## Inferencia para la normal multivariada

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## **Propiedad**

Sean 
$$\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$$
 i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \sim N_p(\mu, \mathbf{\Sigma})$ ,  $\mathbf{\Sigma} > 0$ 

- La familia  $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$  es una familia exponencial.
- $\mathbf{Q} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x}_i \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{\mathrm{T}}$  y  $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$  son estadísticos suficientes y completos.
- Por lo tanto, cualquier estimador insesgado basado en  $\mathbf{Q}$  y  $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ resulta IMVU.

## **Propiedad**

• Los estimadores de máxima verosimilitud de  $\mu$  y  $\Sigma$  son  $\widehat{\mu} = \overline{\mathbf{x}}$  y  $\widehat{\Sigma} = \mathbf{Q}/n$  . Además si

$$L(\mu, \mathbf{\Sigma}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mu, \mathbf{\Sigma})$$

tenemos que

$$L(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}},\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{np}{2}} \left( \det(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}) \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{np}{2}}$$

•  $\mathbb{E}(\overline{\mathsf{x}}) = \mu$ 

$$\mathbb{E}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}) = \frac{n-1}{n} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$$

luego el estimador insesgado de  $\Sigma$  es

$$S = \frac{Q}{n-1}$$

a) 
$$\overline{\mathbf{x}} \sim N_p(\mu, (1/n)\mathbf{\Sigma}),$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x}_i - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{\mathrm{T}} \sim \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{\Sigma}, p, n-1).$$

b)  $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$  y  $\mathbf{Q}$  son independientes.

$$\mathcal{T}^2 = n \left( n - 1 \right) \left( \overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = n \left( \overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \sim \mathcal{T}_{\rho, n - 1}^2$$

o sea,

$$\frac{n-p}{p}\frac{T^2}{n-1}\sim \mathcal{F}_{p,n-p}$$

## Una muestra

Sean  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_p$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \sim N_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} > 0$ 

Un test de nivel  $\alpha$  para

$$H_0: \boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \qquad \qquad H_1: \boldsymbol{\mu} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}_0$$

está dado por

$$\Phi(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si} \quad n(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) > \chi_{\rho,\alpha}^2 \\ 0 & \text{si} \quad n(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \leq \chi_{\rho,\alpha}^2 \end{cases}$$

## Dos muestras

Sean  $\Sigma > 0$ 

- $\mathbf{x}_{1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{1,n_1}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,i} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,i} \sim N_p(\mu_1, \mathbf{\Sigma})$
- $\mathbf{x}_{2,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \sim N_p(\mu_2, \mathbf{\Sigma})$
- Supongamos que ambas muestras son independientes entre sí

**Definamos** 

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{x}_{1,j} \qquad \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{x}_{2,j}$$

Un test de nivel  $\alpha$  para

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ 

está dado por

$$\Phi(\mathbf{X}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & \quad \text{si} \quad \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \, (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) > \chi^2_{\rho,\alpha} \\ \\ 0 & \quad \text{si} \quad \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \, (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \leq \chi^2_{\rho,\alpha} \end{array} \right.$$

#### Teorema

Sean  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \sim N_n(\mu, \mathbf{\Sigma})$ ,  $\mathbf{\Sigma} > 0$ 

$$T_0^2 = n(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)$$

a) Sea 
$$\lambda^2=n(\mu-\mu_0)^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mu-\mu_0)$$
 luego 
$$\frac{n-p}{p}\frac{T_0^2}{n-1}\sim \mathcal{F}_{p,n-p}(\lambda^2)$$

b) Una región de confianza para  $\mu$  de nivel  $1-\alpha$  está dada por

$$\left\{ \boldsymbol{\mu} : n \frac{n-p}{p(n-1)} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \leq f_{p,n-p}(\alpha) \right\}$$
 donde  $f_{p,m}(\alpha)$  es tal que  $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_{p,m} > f_{p,m}(\alpha)) = \alpha$ .

### El test de máxima verosimilitud para

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$
  $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ 

está dado por

$$\Phi(\mathbf{X}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & \quad \text{si} \quad T_0^2 > t_{p,n-1}^2(\alpha) \\ \\ 0 & \quad \text{si} \quad T_0^2 \leq t_{p,n-1}^2(\alpha) \end{array} \right.$$

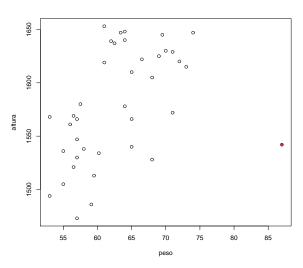
con

$$t_{p,n-1}^2(\alpha) = \frac{p(n-1)}{n-p} f_{p,n-p}(\alpha)$$

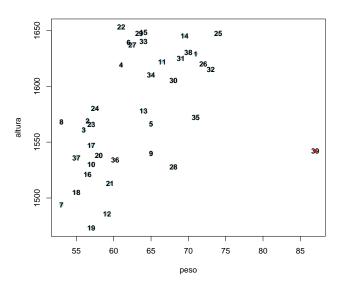
## Peso (kg) y Altura (mm) de 39 Indios Peruanos

peso	71	56.5	56	61	65	62	53	53
altura	1629	1569.0	1561	1619	1566	1639	1494	1568
peso	65	57	66.5	59.1	64	69.5	64	56.5
altura	1540	1530	1622.0	1486.0	1578	1645.0	1648	1521.0
peso	57	55	57	58	59.5	61	57	57.5
altura	1547	1505	1473	1538	1513.0	1653	1566	1580.0
peso	74	72	62.5	68	63.4	68	69	73
altura	1647	1620	1637.0	1528	1647.0	1605	1625	1615
peso	64	65	71	60.2	55	70	87	
altura	1640	1610	1572	1534.0	1536	1630	1542	

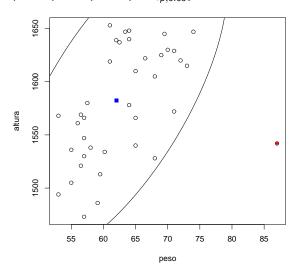
# Ejemplo



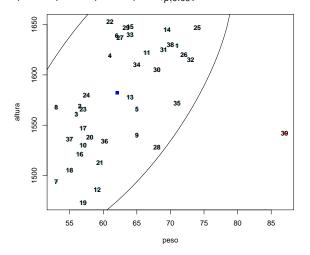
# Ejemplo



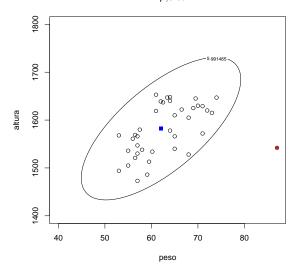
Para detectar datos atípicos construímos la elipse  $\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \leq \chi^2_{p,0.05} \}$ 



Para detectar datos atípicos construímos la elipse  $\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \leq \chi_{p,0.05}^2 \}$ 

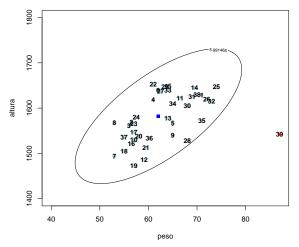


Para detectar datos atípicos construímos la elipse  $\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^\mathrm{T} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \leq \chi^2_{p,0.05} \}$ 

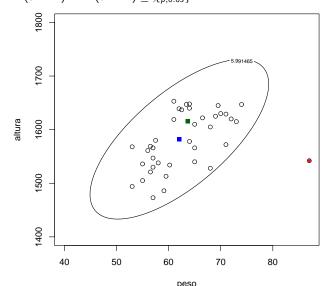


Para detectar datos atípicos construímos la elipse

$$\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \leq \chi^2_{p,0.05} \}$$

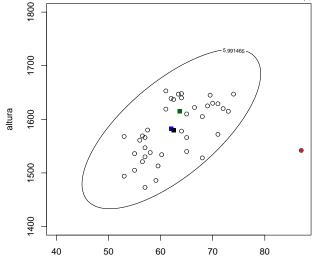


En verde  $\mu_0 = (63.64, 1615.38)^T$ , En rojo el dato atípico, En azul el centro robusto. Se grafica la elipse de detección  $\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \le \chi^2_{p,0.05} \}$ 



En verde  $\mu_0 = (63.64, 1615.38)^{\mathrm{T}}$ , En rojo el dato atípico, En azul el centro robusto

En negro el promedio de todos los datos menos la observación  $(87,1542)^T$ . Se grafica la elipse de detección  $\{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m})^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{m}) \leq \chi^2_{p,0.05}\}$ 



# **Ejemplo**

Queremos testear

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$
  $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ 

con  $\mu_0 = (63.64, 1615.38)^{\mathrm{T}}$ .

Haremos el test con todos los datos menos la observación  $(87, 1542)^{\mathrm{T}}$  que es un dato atípico.

Tenemos que

$$T_0^2 = n(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \mu_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \mu_0) = 20.27881$$

У

$$F_0 = \frac{n-p}{p} \frac{T_0^2}{n-1} = 9.865$$

Como  $f_{2.36}(0.001) = 8.420$  rechazo con nivel  $\alpha = 0.001$ .

Más aún, el p-valor es 0.00038.

## Programa

```
x = cbind(peso, altura)
rownames(x)=1:length(peso)
plot(peso,altura, col="lightblue", pch=19)
text(peso, altura, labels=rownames(x), cex=0.9, font=2)
points(peso[39],altura[39],col="red",pch=20)
y = x[-39,]
oy = apply(y,2,mean)
wsigma = cov(y)
mu0 = cbind(63.64,1615.38)
n = dim(y)[1]
p = dim(y)[2]
T0 = n*(oy-mu0)%*% solve(wsigma)%*%t(oy-mu0)
F0 = T0*(n-p)/(p*(n-1))
falpha = qf(0.001, p, n-p, ncp=0, lower.tail = FALSE, log.p = FALSE)
pvalor = pf(F0, p, n-p, ncp=0, lower.tail = FALSE, log.p = FALSE)
```

## Potencia del test

Hemos visto que

$$\frac{n-p}{p}\frac{T_0^2}{n-1}\sim \mathcal{F}_{p,n-p}(\lambda^2)$$

con 
$$\lambda^2 = n(\mu - \mu_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu - \mu_0)$$
.

Luego, si  $\mu \neq \mu_0$  es una alternativa fija, la potencia del test  $\Phi$  e está dada por

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{n-p}{p}\frac{T_0^2}{n-1} \geq f_{p,n-p}(\alpha)\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\mathcal{F}_{p,n-p}(\lambda^2) \geq f_{p,n-p}(\alpha)\right)$$

que es una función de p, n-p y de  $\delta = (\lambda^2/(p+1))^{1/2}$ .

## Propiedades del test

#### El test de Hotelling es

- invariante por transformaciones lineales no singulares
- UMP de nivel  $\alpha$  entre los invariantes por transformaciones lineales.
- UMP de nivel  $\alpha$  entre los tests cuya potencia depende de  $(\mu - \mu_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu - \mu_0)$
- admisible

• El test de Hotelling es el test derivado del principio de unión intersección

$$\mathcal{T}_0^2 = \sup_{\mathbf{a} 
eq 0} t_0^2(\mathbf{a}) \quad ext{con} \quad t_0(\mathbf{a}) = \sqrt{n} rac{\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \mu_0)}{(\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a})^{rac{1}{2}}}$$

Esto permite obtener intervalos simultáneos. Si llamamos

$$t_{p,N}^2(\alpha) = \frac{p N}{N - p + 1} f_{p,N-p+1}(\alpha)$$

tenemos que  $\forall (\mu, \Sigma)$ 

$$\mathbb{P}_{\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}\left(\mathsf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\mathsf{x}}-\frac{(\mathsf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathsf{S}\mathsf{a})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}\,t_{p,n-1}(\alpha)\leq\mathsf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\mu}\leq\mathsf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\overline{\mathsf{x}}+\frac{(\mathsf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathsf{S}\mathsf{a})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}\,t_{p,n-1}(\alpha)\right)=1-\alpha$$

lo que provee un método análogo al de Scheffe para contrastes.

### Dos muestras

- $\mathbf{x}_{1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{1,p_1}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,j} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,j} \sim N_p(\mu_1, \mathbf{\Sigma}_1)$
- $\mathbf{x}_{2,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \sim N_p(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$
- Supongamos que ambas muestras son independientes entre sí

#### Definamos

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{x}_{1,j} \qquad \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{x}_{2,j}$$

Queremos testear

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ 

cuando  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma > 0$  desconocida.

#### Dos muestras

- $\mathbf{x}_{1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{1,n_1}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,i} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,i} \sim N_p(\mu_1, \mathbf{\Sigma})$
- $\mathbf{x}_{2,1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,i} \sim N_p(\mu_2, \mathbf{\Sigma})$
- Supongamos que ambas muestras son independientes entre sí

#### Definamos

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (\mathbf{x}_{i,j} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_i) (\mathbf{x}_{i,j} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_i)^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad i = 1, 2$$

y sea

$$S = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1 + (n_2 - 1)S_2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

a) Sea

$$T_0^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$

entonces

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)p} T_0^2 \sim \mathcal{F}_{p, n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}(\lambda^2)$$

con 
$$\lambda^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2).$$

b) Un test para  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$   $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$  está dado por

$$\Phi(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si} \quad \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \left( \overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) > t_{p, n_1 + n_2 - 2}^2(\alpha) \\ 0 & \text{si} \quad \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \left( \overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \leq t_{p, n_1 + n_2 - 2}^2(\alpha) \end{cases}$$

con 
$$t_{p,N}^2(\alpha) = \frac{pN}{N-p+1} f_{p,N-p+1}(\alpha)$$

## El test de Hotelling es

- el test de cociente de verosimilitud
- el test derivado del principio de unión intersección

$$T_0^2 = \sup_{\mathbf{a} \neq 0} t_0^2(\mathbf{a}) \quad \text{con} \quad t_0(\mathbf{a}) = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} \frac{\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)}{(\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

El supremo se alcanza en

$$\widehat{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$

A la función  $H(\mathbf{u}) = \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u}$  se la llama función discriminante lineal.

## Teorema

• Una región de confianza de nivel  $1-\alpha$  para  $\theta=\mu_1-\mu_2$  está dada por

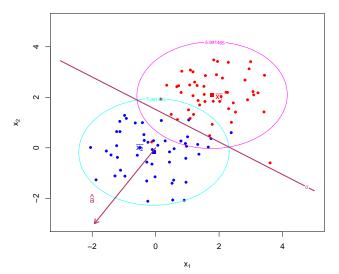
$$\left\{\boldsymbol{\theta}: \quad \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 - \boldsymbol{\theta})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 - \boldsymbol{\theta}) \leq t_{p, n_1 + n_2 - 2}^2(\alpha) \right\}$$

donde

$$t_{p,N}^2(\alpha) = \frac{p N}{N - p + 1} f_{p,N-p+1}(\alpha)$$

Un conjunto de intervalos simultáneos es

$$\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1}-\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{2})\pm\left(\left(\frac{1}{n_{1}}+\frac{1}{n_{2}}\right)\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}t_{p,n_{1}+n_{2}-2}(\alpha)$$

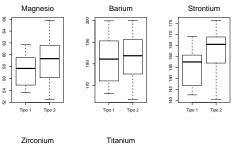


# Ejemplo

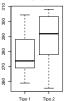
Concentración de cinco elementos (Manganese, Barium, Strontium, Zirconium, and Titanium) en muestras de vidrio tomadas de botellas de seis tipos de cerveza Heineken.

		Tipo 1						Tipo 2		
Mg	Ba	Sr	Zr	Ti		Mg	Ba	Sr	Zr	Ti
56.1	170.7	145.1	77.4	267.4		58.6	181.5	154.1	85.8	275.3
53.8	166.2	143.3	71.6	270.0		52.5	164.8	143.5	80.0	260.8
58.7	184.2	156.5	78.2	286.4		61.2	197.4	169.0	90.8	293.6
54.6	170.5	158.1	75.3	273.6		54.0	180.6	164.1	88.0	271.2
58.6	185.2	161.3	83.9	289.9		61.7	191.5	166.2	99.2	290.3
56.8	180.5	146.7	79.2	274.0		59.0	182.2	166.6	85.1	306.0
54.6	170.7	142.6	74.6	263.2		53.9	168.2	145.2	70.3	265.6
59.2	189.6	159.9	78.9	283.6		61.5	190.0	168.6	80.0	300.8
54.9	180.0	157.6	80.2	270.3		57.4	180.2	162.6	77.7	283.5
61.1	191.6	169.0	90.2	304.5		60.5	194.3	164.6	84.8	301.9
59.4	186.7	158.9	77.6	277.8		65.8	200.1	167.5	86.3	307.0
54.9	170.3	147.0	70.3	260.4		55.0	163.6	140.6	70.2	255.6
58.7	192.5	157.4	74.7	279.8		60.8	185.3	164.7	80.6	301.6
55.3	181.5	156.0	72.4	271.3		56.4	175.4	159.9	79.9	290.2
61.7	195.3	169.0	83.4	292.9		63.4	190.9	176.3	86.8	305.0
59.7	182.9	150.1	78.3	271.1		65.4	196.4	174.0	84.5	308.3
56.3	173.8	146.5	71.4	259.0		55.9	169.1	152.3	71.4	281.9
59.8	199.9	165.8	79.4	292.4		59.7	188.6	169.4	79.6	300.5
53.6	173.5	158.4	78.0	268.2		56.9	175.2	168.1	78.4	280.7
60.6	192.8	167.2	82.7	298.1		63.4	190.9	176.3	86.8	305.0

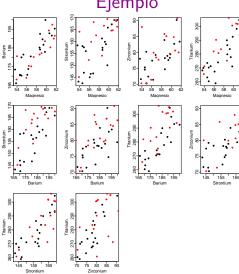
## Ejemplo: Boxplots



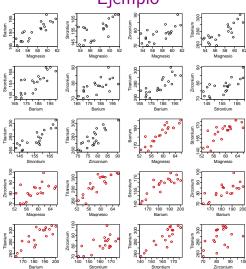












# **Ejemplo**

#### Queremos testear

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ 

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 57.860 \\ 182.892 \\ 155.467 \\ 77.845 \\ 277.396 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 59.554 \\ 183.832 \\ 163.299 \\ 81.4887 \\ 291.625 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.730 \\ -1.390 \\ -6.860 \\ -4.425 \\ -11.545 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.825 & 30.636 & 23.410 & 11.915 & 41.361 \\ & 109.865 & 82.385 & 43.337 & 129.349 \\ & & 90.452 & 37.707 & 121.731 \\ & & & 36.826 & 53.564 \\ & & & & 219.991 \end{pmatrix}$$

# **Ejemplo**

Queremos testear

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ 

Obtenemos

$$T_0^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) = 25.1697$$

У

$$F_0 = \frac{n_1 + n_2 - p - 1}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)p} T_0^2 = 4.504052$$

Como  $f_{p,n_1+n_2-p-1}(0.01) = f_{5,34}(0.01) = 3.610562$  rechazo con nivel  $\alpha = 0.01$ .

Más aún, el p—valor es 0.002949.

Un conjunto de intervalos simultáneos de nivel  $1-\alpha$  con  $\alpha=0.01$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{2}) &\pm \left( \left( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} \right) \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ t_{5,38}(\alpha) \\ &= \ \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{2}) \pm \left( \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ \sqrt{2.017667} = \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{2}) \pm \ 1.4204 \ \left( \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{split}$$

a	$\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1}-\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{2})$	$a^{\mathrm{T}}Sa$	$(a^{\mathrm{T}}Sa)^{1/2}$	Intervalo
$\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$	-1.730	10.825	3.290	(-6.404, 2.944)
$\mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0, 0)$	-1.390	109.865	10.482	(-16.279, 13.499)
$\mathbf{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0)$	-6.860	90.452	9.511	( -20.369, 6.649)
$\mathbf{e}_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$	-4.425	36.826	6.068	(-13.045, 4.195)
$\mathbf{e}_5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$	-11.545	219.991	14.832	(-32.613, 9.523)
$(1,-1,0,0,0)/\sqrt{2}$	-0.240	29.709	5.451	(-7.983, 7.502)
â	2.517	2.517	1.586	(0.263, 4.771)

Si usamos Bonferroni los intervalos de nivel por lo menos  $1-\alpha$  son  $\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1-\overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)\pm\left(\mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{2}}\,\xi$  donde  $\xi=1.0496$  si consideramos solamente los vectores  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{e}_1, \dots, \mathbf{e}_5$  y  $\xi = 1.0877$  para los 7 vectores dados.

## Efecto de no cumplimiento de la hipótesis $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$ Supongamos que $n_1$ y $n_2$ son suficientemente grandes como para

Supongamos que  $n_1$  y  $n_2$  son suficientemente grandes como para que  $\mathbf{S}_i \simeq \mathbf{\Sigma}_i$ , entonces

$$T_0^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\bar{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \frac{(n_1 - 1)\mathbf{S}_1 + (n_2 - 1)\mathbf{S}_2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \right)^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$

$$\simeq (\bar{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}_1 + \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_2 \right)^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_2) = D_0^2$$

Pero  $(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\theta}, (1/n_1)\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 + (1/n_2)\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2)$ , luego

$$D_1^2 = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}_2 \right)^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \sim \chi_p^2(\lambda^2)$$

con

$$\lambda^2 = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}_2 \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\theta} \quad \text{con} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \,.$$

Luego, bajo  $H_0$ ,  $\theta = 0$ , o sea,  $D_1^2 \sim \chi_p^2$ .

- Si  $n_1 = n_2$ ,  $D_0^2 = D_1^2$ , o sea, en este caso la distribución de  $T_0^2$  será poco sensible al alejamiento del supuesto  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$
- Si  $n_1 \simeq n_2$ ,  $n_1$  y  $n_2$  son grandes, hay poco efecto ver Ito and Schull (1964, Biometrika)
- Si  $n_1$  y  $n_2$  son muy diferentes, la diferencia entre  $\Sigma_1$  y  $\Sigma_2$ tiene un efecto importante en nivel y potencia.

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# Problema de Fisher-Behrens: Caso $n_1 = n_2 = n$

Definamos  $\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{x}_{1,i} - \mathbf{x}_{2,i}, 1 \le i \le n$ 

$$\mathbf{u}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2)$$
 .

Para testear  $H_0$ :  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ 

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$
, definamos

$$T_{0,\mathbf{u}}^2 = n \, \overline{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{u}}$$

Luego, bajo  $H_0$ ,  $T_{0.\mathbf{u}}^2 \sim T_{p,n-1}^2$ , por lo tanto,

$$\frac{(n-p)T_{0,\mathbf{u}}^2}{p(n-1)} \sim \mathcal{F}_{p,n-p}$$

por lo tanto, rechazo  $H_0$  si

$$T_{0,\mathbf{u}}^2 > \frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} f_{p,n-p}(\alpha)$$
.

#### Problema de Fisher-Behrens: Caso $n_1 = n_2 = n$

**Problema**: Este test tiene pérdida de potencia si  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$  pues está basado en n observaciones, obteniendo un Hotelling con n-1grados de libertad,

$$T_{0,\mathbf{u}}^2 \sim T_{p,n-1}^2$$

mientras que

$$T_0^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \sim T_{p,2(n-1)}^2$$

tendrá 2(n-1) grados de libertad.

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#### Problema de Fisher-Behrens: Solución Bennet (1951) Supongamos $n_1 \leq n_2$ . Definamos

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{x}_{1,i} - \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^{1/2} \mathbf{x}_{2,i}, \quad 1 \le i \le n_1$$

Sean

$$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (\mathbf{u}_i - \overline{\mathbf{u}}) (\mathbf{u}_i - \overline{\mathbf{u}})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$T_0^2 = n_1 (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathsf{u}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$

Entonces, bajo  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ,

$$T_0^2 \sim T_{p,n_1-1}^2$$
.

Luego, el test rechaza  $H_0$  si

$$T_0^2 > \frac{(n_1-1)\,p}{n_1-p}\,f_{p,n_1-p}(\alpha)$$

Sabemos que  $(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_2) \sim N(\theta, (1/n_1)\mathbf{\Sigma}_1 + (1/n_2)\mathbf{\Sigma}_2)$  luego

$$D_1^2 = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}_2 \right)^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \sim \chi_p^2(\lambda^2)$$

con

$$\lambda^2 = oldsymbol{ heta}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( rac{1}{n_1} oldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 + rac{1}{n_2} oldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 
ight)^{-1} oldsymbol{ heta} \quad ext{con} \quad oldsymbol{ heta} = oldsymbol{\mu}_1 - oldsymbol{\mu}_2 \,.$$

Un estadístico para testear  $H_0: \theta = \mathbf{0}$  es

$$V = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$
 con  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}} = \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{S}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{S}_2$ 

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## Problema de Fisher-Behrens: Solución James (1954)

$$V = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$
 con  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}} = \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{S}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{S}_2$ 

Rechazo  $H_0$  si

$$V > k_{\alpha}$$

donde

$$k_{\alpha} = \chi_{p,\alpha}^{2}(A + B\chi_{p,\alpha}^{2})$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{1}{2p}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\frac{1}{n_{j}-1}\left(\operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\mathbf{S}_{w}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_{j}}{n_{j}}\right)\right)^{2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{p(p+2)} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{1}{n_{j}-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{tr} \left( \frac{\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{w}}^{-1} \mathbf{S}_{j}}{n_{j}} \right) \right)^{2} + \operatorname{tr} \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{w}}^{-1} \mathbf{S}_{j}}{n_{j}} \right)^{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$V = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$
 con  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}} = \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{S}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{S}_2$ 

Yao aproximó la distribución de V bajo  $H_0$  por un Hotelling

$$V \sim T_{p,m}^2$$

donde

$$\frac{1}{m} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{1}{n_j - 1} \left\{ \frac{(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{s}}_{\mathrm{y}}^{-1} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)}{(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)} \right\}^2$$

y min $(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) \le m \le n_1 + n_2 - 2$ . Luego, rechazo  $H_0$  si

$$V > \frac{\mathsf{pm}}{\mathsf{m} - \mathsf{p} + 1} \, \mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{p},\mathsf{m} - \mathsf{p} + 1}(\alpha)$$

pero esta solución no es mejor que la de Bennet ya que da niveles empíricos más altos sobre todo cuando crece p.

# Otra opción: Bootstrap Paramétrico

$$V = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \quad \text{con} \quad \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}} = \frac{1}{-} \mathbf{S}_1 + \frac{1}{-} \mathbf{S}_2$$

a) Genero

• 
$$\mathbf{x}_{1,1}^{\star}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{1,n_1}^{\star}$$
 i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,j}^{\star} \in \mathbb{R}^{p}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{1,j}^{\star} \sim N_{p}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1}, \mathbf{S}_{1})$   
•  $\mathbf{x}_{2,1}^{\star}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}^{\star}$  i.i.d.,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,j}^{\star} \in \mathbb{R}^{p}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{2,j}^{\star} \sim N_{p}(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{1}, \mathbf{S}_{2})$ 

• 
$$\mathbf{x}_{1,1}^*, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}^*$$
 independientes de  $\mathbf{x}_{2,1}^*, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2,n_2}^*$ 

b) Calculo

$$n_i \stackrel{\angle}{\underset{j=1}{\sum}}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{i}^{\star} = \frac{1}{1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i}} \mathbf{S}_{i}^{\star}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{\star} = \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} \mathbf{x}_{i,j}^{\star} \qquad \mathbf{S}_{i}^{\star} = \frac{1}{n_{i}-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} (\mathbf{x}_{i,j}^{\star} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{\star}) (\mathbf{x}_{i,j}^{\star} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{i}^{\star})^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad i = 1, 2$$

y definamos

$$V^\star = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1^\star - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2^\star)^\mathrm{T} (\mathbf{S}_\mathrm{W}^\star)^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1^\star - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2^\star) \quad \mathsf{con} \quad \mathbf{S}_\mathrm{W}^\star = \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{S}_1^\star + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{S}_2^\star$$

#### Otra opción: Bootstrap Paramétrico

- c) Repitamos a) y b) *Nboot* veces obteniendo  $V_1^{\star}, \dots, V_{Nboot}^{\star}$ .
- d) El p-valor se estima como

$$p = \frac{k}{Nboot + 1}$$

donde k es la cantidad de  $V_i^\star$  que son mayores o iguales que V.

$$V = (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}}^{-1} (\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2)$$
 con  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{W}} = \frac{1}{n_1} \mathbf{S}_1 + \frac{1}{n_2} \mathbf{S}_2$ 

$$\mathbf{x}_i \sim N(\boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

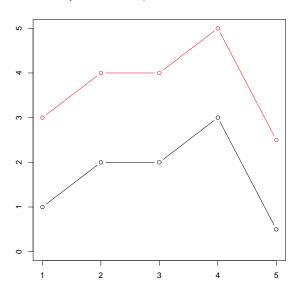
El gráfico obtenido uniéndo los puntos  $(1, \eta_1), \ldots, (p, \eta_p)$  se llama el perfil de la población.

Supongamos tener una muestra de otra población de  $n_2$  individuos.  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  son los resultados obtenidos. Supongamos que

$$\mathbf{y}_i \sim N(oldsymbol{
u}, oldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

Queremos comparar los perfiles  $(1, \eta_1), \ldots, (p, \eta_p) \vee (1, \nu_1), \ldots, (p, \nu_p).$ 

# Hipótesis $H_{01}$ Paralelismo



# Hipótesis $H_{01}$ Paralelismo o no interacción

$$H_{01}: \eta_k - \eta_{k-1} = \nu_k - \nu_{k-1} \quad k = 2, \dots, p$$

Sea

$$\mathbf{C}_1 = \left( egin{array}{cccccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \ dots & dots & dots & dots & dots & dots & dots \ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} 
ight) \in \mathbb{R}^{(p-1) imes p}, \quad \mathsf{rango}(\mathbf{C}_1) = p{-}1$$

Luego testear  $H_{01}$  es equivalente a testear

$$\mathsf{C}_1 \eta = \mathsf{C}_1 
u$$

# Hipótesis $H_{01}$ Paralelismo o no interacción

$$H_{01}: \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu}$$

**Definamos** 

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{x}_i \sim N_{p-1}(\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta}, \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}})$$
  
 $\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{y}_i \sim N_{p-1}(\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}})$ 

Sea

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\mathbf{S}_1 + (n_2 - 1)\mathbf{S}_2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} (\mathbf{x}_j - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x}_j - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (\mathbf{y}_j - \overline{\mathbf{y}})(\mathbf{y}_j - \overline{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathrm{T}}}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Luego, bajo  $H_{0.1}$ 

$$\mathcal{T}_0^2 = \frac{\mathit{n}_1 \, \mathit{n}_2}{\mathit{n}_1 + \mathit{n}_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathrm{T}} \textbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \textbf{C}_1 \textbf{S} \textbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \right)^{-1} \textbf{C}_1 (\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{y}}) \sim \mathcal{T}_{\rho-1,\mathit{n}_1+\mathit{n}_2-2}^2$$

# Hipótesis $H_{01}$ Paralelismo o no interacción

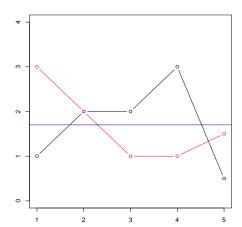
$$H_{01}: \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu}$$

Por lo tanto rechazo  $H_{0.1}$  si

$$T_0^2 > \frac{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)(p - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - p} f_{p-1, n_1 + n_2 - p}(\alpha)$$

#### Hipótesis $H_{02}$ No hay efecto principal por población

$$H_{02}: \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \eta_j = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \nu_j$$



#### Hipótesis $H_{02}$ No hay efecto principal por población

$$H_{02}: \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \eta_j = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \nu_j$$

Si  $H_{01}$  y  $H_{02}$  son ambas ciertas, los perfiles coinciden. Sea  $\mathbf{1}_p = (1, \dots, 1)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ , luego

$$H_{02}: \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\nu}$$

Sea

$$v_i = \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x}_i \sim N_1(\mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\eta}, \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{1})$$
  
$$u_i = \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{y}_i \sim N_1(\mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{1}_p^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{1})$$

Observemos que  $\mathbf{1}_{p}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{1} = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{ij}$ .

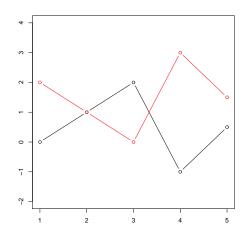
Luego, bajo  $H_{0.2}$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{T}_0^2 &= \frac{n_1 \, n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \mathbf{1}_{\rho}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{y}}) \left( \mathbf{1}_{\rho}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{1}_{\rho} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{\rho}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{y}}) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{1}_{\rho}^{\mathrm{T}}(\overline{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{y}})}{\left[ \mathbf{1}_{\rho}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{1}_{\rho} \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) \right]^{1/2}} \right\}^2 \sim \mathcal{T}_{1, n_1 + n_2 - 2}^2 = \mathcal{F}_{1, n_1 + n_2 - 2} \end{split}$$

O sea, rechazo  $H_{02}$  si

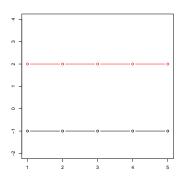
$$\frac{|\sum_{j=1}^{p}(\overline{x}_j-\overline{y}_j)|}{\left[\sum_{i,j}s_{ij}\left(\frac{1}{n_1}+\frac{1}{n_2}\right)\right]^{1/2}}>t_{n_1+n_2-2,\alpha}$$

$$H_{02}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$



$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \cdots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$

Si  $H_{01}$  y  $H_{03}$  son ambas ciertas, los perfiles son constantes, o sea,  $\eta_1 = \eta_2 = \cdots = \eta_p \text{ y } \nu_1 = \nu_2 = \cdots = \nu_p.$ 



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$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \cdots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$

Sea

Luego testear  $H_{03}$  es equivalente a testear

$$\mathbf{C}_1(oldsymbol{\eta}+oldsymbol{
u})=0$$
 osea  $\mathbf{C}_1oldsymbol{\eta}=\mathbf{C}_1(-oldsymbol{
u})$ 

$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_\rho + \nu_\rho)$$
 o sea  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1(-\nu)$ 

**Definamos** 

$$egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{v}_i &=& \mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{x}_i \sim N_{p-1}(\mathbf{C}_1oldsymbol{\eta}, \mathbf{C}_1oldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}}) \ \mathbf{u}_i &=& \mathbf{C}_1(-\mathbf{y}_i) \sim N_{p-1}(-\mathbf{C}_1oldsymbol{
u}, \mathbf{C}_1oldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}}) \end{array}$$

Sea

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\mathbf{S}_1 + (n_2 - 1)\mathbf{S}_2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} (\mathbf{x}_j - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x}_j - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (\mathbf{y}_j - \overline{\mathbf{y}})(\mathbf{y}_j - \overline{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathrm{T}}}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$
 o sea  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1(-\nu)$ 

Luego, bajo  $H_{03}$ 

$$\mathcal{T}_0^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} (\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \overline{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{S} \mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1 (\overline{\mathbf{x}} + \overline{\mathbf{y}}) \sim \mathcal{T}_{p-1, n_1 + n_2 - 2}^2$$

Por lo tanto rechazo  $H_{03}$  si

$$T_0^2 > \frac{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)(p - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - p} f_{p-1, n_1 + n_2 - p}(\alpha)$$

$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$
 o sea  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1(-\boldsymbol{\nu})$ 

Queremos testear  $H_{03}$  dado que  $H_{01}$  es cierto, o sea, cuando sabemos que  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu}$ . Definamos

$$\bar{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{\mathbf{x}} + n_2 \bar{\mathbf{y}}}{n_1 + n_2} \sim N_p(\frac{n_1 \eta + n_2 \nu}{n_1 + n_2}, \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \mathbf{\Sigma})$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\mathbf{S}_1 + (n_2 - 1)\mathbf{S}_2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = (n_1 + n_2 - 2)\mathbf{S} \sim \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{\Sigma}, p, n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

de donde

$$\mathbf{C}_{1}\overline{\mathbf{z}} \sim N_{p}(\frac{n_{1}\mathbf{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{\eta} + n_{2}\mathbf{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{\nu}}{n_{1} + n_{2}}, \frac{1}{n_{1} + n_{2}}\mathbf{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{1}\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{C}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \sim \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}, p - 1, n_{1} + n_{2} - 2)$$

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$$H_{03}: \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 + \nu_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_p + \nu_p)$$
 o sea  $\mathbf{C}_1(\eta + \nu) = \mathbf{0}$ 

Queremos testear  $H_{03}$  dado que  $H_{01}$  es cierto, o sea, cuando sabemos que  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu}$ . Por lo tanto,  $\mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{0}$ 

Bajo  $H_{03} \cap H_{01}$ , tenemos que

$$\mathbf{C}_1\overline{\mathbf{z}} \sim N_p(\mathbf{0}, \frac{1}{n_1+n_2}\mathbf{C}_1\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}})$$

$$T_0^2 = (n_1 + n_2) \left( \mathbf{C}_1 \overline{\mathbf{z}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{S} \mathbf{C}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1 \overline{\mathbf{z}} \sim T_{p-1,n_1+n_2-2}^2$$

Por lo tanto, rechazo  $H_{03}$  cuando  $H_{01}$  es cierta, si

$$T_0^2 > \frac{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)(p - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - p} f_{p-1, n_1 + n_2 - p}(\alpha)$$