

## 多元统计分析

### CH2 矩阵代数

1. 投影矩阵 = 对称矩阵 ( $A' = A$ ) + 幂等矩阵 ( $A^2 = A$ ).

2.  $\text{rank}(AA') = \text{rank}(A'A) = \text{rank}(A)$ .

$$3. \begin{cases} |A| = \prod_{j=1}^p \lambda_j \\ \text{tr}(A) = \sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j \end{cases}$$

4.  $A$  对称矩阵  $\Rightarrow A = T\Lambda T'$  ( $T$  为正交矩阵,  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p)$ ).

5. 谱分解:  $A = T\Lambda T' = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i t_i t_i'$  ( $t_i$  是正交单位特征向量,  $\lambda_i$  是  $A$  的特征值).

奇异值分解:  $A = U\Lambda V' = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i u_i v_i'$

$$\begin{cases} AA'u_i = \lambda_i u_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k & u_i \text{ 是 } AA' \text{ 的单位正交向量} \\ A'A v_i = \lambda_i v_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k & v_i \text{ 是 } A'A \text{ 的单位正交向量} \end{cases}$$

6. Cauchy-Schwarz (柯西-许瓦兹) 不等式:

设  $x$  和  $y$  是两个  $p$  维向量, 则  $(x'y)^2 \leq (x'x)(y'y)$ .

等号成立当且仅当  $y = cx$  (或  $x = cy$ ), 这里  $c$  为一常数.

$\Rightarrow$  推广: 设  $B > 0$ , 则  $(x'y)^2 \leq (x'Bx)(y'B'y)$ . 等号成立当且仅当  $x = CB'y$  或  $y = CBx$ .

7. 特征值的极值问题:

$\bullet$   $A$  对称,  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p$ , 对应  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_p$ .

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{x'Ax}{x'x} = \lambda_1 \text{ (当 } x = t_1 \text{ 时达到)}$$

$$\min_{x \neq 0} \frac{x'Ax}{x'x} = \lambda_p \text{ (当 } x = t_p \text{ 时达到)}$$

$\bullet$   $A$  对称,  $B$  正定,  $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_p$  对应  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_p$ .

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{x'Ax}{x'Bx} = \mu_1 \text{ (当 } x = t_1 \text{ 时达到)}$$

$$\min_{x \neq 0} \frac{x'Ax}{x'Bx} = \mu_p \text{ (当 } x = t_p \text{ 时达到)}$$

8.  $p$  阶方阵  $A$  为非退化矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}$  存在 (必然唯一).

$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = p$  ( $A$  满秩)  $\Leftrightarrow A$  的特征值均不为 0.

$\Rightarrow$  退化矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}$  不存在  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < p$

练习

1. 考虑对称矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  的谱分解.

★ 首先求  $A$  的特征根:  $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 4\lambda(1-\lambda) = -( \lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$

故求得特征根:  $\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ .

对应于  $\lambda_1 = 5$  的单位特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})'$

对应于  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$  的单位特征向量 (两两彼此正交) 为

$\alpha_2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})'$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})'$

故  $A$  的谱分解  $A = T \Lambda T' = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i \alpha_i \alpha_i'$  为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} + (-1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} + (-1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 考虑  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的奇异值分解.

$$AA' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

可求得  $AA'$  的特征值是  $\lambda_1^2 = 10, \lambda_2^2 = 8$ .

相应的单位特征向量为  $\mu_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})'$ ,  $\mu_2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})'$

$$\text{又 } A'A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

可求得  $A'A$  的特征值也为  $\lambda_1^2 = 10, \lambda_2^2 = 8$ .

相应的单位特征向量为  $\nu_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})'$ ,  $\nu_2 = (0, 1, 0)'$

取  $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{10}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_2} = 2\sqrt{2}$

得到  $A$  的奇异值分解  $A = U \Lambda V' = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_i \mu_i \nu_i'$  为

$$A = \sqrt{10} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} + 2\sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## CH2 随机变量

1. 多元分布:

$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)'$  的分布函数:  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) = P(x_1 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq x_2, \dots, x_p \leq x_p)$

概率密度函数:  $f(x_1, \dots, x_p) = \frac{\partial^p F(x_1, \dots, x_p)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \dots \partial x_p}$

边缘分布:  $f_{i0}(x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, \dots, x_p) dx_1 \dots dx_p$

条件分布:  $f(x_{i0} | x_{-i0}) = \frac{f(x_{i0}, x_{-i0})}{f_{i0}(x_{i0})} = \frac{f(x)}{f_{i0}(x_{i0})}$

独立性:  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_1(x_1) \dots f_n(x_n)$

2. 随机变量的协方差阵:

$$E(AXB + C) = AE(X)B + C \quad (A, B, C \text{ 均为常数矩阵})$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)']$$

$$\Sigma = V(X) = \text{Cov}(X, X) = E[(X - EX)(X - EX)'] = \begin{pmatrix} V(x_1) & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_p) \\ \text{Cov}(x_2, x_1) & V(x_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(x_2, x_p) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Cov}(x_n, x_1) & \text{Cov}(x_n, x_2) & \dots & V(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Cov}(AX, BY) = A \text{Cov}(X, Y) B'$$

$$V(\sum_{i=1}^n k_i x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i^2 V(x_i)$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_p)' \text{ 和 } y = (y_1, \dots, y_p)' \text{ 的相关阵: } \rho(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho(x_1, y_1) & \rho(x_1, y_2) & \dots & \rho(x_1, y_p) \\ \rho(x_2, y_1) & \rho(x_2, y_2) & \dots & \rho(x_2, y_p) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \rho(x_p, y_1) & \rho(x_p, y_2) & \dots & \rho(x_p, y_p) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{相关阵 } R = D^{-1} \Sigma D^{-1}$$

$$\text{其中 } D = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\sigma_{11}}, \dots, \sqrt{\sigma_{pp}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{推广: } \rho(x, y) = D_x^{-1} \text{Cov}(x, y) D_y^{-1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} D_x = \text{diag}(\sqrt{V(x_1)}, \dots, \sqrt{V(x_p)}), p \times p \\ D_y = \text{diag}(\sqrt{V(y_1)}, \dots, \sqrt{V(y_p)}), q \times q \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 标准化变换的三种形式:

$$(1) x^* = D^{-1}(x - \mu) \Rightarrow V(x^*) = R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \dots & \rho_{1p} \\ \rho_{21} & 1 & \dots & \rho_{2p} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \rho_{p1} & \rho_{p2} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) x^* = T'(x - \mu) \Rightarrow V(x^*) = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p)$$

$$(3) x^* = \Sigma^{-1/2}(x - \mu) \Rightarrow V(x^*) = I_p$$



4. 总变异性:

$$\begin{cases} \text{总方差: } tr(\Sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^p \sigma_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \\ \text{广义方差: } |\Sigma| = \prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \end{cases}$$

$$\text{含义: } (x-\mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) = C^2$$

5. 欧氏距离:  $d^2(x, y) = (x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_p - y_p)^2 = (x - y)'(x - y)$

马氏距离: 两样本之间:  $d^2(x, y) = (x - y)' \Sigma^{-1} (x - y)$

样本到总体:  $d^2(x, \mu) = (x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)$

### CH3 多元正态分布

1. 多元正态分布的概率密度函数:  $f(y) = (2\pi)^{-p/2} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(y-\mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (y-\mu)\}$

2.  $x \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ ,  $y = Cx + b$

$\Rightarrow y \sim N_r(C\mu + b, C\Sigma C')$  表明(多元)正态变量的任何线性变换仍为(多元)正态变量。 $(y)$

3.  $x \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma) \Rightarrow x_1 \sim N_k(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$

表明多元正态分布的任何边缘分布仍为(多元)正态分布。

注意: 随机向量的任何边缘分布皆为(多元)正态分布 ~~该~~ 该随机变量服从多元正态分布。  
还需注意: 正态变量的线性组合未必就是正态变量。

因为  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  均为一元正态变量。

$\Leftarrow$  (为)  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的联合分布为多元正态分布。

$\Leftrightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的一切线性组合是一元正态变量。

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_p)' \sim \text{正态} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times} \\ \xleftrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\times} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \forall i, x_i \sim \text{正态} \\ \uparrow \\ \forall a, a'x \sim \text{正态} \end{matrix}$$

另外: 独立的多元正态变量(维数相同)的任意线性组合仍为多元正态变量。

$\Rightarrow$  推广: 对多元正态变量而言, 其子向量之间互不相关和相互独立等价。

4. 重要的经典变换形式:  $y = \Sigma^{1/2}(x - \mu) \sim N_p(0, I)$ ,  $(x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) = y'y$

$x \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ ,  $\Sigma > 0$  则  $(x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \sim \chi^2(p)$

5. 给定  $x_2$  时  $x_1$  的条件分布  $N_k(\mu_{1.2}, \Sigma_{11.2})$  即  $x_1 | x_2 \sim N_k(\mu_{1.2}, \Sigma_{11.2})$

其中  $\mu_{1.2} = \mu + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (x_2 - \mu_2)$ , 条件数学期望。

$\Sigma_{11.2} = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$ , 条件协方差矩阵。

6. 极大似然估计(MLE)

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \text{无偏}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})' = \frac{1}{n} A = \frac{n-1}{n} S \quad \text{有偏}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{ij} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_{ii}} \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_{jj}}} = \frac{s_{ij}}{\sqrt{s_{ii}} \sqrt{s_{jj}}}$$

$$R = D^{1/2} S D^{1/2}$$



7. 简单相关系数 (pearson 相关系数):  $\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{V(x)V(y)}}$

复相关系数:  $\begin{cases} \text{r.v. } y \\ \text{r. vector } x \end{cases} \quad \rho_{y \cdot x} = \sqrt{\rho_{xy}' R_{xx}^{-1} \rho_{xy}} \quad \text{其中 } R_{xx}^{-1} = \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial x \partial x'}$

偏相关系数:  $\begin{cases} \text{r. vector } x_1 \\ \text{r. vector } x_2 \end{cases} \quad \rho_{ij \cdot k, \dots, p} = \frac{\rho_{ij \cdot k, \dots, p}}{\sqrt{\rho_{ii \cdot k, \dots, p} \rho_{jj \cdot k, \dots, p}}} \quad i, j = 1, \dots, k$

★ 其中一阶偏相关系数可直接由相关系数求得:

$$\rho_{12 \cdot 3} = \frac{\rho_{12} - \rho_{13}\rho_{23}}{\sqrt{1-\rho_{13}^2} \sqrt{1-\rho_{23}^2}}, \quad \rho_{13 \cdot 2} = \frac{\rho_{13} - \rho_{12}\rho_{23}}{\sqrt{1-\rho_{12}^2} \sqrt{1-\rho_{23}^2}}, \quad \rho_{23 \cdot 1} = \frac{\rho_{23} - \rho_{12}\rho_{13}}{\sqrt{1-\rho_{12}^2} \sqrt{1-\rho_{13}^2}}.$$

8. 元的抽样分布:  $\bar{x} \sim N_p(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \Sigma)$  (正态总体)  
 $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu) \xrightarrow{\text{近似}} N(0, \Sigma)$  (非正态总体)

## CH5 判别分析

### 1. 距离判别:

两组

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma: W(x) = a'(x - \bar{\mu}).$$

$$a' = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2), \quad \bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2).$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \pi_1 & \text{若 } W(x) \geq 0. \\ x \in \pi_2 & \text{若 } W(x) < 0. \end{cases}$$

多组

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \dots = \Sigma_k = \Sigma: d^2(x, \pi_i) = x' \Sigma^{-1} x - 2(I_i' x + C_i).$$

$$\min d^2(x, \pi_i) \Leftrightarrow \max (I_i' x + C_i).$$

$$I_i' = \Sigma^{-1} \bar{x}_i, \quad C_i = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_i' \Sigma^{-1} \bar{x}_i.$$

$\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_k$  不全相等:

$$\Sigma_1 \neq \Sigma_2: W(x) = (x - \mu_1)' \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1) - (x - \mu_2)' \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2), \quad d^2(x, \pi_i) = (x - \bar{x}_i)' \Sigma_i^{-1} (x - \bar{x}_i).$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \pi_1 & \text{若 } W(x) \leq 0. \\ x \in \pi_2 & \text{若 } W(x) > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\min d^2(x, \pi_i).$$

当  $x \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ , 则  $W(x) \sim N(\frac{1}{2} \Delta^2, \Delta^2)$ , 其中  $\Delta^2 = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)' \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$ .

$$P(1|2) = P(2|1) = \Phi(-\frac{\Delta}{2}) \text{ 误判概率.}$$

### 2. 贝叶斯判别:

最大后验概率法:  $x \in \pi_i$  若  $p(\pi_i | x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} p(\pi_i | x) \Leftrightarrow \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} p_i f_i(x)$ .

$$\text{其中 } p(\pi_i | x) = \frac{p_i f_i(x)}{\sum_{j=1}^k p_j f_j(x)}.$$

最小期望误判代价法 (ECM):

$$\text{一般, 误判概率: } P(2|1) = P(x \in \pi_2 | x \in \pi_1) = \int_{\pi_2} f_1(x) dx.$$

$$P(1|2) = P(x \in \pi_1 | x \in \pi_2) = \int_{\pi_1} f_2(x) dx.$$

$$\text{期望误判代价: } ECM = E[C(L|1)] = c(1|2) P(2|1) p_1 + c(1|2) P(1|2) p_2.$$

$$\text{判别规则: } \begin{cases} x \in \pi_1, & \text{若 } \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{c(1|2)p_2}{c(2|1)p_1} \\ x \in \pi_2, & \text{若 } \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \leq \frac{c(1|2)p_2}{c(2|1)p_1}. \end{cases}$$

两个正态组情形.

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma \text{ 时: } \begin{cases} x \in \pi_1, & \text{若 } a'(x - \bar{\mu}) \geq \ln \left[ \frac{c(1|2)p_2}{c(2|1)p_1} \right] \\ x \in \pi_2, & \text{若 } a'(x - \bar{\mu}) < \ln \left[ \frac{c(1|2)p_2}{c(2|1)p_1} \right]. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } a' = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2), \quad \bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2).$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = p_2, c(1|2) = c(2|1) \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} x \in \pi_1, & \text{若 } d^2(x, \pi_1) - d^2(x, \pi_2) \leq 2 \ln \left( \frac{|\Sigma_2|^{p_2}}{|\Sigma_1|^{p_1}} \right) \\ x \in \pi_2, & \text{若 } d^2(x, \pi_1) - d^2(x, \pi_2) > 2 \ln \left( \frac{|\Sigma_2|^{p_2}}{|\Sigma_1|^{p_1}} \right). \end{cases}$$

$$Z_1 \neq Z_2 \text{ 时: } \begin{cases} x \in T_1, \text{ 若 } d(x, T_1) - d(x, T_2) \leq 2 \ln \left[ \frac{c(2)p_1 |Z_1|^{1/2}}{c(2)p_2 |Z_2|^{1/2}} \right] \\ x \in T_2, \text{ 若 } d(x, T_1) - d(x, T_2) > 2 \ln \left[ \frac{c(2)p_1 |Z_1|^{1/2}}{c(2)p_2 |Z_2|^{1/2}} \right]. \end{cases}$$

多组:  $ECM = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \sum_{j=1}^k p_j c(i, j)$

$x \in T_k$ . 若  $\sum_{i=1}^k p_i c(i, j) f_j(x) = \min_{1 \leq j \leq k} \sum_{i=1}^k p_i c(i, j) f_j(x)$

3. Fisher 判别 (费希尔判别).

假设:  $Z_1 = Z_2 = \dots = Z_k = Z$ .

$y_i = g(x)$  Fisher 第一(线性)判别函数.

▲ 两组情形的 Fisher 判别等价于协方差矩阵相等的距离判别.

对两个正态组的 Fisher 判别等价于协方差矩阵相等且先验概率和误判代价也相同的贝叶斯判别.

## CH6 聚类分析

1. 明氏距离 (Minkowski distance. 明考夫斯基距离)

$$d(x, y) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^p |x_i - y_i|^q \right)^{1/q} \quad \text{其中 } q \geq 1.$$

三种特殊距离:

$q=1$ .  $d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^p |x_i - y_i|$  绝对值距离.

$q=2$ .  $d(x, y) = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^p |x_i - y_i|^2 \right]^{1/2} = \sqrt{(x-y)'(x-y)}$  欧氏距离.

$q=\infty$ .  $d(x, y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} |x_i - y_i|$  切比雪夫距离.

2. 兰氏距离 (Lambert distance)

$$d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{|x_i - y_i|}{x_i + y_i} \quad (\text{所有数据皆为正时})$$

3. 马氏距离 (Mahalanobis distance)

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x-y)' S^{-1} (x-y)}. \quad (S \text{ 为样本协方差阵}).$$

4. 夹角余弦:

$$c_{ij}(1) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik} x_{jk}}{\left[ \left( \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik}^2 \right) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n x_{jk}^2 \right) \right]^{1/2}} \quad c_{ij}(1) = \cos \theta_{ij}.$$

相关系数

$$c_{ij}(2) = r_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_j)}{\left\{ \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_i)^2 \right] \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (x_{jk} - \bar{x}_j)^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2}}.$$

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X	11.12
X	11.09
X	(12.07) 考试
X	10.31
X	(8.08) 考试
X	11.17
X	12.12
X	10.27
X	11.12
X	11.05 (考试)
X	11.17 (考试)
X	11.12
X	(12.07) 考试
X	11.12
X	11.17
X	11.12
X	(12.12) 考试
X	11.17



# CH7 主成分分析 (PCA, Principal Component Analysis).

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)'. \quad E(X) = \mu. \quad V(X) = \Sigma > 0.$$

$$y_1 = a_1' X = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1p}x_p. \quad a_1' = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1p})'.$$

$V(y_1) = a_1' \Sigma a_1$ . 在约束条件  $\|a_1\| = 1$  下,  $V(y_1)$  达到 max. 则  $y_1$  —— 第一主成分.

$X$  的第  $i$  个主成分:  $y_i = a_i' X$ .  $V(y_i) = \lambda_i$ .  $i=1, 2, \dots, p$  且  $y_1, \dots, y_p$  互不相关

$$\text{主成分的总方差: } \sum_{i=1}^p V(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^p V(y_i). \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i.$$

主成分  $y_i$  的贡献率:  $\frac{\lambda_i}{\sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j}$ .

$$\text{原始变量 } x_i \text{ 与主成分 } y_k \text{ 之间的相关系数: } \rho(x_i, y_k) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x_i, y_k)}{\sqrt{V(x_i)} \sqrt{V(y_k)}} = \frac{a_{ki} a_k}{\sqrt{\lambda_{ii} \lambda_k}} = \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{\lambda_{ii}}} \cdot a_{ki}$$

## 0. 矩阵论复习

$n(A)$  ——  $m \times n$  矩阵  $A$  的秩

$A^{-1}$  —— 逆矩阵.  $\det(A) \neq 0$

$\det(A) \rightarrow \det(A')$

$\det(A) \rightarrow \det(A')$

$$(1) AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

$$(2) (A^{-1})^{-1} = (A^{-1})'$$

(3) 若  $A$  和  $C$  均为  $p$  阶非

$$(4) |A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$$

(5) 若  $A$  是正交矩阵, 则

$$(6) \text{若 } A = \text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \\ A^{-1} = \text{diag}(a_1^{-1}, a_2^{-1}, \dots, a_n^{-1})$$

$$(7) \text{若 } A \text{ 和 } B \text{ 为可逆化方阵.}$$

对于  $A$ , 存在逆矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow$  充要

$\text{tr}(A)$  ——  $n$  阶方阵  $A = (a_{ij})$

$$(1) \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

$$(2) \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(A')$$

$$(3) \text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B)$$

$$(4) \text{tr}\left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{tr}(A_i)$$

(5) 设  $A = (a_{ij})$  为  $p \times q$

(6) 设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p$  为  $\lambda$  为特征值