \times m$矩阵. 则

$$\boldsymbol{X}_1 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}).$$

## 定理 (2.3.3)

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, 将$\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$分块为

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{X}_1$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}_1$为$m \times 1$向量. 而$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}$为$m \times m$矩阵. 则

$$\boldsymbol{X}_1 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}).$$

证明: 在定理2.3.2中取

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_m & \boldsymbol{0} \\ -\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{0},$$

则$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}')$.

## 定理 (2.3.3)

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, 将$\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$分块为

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{X}_1$和$\boldsymbol{\mu}_1$为$m \times 1$向量. 而$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}$为$m \times m$矩阵. 则

$$\boldsymbol{X}_1 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}).$$

证明: 在定理2.3.2中取

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_m & \boldsymbol{0} \\ -\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{0},$$

则$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}')$. 由于

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}' = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22.1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22.1} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}.$$

于是

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{X}_2 - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\sim N\left( \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22.1} \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

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由定理2.3.1(a)知$\boldsymbol{X}_1 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11})$. 得证.

类似地, 可证明$\boldsymbol{X}_2 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22})$, 以及更一般的结论: 对任意的$1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k \leq n$,

$$(X_{i_1}, \cdots, X_{i_k})' \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_0, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0),$$

这里

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{i_1} \\ \vdots \\ \mu_{i_k} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{i_1 i_1} & \cdots & \sigma_{i_1 i_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{i_k i_1} & \cdots & \sigma_{i_k i_k} \end{pmatrix}.$$

即正态随机向量的任意维数的子向量仍是正态随机向量.

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**定理（2.3.4）**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{A}$是$m \times n$矩阵, 且秩为$m(< n)$, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_m(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}').$$

下列定理是定理2.3.2的改进版本.

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设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{A}$是$m \times n$矩阵, 且秩为$m(< n)$, 则

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_m(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}').$$

证明: 将$\boldsymbol{A}$扩充为$n \times n$可逆矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} \\ \boldsymbol{B} \end{pmatrix}.$$

应用定理2.3.2得

$$\boldsymbol{Z} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} \\ \boldsymbol{B} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X} \sim N\left( \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} \\ \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}' & \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{B}' \\ \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}' & \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{B}' \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

再应用定理2.3.3知$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_m(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}')$. 得证.

**推论 (2.3.3)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{c}$是$n \times 1$非零向量, 则

$$\boldsymbol{c}^{'}\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{c}^{'}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{c}^{'}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{c}).$$

即多元正态随机向量的任意非退化线性组合是一元正态随机变量.

**推论 (2.3.3)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{c}$是$n \times 1$非零向量, 则

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即多元正态随机向量的任意非退化线性组合是一元正态随机变量.

例2.3.2 设$X_1, \cdots, X_n$为从$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$中抽取的一个样本. 则

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X} \sim$$

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$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \boldsymbol{c}'\boldsymbol{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right),$$

其中$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)'$, $\boldsymbol{c} = (\frac{1}{n}, \cdots, \frac{1}{n})'$.

**推论 (2.3.4)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n)'$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = (\sigma_{ij})$, 则

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_{ii}), \quad i = 1, \cdots, n.$$

即多维正态随机向量的任一分量为正态随机变量. 反之不成立(略).

# 正态随机向量的二次型

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$，$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$实对称矩阵. 本节的目的是研究二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$的性质. 以下我们总假定$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \boldsymbol{0}$.

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**定理 (2.4.1)**

(1) 设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$实对称矩阵, 则

$$Var(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = 2tr(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma})^2 + 4\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu};$$

(2) 设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$实对称矩阵, 则

$$Var(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = 2\sigma^4 tr(\boldsymbol{A}^2) + 4\sigma^2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}^2\boldsymbol{\mu}.$$

证明: (1) 记$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{X}$, 则$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, 所以$\boldsymbol{Y}$的各分量相互独立, 且

$$\mathsf{Var}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = \mathsf{Var}(\boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{Y}).$$

注意到

$$m_3 = \mathsf{E}[Y_i - \mathsf{E}(Y_i)]^3 = 0, \; m_4 = \mathsf{E}[Y_i - \mathsf{E}(Y_i)]^4 = 3.$$

应用定理2.2.2便可得到第一条结论.

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$$\mathsf{Var}(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = \mathsf{Var}(\boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{Y}).$$

注意到

$$m_3 = \mathsf{E}[Y_i - \mathsf{E}(Y_i)]^3 = 0,\ m_4 = \mathsf{E}[Y_i - \mathsf{E}(Y_i)]^4 = 3.$$

应用定理2.2.2便可得到第一条结论.

(2) 这是(1)的特殊情况, 易证.

**定义（2.4.1）**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$. 随机变量$Y = \boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{X}$的分布称为自由度为$n$, 非中心参数为$\lambda = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\mu}$的$\chi^2$分布，记为$Y \sim \chi^2(n, \lambda)$. 当$\lambda = 0$时，称$Y$的分布为中心$\chi^2$分布，记为$Y \sim \chi^2(n)$.

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$\chi^2$分布具有下述性质:

**定理 (2.4.2)**

*(1)* 可加性: 设$Y_i \sim \chi^2(n_i, \lambda_i), i = 1, \cdots, k$, 且相互独立, 则

$$Y_1 + \cdots + Y_k \sim \chi^2(n, \lambda),$$

这里$n = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i, \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$.

*(2)* $E(\chi^2(n, \lambda)) = n + \lambda$, $Var(\chi^2(n, \lambda)) = 2n + 4\lambda$.

证明: (1) 可依定义或用特征函数方法证明.
(2) 设$Y \sim \chi^2(n,\lambda)$, 依定义,

$$Y \overset{d}{=} X_1^2 + \cdots + X_{n-1}^2 + X_n^2,$$

其中$X_i \sim N(0,1), i = 1,\cdots,n-1$, $X_n \sim N(\sqrt{\lambda},1)$, 且相互独立. 于是

$$\mathsf{E}(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{E}(X_i^2),\ \mathsf{Var}(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{Var}(X_i^2). \qquad (2.4.1)$$

因为

$$\mathsf{E}(X_i^2) = \mathsf{Var}(X_i) + [\mathsf{E}(X_i)]^2 = \begin{cases} 1, & i = 1,\cdots,n-1, \\ 1+\lambda, & i = n, \end{cases}$$

所以$\mathsf{E}(\chi^2(n,\lambda)) = \mathsf{E}(Y) = n + \lambda$.

此外, 经简单计算可得

$$\mathsf{E}(X_i^4)=3, i=1,\cdots,n-1;\ \mathsf{E}(X_n^4)=\lambda^2+6\lambda+3.$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{Var}(X_i^2)&=\mathsf{E}(X_i^4)-[\mathsf{E}(X_i^2)]^2=3-1=2,\quad i=1,\cdots,n-1,\\ \mathsf{Var}(X_n^2)&=\mathsf{E}(X_n^4)-[\mathsf{E}(X_n^2)]^2=2+4\lambda.\end{aligned}$$

把上述结果代入(2.4.1)即可证明第二条结论.

**推论 (2.4.1)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$为正定矩阵, 则$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(n)$.

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证明: 记$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{X}$, 则可知$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N_n(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$. 又

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X} = (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{X})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{Y},$$

所以$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(n)$.

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设$X \sim \chi^2(n)$, 则$E(X) = n$, $Var(X) = 2n$.

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**推论 (2.4.3)**

设$X_1, \cdots, X_k$相互独立, 且$X_i \sim \chi^2(n_i)$, $i = 1, \cdots, k$. 则

$$X_1 + \cdots + X_k \sim \chi^2(n_1 + \cdots + n_k).$$

对于正态随机向量的一般二次型, 我们有下面的定理.

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$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 则$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{A}$幂等且$rk(\boldsymbol{A}) = r$.

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证明: 先证充分性. 设$\boldsymbol{A}$幂等、对称且rk$(\boldsymbol{A}) = r$. 因为对称幂等矩阵的特征根只能为0或1(易证), 于是存在正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}'.$$

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$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}'.$$

令$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}$, 则$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$. 对$\boldsymbol{Y}$和$\boldsymbol{Q}'$做分块

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}_{(1)} \\ \boldsymbol{Y}_{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{Q}' = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Q}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{Q}_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{Y}_{(1)} : r \times 1$, $\boldsymbol{Q}_1 : r \times n$. 于是

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{Y}_{(1)}'\boldsymbol{Y}_{(1)} \sim \chi^2(r,\lambda),$$

其中$\lambda = (\boldsymbol{Q}_1\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{Q}_1\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{Q}_1\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}$.

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再证必要性. 设$\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A}) = t$. 因$\boldsymbol{A}$对称, 故存在正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}',$$

其中$\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_t)$.

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其中$\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1,\cdots,\lambda_t)$. 我们只需证明

$$\lambda_i = 1, i = 1,\cdots,t, \text{ 且 } t = r.$$

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$$\lambda_i = 1, i = 1, \cdots, t, \text{ 且 } t = r.$$

令$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}$, 则$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$. 记

$$\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{\mu} = (c_1, \cdots, c_n)',$$

则可得

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^{t}\lambda_j Y_j^2, \tag{2.4.2}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{Y}=(Y_1,\cdots,Y_n)'$, $Y_j\sim N(c_j,1), j=1,\cdots,t$, 且相互独立. 依特征函数的定义可算出$\lambda_j Y_j^2$的特征函数为

$$g_j(z)=(1-2i\lambda_j z)^{-1/2}\exp\left\{\frac{i\lambda_j z}{1-2i\lambda_j z}c_j^2\right\}.$$

利用独立随机变量之和的特征函数等于它们的特征函数之积, 由(2.4.2)得$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$的特征函数为

$$\prod_{j=1}^{t}(1-2i\lambda_j z)^{-1/2}\exp\left\{\frac{i\lambda_j z}{1-2i\lambda_j z}c_j^2\right\}. \tag{2.4.3}$$

再来计算$\chi^2(r,\lambda)$的特征函数. 设$u\sim\chi^2(r,\lambda)$, $\lambda=\boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}$. 记$u=u_1^2+u_2^2+\cdots+u_r^2$, 其中$u_1\sim N(\sqrt{\lambda},1)$, $u_j\sim N(0,1)$, $j\geq 2$. 不难得到$u$的特征函数为

$$(1-2iz)^{-r/2}\exp\left\{\frac{i\lambda z}{1-2iz}\right\}. \tag{2.4.4}$$

依假设, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}\sim\chi^2(r,\lambda)$, 于是(2.4.3)与(2.4.4)应该相等. 比较两者的奇点和个数可知, $\lambda_j=1, j=1,\cdots,t$且$t=r$. 必要性得证.

补充:

对称幂等矩阵的特征根只能为0或1的证明: 设$\boldsymbol{A}$是$n \times n$对称幂等矩阵. 由对称性可知, 存在正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n)\boldsymbol{Q}',$$

其中$\lambda_i, i = 1, \cdots, n$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的特征根. 另一方面, 由幂等性可知

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n)\boldsymbol{Q}' = \boldsymbol{Q}\mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^2, \cdots, \lambda_n^2)\boldsymbol{Q}' = \boldsymbol{A}^2.$$

所以$\lambda_i = \lambda_i^2, i = 1, \cdots, n$, 即$\lambda_i$非0即1.

**推论 (2.4.4)**

设$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵，$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$，那么$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(k)$(即中心$\chi^2$分布) $\Leftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{A}$幂等，$rk(\boldsymbol{A}) = k$，$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{0}$.

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**推论 (2.4.5)**

设$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵，$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$，那么$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(k)$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{A}$幂等，$rk(\boldsymbol{A}) = k$.

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**推论 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵，$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$，$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \boldsymbol{0}$，那么$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(k, \lambda)$，$\lambda = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{A}$，$rk(\boldsymbol{A}) = k$.

定理2.4.3以及推论把判定正态变量二次型服从$\chi^2$分布的问题转化为研究相应的二次型矩阵的问题, 而后者往往容易处理. 因此, 这些结果是判定$\chi^2$分布很有效的工具.

例2.4.1 设$X_1, \cdots, X_n$为来自$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$的样本, 例2.2.1已证明

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

为$\sigma^2$的无偏估计, 下证

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

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证明: 因为$\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)' \sim N_n(\mu\mathbf{1}_n, \sigma^2\boldsymbol{I}_n)$, 所以

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记$\boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{I}_n - \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n'$, 则易知$\boldsymbol{C}$是对称幂等矩阵, $\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{C}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{C})$
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记$\boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{I}_n - \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n'$, 则易知$\boldsymbol{C}$是对称幂等矩阵, $\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{C}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{C}) = n-1$. 又$(\mu\mathbf{1}_n)'\boldsymbol{C}(\mu\mathbf{1}_n) = 0$, 所以由推论2.4.5,

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}}{\sigma^2} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Y} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

补充:

若$\boldsymbol{A}$为对称幂等矩阵, $\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})$的证明: 设$\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A}) = r$, 那么存在正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}'.$$

利用性质$\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{AB}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{BA})$, 有

$$\mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \mathrm{tr}\left(\boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}'\right) = \mathrm{tr}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r.$$

所以$\boldsymbol{A}$为对称幂等矩阵时, $\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})$.

## 定理 (2.4.4)

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$实对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \lambda)$, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(s, \lambda_1)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_1 \geq \boldsymbol{0}$, 其中$\lambda = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}$, $\lambda_1 = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{\mu}$. 则

(1) $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r-s, \lambda_2)$, $\lambda_2 = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{\mu}$;

(2) $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立;

(3) $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

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*(1)* $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r-s, \lambda_2)$, $\lambda_2 = \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{\mu}$;

*(2)* $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立;

*(3)* $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

证明: 因为$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \lambda)$, 由定理2.4.3知$\boldsymbol{A}$幂等且rk$(\boldsymbol{A}) = r$. 于是, 存在$n \times n$正交阵$\boldsymbol{P}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.4.5}$$

**定理 (2.4.4)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$实对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \lambda)$, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(s, \lambda_1)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_1 \geq \boldsymbol{0}$, 其中$\lambda = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}$, $\lambda_1 = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{\mu}$. 则

*(1)* $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r-s, \lambda_2)$, $\lambda_2 = \boldsymbol{\mu}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{\mu}$;

*(2)* $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立;

*(3)* $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

证明: 因为$\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \lambda)$, 由定理2.4.3知$\boldsymbol{A}$幂等且$\mathrm{rk}(\boldsymbol{A}) = r$. 于是, 存在$n \times n$正交阵$\boldsymbol{P}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{P}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_r & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.4.5}$$

因为$\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_1 \geq \boldsymbol{0}$, $\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_2 \geq \boldsymbol{0}$(因为$\boldsymbol{A}_1$为对称幂等矩阵, 因此是非负定矩阵), 所以

$$\boldsymbol{P}^{'}(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_1)\boldsymbol{P} \geq \boldsymbol{0}, \ \boldsymbol{P}^{'}(\boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_2)\boldsymbol{P} \geq \boldsymbol{0}.$$

由于$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}$的矩阵形式为(2.4.5), 所以必有

由于$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}$的矩阵形式为(2.4.5), 所以必有

$$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{P}=\begin{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{B}_1 & \boldsymbol{0}\\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0}\end{pmatrix},\quad \boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{P}=\begin{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{B}_2 & \boldsymbol{0}\\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0}\end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{B}_1$和$\boldsymbol{B}_2$为$r\times r$矩阵.

由于$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}$的矩阵形式为(2.4.5), 所以必有

$$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_1 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_2 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{B}_1$和$\boldsymbol{B}_2$为$r \times r$矩阵. 由于$\boldsymbol{A}_1^2 = \boldsymbol{A}_1$, 因此$\boldsymbol{B}_1^2 = \boldsymbol{B}_1$. 故存在正交矩阵$r \times r$正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{B}_1\boldsymbol{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}$的矩阵形式为(2.4.5), 所以必有

$$\boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_1 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{P}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_2 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{B}_1$和$\boldsymbol{B}_2$为$r \times r$矩阵. 由于$\boldsymbol{A}_1^2 = \boldsymbol{A}_1$, 因此$\boldsymbol{B}_1^2 = \boldsymbol{B}_1$. 故存在正交矩阵$r \times r$正交矩阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{B}_1\boldsymbol{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

记

$$\boldsymbol{S}' = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Q}' & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}',$$

则$\boldsymbol{S}'$为正交矩阵, 且使

$$\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{S} = \boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{S} + \boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{S}$$

形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{r-s} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{r-s} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{r-s} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_s & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{r-s} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

作变换$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{X}$, 则$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$. 于是

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{S}\boldsymbol{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} Y_i^2,$$

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{S}\boldsymbol{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{s} Y_i^2,$$

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{S}\boldsymbol{Y} = \sum_{i=s+1}^{r} Y_i^2.$$

因为$Y_1,\cdots,Y_n$相互独立, 所以$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立. 再依非中心$\chi^2$分布定义可知$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}\sim\chi^2(r-s,\lambda_2)$. 又

$$\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2=\boldsymbol{S}\begin{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{I}_s & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{S}'\boldsymbol{S}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_{r-s} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{S}'=\mathbf{0},$$

所以定理得证.

**推论 (2.4.7)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2$对称, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$都服从$\chi^2$分布, 则它们相互独立$\Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

**推论 (2.4.7)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2$对称, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$都服从$\chi^2$分布, 则它们相互独立$\Leftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

证明: 充分性. 令$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2$. 由$\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$可知$\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{A}_1 = (\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2)' = \boldsymbol{0}$. 因此由$\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2$的幂等性得

$$\boldsymbol{A}^2 = (\boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2)^2 = \boldsymbol{A}_1^2 + \boldsymbol{A}_2^2 + \boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 + \boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{A}_1 = \boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{A},$$

即$\boldsymbol{A}$幂等. 由定理2.4.4知$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

**推论 (2.4.7)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2$对称, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$都服从$\chi^2$分布, 则它们相互独立$\Leftrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

证明: 充分性. 令$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2$. 由$\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$可知$\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{A}_1 = (\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2)' = \boldsymbol{0}$. 因此由$\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2$的幂等性得

$$\boldsymbol{A}^2 = (\boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2)^2 = \boldsymbol{A}_1^2 + \boldsymbol{A}_2^2 + \boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 + \boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{A}_1 = \boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{A},$$

即$\boldsymbol{A}$幂等. 由定理2.4.4知$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

必要性. 若$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立, 则由$\chi^2$分布的可加性知$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$服从$\chi^2$分布(这里$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{A}_1 + \boldsymbol{A}_2$), 再由定理2.4.4(3)知$\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$.

上述两个结论很容易推广到$\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \mathbf{0}$的情形.

上述两个结论很容易推广到Cov$(\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \boldsymbol{0}$的情形.

**推论 (2.4.8)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \boldsymbol{0}$, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r, \lambda)$, $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(s, \lambda_1)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{A} - \boldsymbol{A}_1 \geq \boldsymbol{0}$, 则
*(1)* $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X} \sim \chi^2(r - s, \lambda_2)$;
*(2)* $\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}^{'}\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立;
*(3)* $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$,
其中$\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$为非中心参数, 不再精确写出.

上述两个结论很容易推广到$\mathrm{Cov}(\boldsymbol{X})=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}>\boldsymbol{0}$的情形.

**推论（2.4.8)**

设$\boldsymbol{X}\sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}>\boldsymbol{0}$, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}+\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}\sim\chi^2(r,\lambda)$, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}\sim\chi^2(s,\lambda_1)$, $\boldsymbol{A}_2=\boldsymbol{A}-\boldsymbol{A}_1\geq\boldsymbol{0}$, 则
*(1)* $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}\sim\chi^2(r-s,\lambda_2)$;
*(2)* $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立;
*(3)* $\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}_2=\boldsymbol{0}$,
其中$\lambda,\lambda_1,\lambda_2$为非中心参数, 不再精确写出.

**推论（2.4.9)**

设$\boldsymbol{X}\sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}>\boldsymbol{0}$, $\boldsymbol{A}_1,\boldsymbol{A}_2$对称, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}_2\boldsymbol{X}$都服从$\chi^2$分布, 则它们相互独立$\Leftrightarrow\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{A}_2=\boldsymbol{0}$.

接下来, 我们将建立二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$, $\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$和线性型$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立的条件, 这些结果在线性模型的参数估计和假设检验中将有重要应用.

**定理 (2.4.5)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{C}$为$m \times n$矩阵, 若$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

## 定理 (2.4.5)

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{C}$为$m \times n$矩阵, 若$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

证明: 因为$\boldsymbol{A}$为对称矩阵, 所以存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Q}',$$

其中, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_r)$, $\lambda_i$, $i = 1, \cdots, r$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的非零特征根, $r$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的秩.

**定理 (2.4.5)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$为$n\times n$对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{C}$为$m\times n$矩阵, 若$\boldsymbol{CA}=\boldsymbol{0}$, 则$\boldsymbol{CX}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{AX}$相互独立.

证明: 因为$\boldsymbol{A}$为对称矩阵, 所以存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{Q}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{Q}',$$

其中, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_r)$, $\lambda_i$, $i = 1, \cdots, r$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的非零特征根, $r$为$\boldsymbol{A}$的秩.把$\boldsymbol{Q}$分块成$\boldsymbol{Q} = (\boldsymbol{Q}_1 \vdots \boldsymbol{Q}_2)$, 其中$\boldsymbol{Q}_1$是$n\times r$矩阵. 作正交变换

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}.$$

于是$\boldsymbol{Y}_i = \boldsymbol{Q}_i'\boldsymbol{X}, i = 1, 2$. 易知$\boldsymbol{Y} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, 所以

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_1 \sim N_r(\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_r), \;\; \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \sim N_{n-r}(\boldsymbol{Q}_2'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r}),$$

且$\boldsymbol{Y}_1$与$\boldsymbol{Y}_2$相互独立.

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_1 \sim N_r(\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_r), \ \ \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \sim N_{n-r}(\boldsymbol{Q}_2'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r}),$$

且$\boldsymbol{Y}_1$与$\boldsymbol{Y}_2$相互独立. 注意到

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}'Q_1\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}_1'\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Y}_1, \tag{2.4.6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{Y} \triangleq \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Y}, \tag{2.4.7}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}$.

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_1 \sim N_r(\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_r), \quad \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \sim N_{n-r}(\boldsymbol{Q}_2'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r}),$$

且$\boldsymbol{Y}_1$与$\boldsymbol{Y}_2$相互独立. 注意到

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}'Q_1\boldsymbol{\Lambda}Q_1'\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}_1'\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Y}_1, \tag{2.4.6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{Y} \triangleq \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Y}, \tag{2.4.7}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}$. 由于$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 所以

$$\boldsymbol{0} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{D}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_1 \sim N_r(\boldsymbol{Q}_1'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_r), \quad \boldsymbol{Y}_2 \sim N_{n-r}(\boldsymbol{Q}_2'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_{n-r}),$$

且$\boldsymbol{Y}_1$与$\boldsymbol{Y}_2$相互独立. 注意到

$$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{X}'Q_1\boldsymbol{\Lambda}Q_1'\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}_1'\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Y}_1, \tag{2.4.6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{Y} \triangleq \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Y}, \tag{2.4.7}$$

这里$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}$. 由于$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 所以

$$\boldsymbol{0} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{D}\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

把$\boldsymbol{D}$分块成$\boldsymbol{D} = (\boldsymbol{D}_1 \vdots \boldsymbol{D}_2)$, 其中$\boldsymbol{D}_1$是$m \times r$矩阵. 则由上式可推知$\boldsymbol{D}_1 = \boldsymbol{0}$, 代入(2.4.7)可知

$$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{D}_2\boldsymbol{Y}_2.$$

再由$\boldsymbol{Y}_1$和$\boldsymbol{Y}_2$的独立性, 结合上式与(2.4.6), 可知$\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

例2.4.2 设$X_1, \cdots, X_n$为来自$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$的样本, 则样本均值$\bar{X}$与样本方差$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2$相互独立.

例2.4.2 设$X_1,\cdots,X_n$为来自$N(\mu,\sigma^2)$的样本, 则样本均值$\bar{X}$与样本方差$S^2=\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^n(X_i-\bar{X})^2$相互独立.

事实上, 若记$\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)'$, $\mathbf{1}_n=(1,\cdots,1)'$, 以上向量均是$n$维. 则

$$\bar{X}=\frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n'\boldsymbol{X}.$$

例2.4.1已告诉我们

$$(n-1)S^2=\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{C}=\boldsymbol{I}_n-\frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}_n\mathbf{1}_n'$. 可以验证$\mathbf{1}_n'\boldsymbol{C}=\mathbf{0}$, 所以由定理2.4.5知$\bar{X}$与$S^2$相互独立.

**定理 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 且$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{AX}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{BX}$相互独立.

**定理 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 且$\boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$, 则二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{AX}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{BX}$相互独立.

证明: 由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$以及$\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$的对称性, 立得$\boldsymbol{BA} = \boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$, 即$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$可交换.

**定理 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 且$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{AX}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{BX}$相互独立.

证明: 由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$以及$\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$的对称性, 立得$\boldsymbol{BA} = \boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 即$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$可交换. 所以可用同一正交阵将这两个矩阵对角化(见王松桂, 《矩阵不等式》, page 11), 即存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{AQ} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(1)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(1)}),$$
$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{BQ} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(2)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(2)}).$$

**定理 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 且$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

证明: 由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$以及$\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$的对称性, 立得$\boldsymbol{BA} = \boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 即$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$可交换. 所以可用同一正交阵将这两个矩阵对角化(见王松桂, 《矩阵不等式》, page 11), 即存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(1)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(1)}),$$
$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(2)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(2)}).$$

由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 可推得$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$, 即

**定理 (2.4.6)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 且$\boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$, 则二次型$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{AX}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{BX}$相互独立.

证明: 由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$以及$\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$的对称性, 立得$\boldsymbol{BA} = \boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$, 即$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$可交换. 所以可用同一正交阵将这两个矩阵对角化(见王松桂, 《矩阵不等式》, page 11), 即存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得

$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{AQ} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(1)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(1)}),$$
$$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{BQ} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1^{(2)}, \cdots, \lambda_n^{(2)}).$$

由$\boldsymbol{AB} = \mathbf{0}$, 可推得$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 = \mathbf{0}$, 即

$$\lambda_i^{(1)}\text{和}\lambda_i^{(2)}\text{至少有一个为}0, i = 1, \cdots, n. \tag{2.4.8}$$

令$\boldsymbol{Y}=\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}$, 则$\boldsymbol{Y}\sim N(\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{I}_n)$, 于是$\boldsymbol{Y}$的所有分量都相互独立. 另一方面, 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}&=\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_1\boldsymbol{Y},\\ \boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}&=\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2\boldsymbol{Y},\end{aligned}$$

所以由(2.4.8)可知$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$依赖于$\boldsymbol{Y}$的不同分量. 所以$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

这个定理的逆也是对的, 即设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{I}_n)$, $\boldsymbol{A}$和$\boldsymbol{B}$都为$n \times n$对称矩阵, 若$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$与$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立, 则$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{0}$. 证明略. 此外, 定理2.4.6可推广为

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**推论 (2.4.10)**

设$\boldsymbol{X} \sim N_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} > \boldsymbol{0}$, $\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$对称. 若$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 则$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}$和$\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}$相互独立.

补充:

结论: 设$\boldsymbol{A},\boldsymbol{B}$为$n\times n$实对称矩阵, 则存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{Q}$使得$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q}$与$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Q}$为对角阵, 当且仅当$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}=\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{A}$.

证明: 充分性. 首先可知存在正交阵$\boldsymbol{P}_1$使得

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}_1=\mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1\boldsymbol{I}_{r_1},\cdots,\lambda_s\boldsymbol{I}_{r_s})=:\boldsymbol{D},$$

其中$r_1+\cdots+r_s=n$. 又因为$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}=\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{A}$, 所以有

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}_1\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{P}_1=\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{P}_1\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}_1,\ 即\boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{C}=\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{D},$$

其中$\boldsymbol{C}=\boldsymbol{P}_1'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{P}_1$. 因此, $\boldsymbol{C}$必为分块对角矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{C}=\mathrm{diag}(\boldsymbol{C}_{r_1},\cdots,\boldsymbol{C}_{r_s}).$$

注意到$\boldsymbol{C}$是对称矩阵, 所以存在正交矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{P}_2=\mathrm{diag}(\boldsymbol{P}_{r_1},\cdots,\boldsymbol{P}_{r_s})$$

使得$\boldsymbol{P}_2'\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{P}_2$为对角阵. 令$\boldsymbol{Q}=\boldsymbol{P}_1\boldsymbol{P}_2$, 则可同时使$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{Q}$与$\boldsymbol{Q}'\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{Q}$为对角阵.

必要性: 注意到

$$\boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{ABQ} = \boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{AQ}\cdot\boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{BQ} = \boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{BQ}\cdot\boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{AQ} = \boldsymbol{Q}^{'}\boldsymbol{BAQ},$$

左乘$\boldsymbol{Q}$并右乘$\boldsymbol{Q}^{'}$可得$\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{BA}$.

# 矩阵微商

在统计学中，为了获得参数的极大似然估计，我们常常需要求似然函数的极值，这就要用到矩阵微商．本节我们讨论一些常用的结果．

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在统计学中，为了获得参数的极大似然估计，我们常常需要求似然函数的极值，这就要用到矩阵微商．本节我们讨论一些常用的结果．

假设$\boldsymbol{X}$是$m\times n$矩阵，$y=f(\boldsymbol{X})$为$\boldsymbol{X}$的一个实值函数，我们称矩阵

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{X}} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{11}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{21}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{m1}} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{m2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{pmatrix}_{m\times n}$$

为$y$对$\boldsymbol{X}$的微商．

下面我们都假设矩阵$\boldsymbol{X}$中的$mn$个变量$x_{ij}, i=1,\cdots,m, j=1,\cdots,n$是独立变量. 接下来我们介绍两个最常用的矩阵微商结论.

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例2.5.1 设$\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{x}$均为$n\times 1$向量, $y=\boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{x}$, 则$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\boldsymbol{a}$.

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例2.5.1 设$\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{x}$均为$n\times 1$向量, $y=\boldsymbol{a}'\boldsymbol{x}$, 则$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\boldsymbol{a}$.事实上, 因为$y=\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}=\begin{pmatrix}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\\ \vdots\\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n}\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}a_1\\ a_2\\ \vdots\\ a_n\end{pmatrix}=\boldsymbol{a}.$$

例2.5.2 设$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵, $\boldsymbol{x}$为$n \times 1$向量, $y = \boldsymbol{x}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}$, 则$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = 2\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}$.

例2.5.2 设$\boldsymbol{A}$为$n \times n$对称矩阵，$\boldsymbol{x}$为$n \times 1$向量，$y = \boldsymbol{x}'\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}$，则$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = 2\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}$. 事实上，由于$y = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_i x_j$，所以

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i1}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}x_j, \\
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i2}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{2j}x_j, \\
&\vdots \\
\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{in}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{nj}x_j.
\end{aligned}
$$

因此，可以看出

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}x_j \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j}x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj}x_j \end{pmatrix} = 2\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}.$$