

4.2 HW 2

作业 2 链接

练习 4.1 随机向量 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\top$, 假设随机变量 x_1, \dots, x_n iid $\sim N(0, 1)$, 我们称随机向量 \mathbf{x} 服从 n 元标准正态分布, 记作 $\mathbf{x} \sim N_n(0, I_n)$ 。假设 A 是 $n \times n$ 正交矩阵, 证明 $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x} \sim N_n(0, I_n)$ 。

证明 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$\because A \text{ 是正交阵} \quad \therefore \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 1 \quad \forall i, \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{lj} = 0 \quad \forall k \neq l$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = A\mathbf{x} \quad y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j. \text{ 而 } x_1, \dots, x_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore y_i \sim N(0, 1)$$

又对 $\forall k \neq l$ $\text{Cov}(y_k, y_l) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{lj} = 0$, 即 y_k 与 y_l 独立

$$\therefore Y = A\mathbf{x} \sim N_n(0, I_n)$$

练习 4.2 设 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in R^n$ 为常数向量, 假设 $\|\mathbf{a}\| = \|\mathbf{b}\| = 1$, 且 $\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = 0$ 。假设 $n \times 1$ 随机向量 $\mathbf{x} \sim N_n(0, I_n)$, 试证明

$$\sqrt{n-2} \times \frac{\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{x}}{\sqrt{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - (\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{x})^2 - (\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{x})^2}} \sim t_{n-2}.$$

证明 构造 $n \times n$ 的正交矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}^\top \\ \mathbf{b}^\top \\ * \end{pmatrix}$, 令 $y = A\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{x} \\ * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ 由题 1 可知, $y_1, \dots, y_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, 1)$

即 $y \sim N_n(0, I_n)$

$$\therefore \|y\|^2 = y^\top y = x^\top A^\top A x = x^\top I_n x = x^\top x = \|x\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|x\|^2 - (\mathbf{a}^\top x)^2 - (\mathbf{b}^\top x)^2 = \|y\|^2 - y_1^2 - y_2^2 = \sum_{i=3}^n y_i^2 \sim \chi_{n-2}^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{n-2} \frac{\mathbf{a}^\top x}{\sqrt{\|x\|^2 - (\mathbf{a}^\top x)^2 - (\mathbf{b}^\top x)^2}} = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=3}^n y_i^2 / (n-2)}} \sim t_{n-2}$$

练习 4.3 假设两组样本:

$$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_0} \text{ iid } \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2),$$

$$y_{n_0+1}, y_{n_0+2}, \dots, y_{n_0+n_1} \text{ iid } \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2).$$

零假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_0$ 的两样本 t -检验统计量为

$$t_1 = \frac{\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n_0} + \frac{1}{n_1}\right) s^2}},$$

其中 $\bar{y}_0 = \frac{1}{n_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} y_i, \bar{y}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+n_1} y_i, s^2 = \frac{1}{n_0+n_1-2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_0} (y_i - \bar{y}_0)^2 + \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+n_1} (y_i - \bar{y}_1)^2 \right)$ 。另外一方面, 我们记 $x_i = 0, 1 \leq i \leq n_0$ 为第一组的标号, $x_i = 1, n_0 + 1 \leq i \leq n_0 + n_1$ 为第二组的标号。记 r 为 $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, n = n_0 + n_1$ 的样本相关系数, x, y 的相关性检验统计量

$$t_2 = \sqrt{n-2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}},$$

试验证 $t_1 = t_2$ 。

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
r &= \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}}, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{n_1}{n_0 + n_1}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{n_0\bar{y}_0 + n_1\bar{y}_1}{n_0 + n_1} \\
S_{xx} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = n_0 \left(\frac{n_1}{n_0 + n_1} \right)^2 + n_1 \left(\frac{n_0}{n_0 + n_1} \right)^2 = \frac{n_1 n_0}{n_1 + n_0} \\
S_{xy} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) \\
&= n_0 \left(-\frac{n_1}{n_0 + n_1} \right) (\bar{y}_0 - \bar{y}) + n_1 \left(\frac{n_0}{n_0 + n_1} \right) (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}) \\
&= \frac{n_0 n_1^2 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)}{(n_0 + n_1)^2} + \frac{n_0^2 n_1 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)}{(n_0 + n_1)^2} \\
&= \frac{n_0 n_1 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)}{n_0 + n_1} \\
S_{yy} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n_0\bar{y}_0^2 - n_1\bar{y}_1^2 \right) + (n_0\bar{y}_0^2 + n_1\bar{y}_1^2 - n\bar{y}^2) \\
&= (n_0 + n_1 - 2) s^2 + \frac{n_0 n_1}{n_0 + n_1} (\bar{y}_0 - \bar{y}_1)^2 \\
r &= \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}} = \frac{\frac{n_0 n_1 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)}{n_0 + n_1}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_0 n_1}{n_0 + n_1} \left[(n_0 + n_1 - 2) s^2 + \frac{n_0 n_1}{n_0 + n_1} (\bar{y}_0 - \bar{y}_1)^2 \right]}}, \quad 1 - r^2 = 1 - \frac{n_0 n_1 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)^2}{(n_0 + n_1 - 2) s^2} = \frac{(n_0 + n_1 - 2) s^2}{S_{yy}} \\
\therefore \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} &= \frac{\frac{n_0 n_1 (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0)}{n_0 + n_1}}{\sqrt{(n_0 + n_1 - 2) s^2}} = \frac{\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n_0} + \frac{1}{n_1} \right) s^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n - 2}} \\
\therefore \sqrt{n - 2} \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} &= t_1
\end{aligned}$$

练习 4.4 假设有二元数据 $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, n$ iid, 其中 x_i, y_i 各分别仅取 0,1 值, 其样本相关系数记为 r 。另一方面, 这种二元属性 (离散) 数据常常以列联表的形式表示: 其中 a 为 $x_i = y_i = 1$ 的样本个数 (即 $a = \sum x_i y_i, c = \sum (1 - x_i) y_i$ 等等), $n_1 = a + b, n_0 = c + d, m_1 = a + c, m_0 = b + d$ 。该列联表的独立性检验的 Pearson 卡方统计量为

$$X^2 = \frac{n(ad - bc)^2}{n_0 n_1 m_0 m_1}.$$

试验证等于 $X^2 = nr^2$ 。

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
r^2 &= \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}S_{yy}} \\
S_{xy} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y} = a - \frac{n_1 m_1}{n} \\
S_{xx} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 = n_1 - \frac{n_1^2}{n} \\
S_{yy} &= m_1 - \frac{m_1^2}{n} \\
\therefore r^2 &= \frac{\left(a - \frac{n_1 m_1}{n}\right)^2}{\left(n_1 - \frac{n_1^2}{n}\right)\left(m_1 - \frac{m_1^2}{n}\right)} = \frac{(na - n_1 m_1)^2}{n_0 n_1 m_1 m_0} \\
&= \frac{(ad - bc)^2}{n_0 n_1 m_0 m_1} \\
\therefore X^2 &= nr^2
\end{aligned}$$