# Multivariate Statistical Analysis

Lecture 12

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- 1 The Density of Wishart Distribution
- 2  $T^2$ -Statistic and F-Distribution
- 3 The Characteristic Function of Wishart Distribution
- The Inverted Wishart Distribution

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# The Density of Wishart Distribution

#### Theorem

The density of  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma}, n)$  is

$$w_p(\mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{\Sigma}, n) = \frac{\left(\det(\mathbf{A})\right)^{\frac{n-p-1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{A}\right)\right)}{2^{\frac{np}{2}} \pi^{\frac{p(p-1)}{4}} \left(\det(\mathbf{\Sigma})\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \prod_{i=1}^{p} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}(n+1-i)\right)}.$$

for positive definite A.

Sketch of the proof:

- **1** Observe that  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1/2} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{I}_p, n)$ .
- ② Find the density of  $\mathbf{B} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{I}_p, n)$  by induction.
- 3 Recall that the Jacobian of transform from A to B has determinant

$$(\det(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1/2}))^{p+1} = (\det(\mathbf{\Sigma}))^{-\frac{p+1}{2}}.$$

**4** Achieve the density of  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma}, n)$ .

#### The Wishart Distribution

The multivariate gamma function is defined as

$$\Gamma_p(t) = \pi^{rac{
ho(p-1)}{4}} \prod_{i=1}^p \Gamma\Big(t-rac{1}{2}(i-1)\Big).$$

We also write the density function of Wishart distribution as

$$w_p(\mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{\Sigma}, n) = \frac{\left(\det(\mathbf{A})\right)^{\frac{n-p-1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\right)\right)}{2^{\frac{np}{2}}\left(\det(\mathbf{\Sigma})\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma_p\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}.$$

# Properties of Wishart Distribution

Let  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma},n)$  and partition  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  into q and p-1 rows and columns as

$$\label{eq:lambda} \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}_{11} & \boldsymbol{A}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{A}_{21} & \boldsymbol{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

then we have

- (a)  $\mathbf{A}_{11} \sim \mathcal{W}_q(\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}, n)$  and  $\mathbf{A}_{22} \sim \mathcal{W}_{p-q}(\mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}, n)$ ;
- (b) if q = 1, then

$$\mathbf{A}_{21} \, | \, \mathbf{A}_{22} \sim \mathcal{N}_{p-q} (\mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{21}, \sigma_{11.2}^2 \mathbf{A}_{22})$$

where 
$$\sigma_{11.2}^2 = \mathbf{\Sigma}_{11} - \mathbf{\Sigma}_{12} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{21}$$
;

(c) if n > p - q, then

$$\mathbf{A}_{11.2} = \mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{A}_{12} \mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{21} \sim \mathcal{W}_q(\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11.2}, n-p+q)$$

is independent on  $\mathbf{A}_{22}$  and  $\mathbf{A}_{12}$ , where  $\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11.2} = \mathbf{\Sigma}_{11} - \mathbf{\Sigma}_{12}\mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}\mathbf{\Sigma}_{21}$ .

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# The Distribution of Sample Covariance

Recall that we define

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^{\top} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^{\top}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$  are independent, each with the distribution  $\mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \mathbf{\Sigma})$ , and  $n = N - 1 \ge p$ .

We have  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma}, n)$ , then

$$\mathbf{S} \sim \mathcal{W}_p\left(\frac{1}{n}\mathbf{\Sigma}, n\right)$$

### $T^2$ -Statistic

In hypothesis testing for the mean with unknown variance, we consider the *t*-student variable

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{N}},$$

where 
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} x_{\alpha}$$
 and  $s^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} (x_{\alpha} - \bar{x})^2$ .

We have  $t^2 = \frac{N(\bar{x} - \mu)^2}{s^2}$  and its multivariate analog is

$$\mathcal{T}^2 = \mathcal{N}(ar{\mathbf{x}} - oldsymbol{\mu})^{ op} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(ar{\mathbf{x}} - oldsymbol{\mu}),$$

where 
$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{\alpha}$$
 and  $\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^{\top}$ .

#### F-Distribution

The F-distribution with  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  degrees of freedom is the distribution of

$$z = \frac{y_1/d_1}{y_2/d_2} = \frac{d_2y_1}{d_1y_2},$$

where  $y_1 \sim \chi_{d_1}^2$  and  $y_2 \sim \chi_{d_2}^2$  are independent, written as

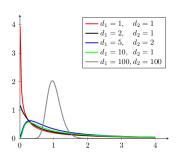
$$z \sim F_{d_1,d_2}$$
.

### F-Distribution

The density function of F-distribution is

$$f(z;d_1,d_2) = \frac{1}{B\left(\frac{d_1}{2},\frac{d_2}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{d_1}{d_2}\right)^{\frac{d_1}{2}} z^{\frac{d_1}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{d_1z}{d_2}\right)^{-\frac{d_1+d_2}{2}}$$

for z>0, where  $B(\alpha,\beta)=\int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1}(1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$ .



# $T^2$ -Statistic and F-Distribution

#### Theorem

Let  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma},n)$  and  $\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{\Sigma})$  be independent with  $n \geq p$ , then

$$\frac{n-p+1}{p} \cdot \mathbf{y}^{\top} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{y} \sim F_{p,n-p+1}.$$

For  $T^2$ -statistic

$$\mathcal{T}^2 = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{\bar{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{ op} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\mathbf{\bar{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}),$$

we have

$$rac{{\mathsf N}-{\mathsf p}}{({\mathsf N}-1){\mathsf p}}\cdot{\mathsf T}^2\sim {\mathsf F}_{{\mathsf p},n-{\mathsf p}+1}.$$

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# The Characteristic Function of Wishart Distribution

#### **Theorem**

Let  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\mathbf{\Sigma}, n)$ , then the characteristic function of

$$a_{11}, a_{22}, \ldots, a_{pp}, 2a_{12}, \ldots, 2a_{p-1,p},$$

is

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(\mathrm{i}\,\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{\Theta}))\right] = \left(\det\left(\mathbf{I} - 2\mathrm{i}\mathbf{\Theta}\mathbf{\Sigma}\right)\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}}.$$

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#### The Inverted Wishart Distribution

If  $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{\Sigma}, m)$ , then  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$  has the inverted Wishart distribution with m degrees of freedom and scale parameter  $\mathbf{\Psi} = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}$ , written as

$$\mathbf{B} \sim \mathcal{W}^{-1}(\mathbf{\Psi}, m).$$

The density function of B is

$$w^{-1}(\mathbf{B} \mid \mathbf{\Psi}, m) = \frac{\left(\det(\mathbf{\Psi})\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(\det(\mathbf{B})\right)^{-\frac{m+\rho+1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{\Psi}\mathbf{B}^{-1}\right)\right)}{2^{\frac{m\rho}{2}}\Gamma_{p}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)},$$

where

$$\Gamma_{
ho}(t)=\pi^{rac{
ho(
ho-1)}{4}}\prod_{i=1}^{
ho}\Gamma\Bigl(t-rac{1}{2}(i-1)\Bigr).$$

# Quiz

Define  $ar{\mathbb{S}}^p o \mathbb{R}^{p imes p}$  as

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{X}^{-1},$$

where  $\bar{\mathbb{S}}^p = \{\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p} : \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^{\top} \text{ and } \mathbf{X} \text{ is non-singular}\}.$ 

What is the determinant of Jacobian of F(X)?