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非中心奇异 Wishart 分布的特征函数

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摘要: 利用奇异值分解,以及非中心卡方分布的特征函数给出了非中心奇异 Wishart 分布的特征函数. 将 Wishart 分布的一个重要性质推广到了奇异非中心的情况下,并用特征函数加以证明.

关键词: 非中心奇异 Wishart 分布; 奇异正态分布; 特征函数

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文献 [1-2] 中讨论了非奇异多元正态矩阵和非奇异 Wishart 矩阵的密度函数、特征函数以及其他一些重要性质. UHLIG [3] 将 Wishart 分布推广到了奇异的情况,给出了奇异 Wishart 分布的密度函数等. DIAZ-GARCIA 等在文献 [4] 中进一步推广和完善了 UHLIG 的结果,给出了更一般情况下的奇异 Wishart 分布的密度函数. 更多的相关结果可以参阅文献 [5-7].

文献 [1-2] 给出了非奇异的 Wishart 矩阵的特征函数,其中文献 [2] 也给出了非奇异非中心的 Wishart 矩阵的特征函数. 但是对于最复杂的奇异非中心 Wishart 分布的特征函数并没有讨论. 本文不但给出了奇异非中心 Wishart 分布的特征函数,还将 Wishart 分布的一个重要性质推广到了奇异非中心的情况下,并用特征函数加以证明.

1 奇异非中心 Wishart 分布的特征函数

由文献 [8] 中矩阵正态分布的定义,易知若 $Y_{r \times s} \sim N(O, I_{s \times s}, I_{r \times r})$, 即 $\text{vec}(Y) \sim N_r(O, I_{r \times r} \otimes I_{s \times s})$. 令

$$X = M + AYB',$$

其中 $A_{n \times r}, B_{m \times s}$ 为列满秩矩阵. 则不难得到

$$\text{vec}(X) = \text{vec}(M) + A \otimes B \text{vec}(Y) \sim N_{mn}(\text{vec}(M), AA' \otimes BB'),$$

即 $X \sim N_{n \times m}(M, \Sigma, \Theta)$. 其中 $\Theta = AA', \Sigma = BB', \text{rank}(\Sigma) = s, \text{rank}(\Theta) = r$. 当 Σ, Θ 为奇异矩阵时,称 X 服从奇异的正态分布.

文献 [9] 将 Wishart 分布推广到了 $n < m$ 的情况,称之为奇异 Wishart 分布. 文献 [4] 考虑了所有可能的情况,给出了非中心奇异 Wishart 分布的定义如下,

定义 1 若 $X \sim N_{n \times m}(M, \Sigma, \Theta)$, 其中 $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = s, \text{rank}(\Theta) = r$. 令

$$S = X\Theta^{-1}X,$$

则 S 服从奇异非中心 Wishart 分布,记为

$$S \sim W_m^q(r, \Sigma, \Omega).$$

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其中 $\Omega = \Sigma^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M, q = \min(r, s)$.

下述定理给出了 S 的特征函数.

定理 1 若 $X \sim N_{n \times m}(M, \Sigma, \Theta)$, $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = s, \text{rank}(\Theta) = r, S = X' \Theta^{-1} X \sim W_m^l(r, \Sigma, \Omega)$. 其中 $\Omega = \Sigma^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M, l = \min(r, s)$. 则 S 的特征函数为

$$\Phi_S(I) = (\det(I - iI\Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(I - i\Sigma I)^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma) I (I - \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma)^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M)}, \quad (1)$$

即为

$$\Phi_S(I) = (\det(I - iI\Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(I - i\Sigma I)^{-1} \Sigma I M' \Theta^{-1} M)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma) I (I - \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma)^{-1} M' \Theta^{-1} M)}. \quad (2)$$

证明 对 Σ, Θ 做特征值分解如下,

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= P \begin{pmatrix} D_\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P' = (P_1 \ P_2) \begin{pmatrix} D_\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1' \\ P_2' \end{pmatrix} = P_1 D_\Theta P_1', \\ \Sigma &= Q \begin{pmatrix} D_\Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q' = (Q_1 \ Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} D_\Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1' \\ Q_2' \end{pmatrix} = Q_1 D_\Sigma Q_1', \end{aligned}$$

其中 D_Θ, D_Σ 分别为 $r \times r, s \times s$ 阶的对角矩阵, 对角元素为 Θ, Σ 的非零特征值. P, Q 分别为 $n \times n, m \times m$ 阶的正交矩阵.

令

$$Z = D_\Theta^{-\frac{1}{2}} P_1' X = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r)',$$

则 $Z \sim N_{r \times m}(\tilde{M}, \Sigma, I), z_i \sim N_m(\tilde{m}_i, \Sigma), i = 1, \dots, r$. 其中

$$\tilde{M} = D_\Theta^{-\frac{1}{2}} P_1' M = (\tilde{m}_1, \dots, \tilde{m}_r)'. \quad (3)$$

注意到 Z 为奇异正态分布, 根据文献 [2] 的定理 2.1 可以得到 Z 的密度函数表达式以及下式,

$$Q_2' z_i = Q_2' \tilde{m}_i (a. s.). \quad (4)$$

因为

$$S = X' \Theta^{-1} X = Z' Z' = \sum_{i=1}^r z_i z_i',$$

采用文献 [1] 中对 Wishart 分布矩阵的特征函数的定义, 注意到 $z_1, \dots, z_r$ 相互独立, 有

$$\Phi_S(I) = E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(SI)} = E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\sum_{i=1}^r z_i z_i' I)} = \prod_{i=1}^r E e^{\frac{i}{2} z_i' I z_i}, \quad (5)$$

故问题转化为求 $E e^{\frac{i}{2} z_i' I z_i}$. 指数部分可化简为:

$$\begin{aligned} z_i' I z_i &= z_i' Q Q' T Q Q' z_i = \\ z_i' (Q_1 \ Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} Q_1' \\ Q_2' \end{pmatrix} I (Q_1 \ Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} Q_1' \\ Q_2' \end{pmatrix} z_i &= \\ (z_i' Q_1 \ \tilde{m}_i' Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} Q_1' T Q_1 & Q_1' T Q_2 \\ Q_2' T Q_1 & Q_2' T Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1' z_i \\ Q_2' \tilde{m}_i \end{pmatrix} &= \\ z_i' Q_1 Q_1' T Q_1 Q_1' z_i + 2 \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 Q_1' z_i + \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中第二个等号用到了式 (4). 令 $\tilde{T} = D_\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' T Q_1 D_\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 将 $\tilde{T}$ 进行特征值分解,

$$\tilde{T} = H \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tilde{T}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} H' = (H_1 \ H_2) \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tilde{T}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_1' \\ H_2' \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

其中 $D_{\tilde{T}} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q)$ 为 $q \times q$ 阶的对角矩阵, 对角元素为 $\tilde{T}$ 的非零特征值. H 为 $m \times m$ 阶的正交矩阵.

再令

$$\tilde{z}_i = H D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q' z_i, \quad (8)$$

则 $\tilde{z}_i \sim N_s(\hat{m}_i, I_{s \times s})$, 其中:

$$\hat{m}_i = H D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q' \tilde{m}_i. \quad (9)$$

将式 (7), 式 (8) 代入式 (6) 中, 可得,

$$\begin{aligned}
z_i' \Gamma z_i &= \tilde{z}_i' H \tilde{T} H \tilde{z}_i + 2 \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 D_{\frac{1}{2}} H \tilde{z}_i + \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i = \\
&\tilde{z}_i' \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{z}_i + 2 \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 D_{\frac{1}{2}} H \tilde{z}_i + \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i = \\
&\sum_{j=1}^q \lambda_j \tilde{z}_{ij}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^s 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij} + \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i = \\
&\sum_{j=1}^q (\lambda_j \tilde{z}_{ij}^2 + 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij}) + \sum_{j=q+1}^s 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij} + \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i, \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\tilde{z}_i = (\tilde{z}_{i1}, \dots, \tilde{z}_{is})'$, $\tilde{m}_i = (\tilde{m}_{i1}, \dots, \tilde{m}_{is})'$, $f_i' = \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 D_{\frac{1}{2}} H$, $f_i = (\phi_{i1}, \dots, \phi_{is})'$. $\tilde{z}_{ij} \sim N(\tilde{m}_{ij}, 1)$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, $j = 1, \dots, s$.

易知式(10)的前两部分相互独立,第三部分几乎处处为常数,将式(10)代入式(5)可得,

$$\Phi_s(\Gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^r \left(e^{\frac{i}{2} \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i} E e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q (\lambda_j \tilde{z}_{ij}^2 + 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij})} E e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=q+1}^s 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij}} \right). \quad (11)$$

分别计算式(11)中的2个期望,对于第一个期望化简如下,因为

$$E e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q (\lambda_j \tilde{z}_{ij}^2 + 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij})} = e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} E e^{\frac{i \lambda_j}{2} (\tilde{z}_{ij} + \frac{\phi_{ij}}{\lambda_j})^2}, \quad (12)$$

注意到 $\tilde{z}_{ij} + \frac{\phi_{ij}}{\lambda_j} \sim N(\tilde{m}_{ij} + \frac{\phi_{ij}}{\lambda_j}, 1)$, 故

$$(\tilde{z}_{ij} + \frac{\phi_{ij}}{\lambda_j})^2 \sim \chi^2(1, \delta_{ij}),$$

其中非中心参数

$$\delta_{ij} = (\tilde{m}_{ij} + \frac{\phi_{ij}}{\lambda_j})^2. \quad (13)$$

由非中心卡方分布的特征函数,式(12)可进一步整理,

$$\begin{aligned}
E e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q (\lambda_j \tilde{z}_{ij}^2 + 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij})} &= e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} \prod_{j=1}^q (1 - i \lambda_j)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\
&e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} \left(\det(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\
&e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} (\det(I - i \tilde{T}))^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\
&e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} (\det(I - i D_{\frac{1}{2}} Q' T Q D_{\frac{1}{2}}))^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\
&e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} (\det(I - i \Gamma \Sigma))^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

计算式(11)中的第二个期望,

$$\begin{aligned}
E e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=q+1}^s 2 \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij}} &= \prod_{j=q+1}^s E e^{i \phi_{ij} \tilde{z}_{ij}} = \prod_{j=q+1}^s e^{i \phi_{ij} \tilde{m}_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{ij}^2} = \\
&e^{\sum_{j=q+1}^s i \phi_{ij} \tilde{m}_{ij}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=q+1}^s \phi_{ij}^2}. \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\lambda_{q+1} = \lambda_{q+2} = \dots = \lambda_s = 0$, 则 $\tilde{T} = H \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q, \lambda_{q+1}, \dots, \lambda_s) H'$. 再结合式(13), (14), (15), (11)可整理化简得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_s(\Gamma) &= \prod_{i=1}^r E e^{\frac{i}{2} z_i' \Gamma z_i} = \\
&\prod_{i=1}^r \left(e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} (\det(I - i \Gamma \Sigma))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \phi_{ij}^2}{2 \lambda_j}} e^{\sum_{j=q+1}^s i \phi_{ij} \tilde{m}_{ij}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=q+1}^s \phi_{ij}^2} e^{\frac{i}{2} \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i} \right) = \\
&\prod_{i=1}^r \left((\det(I - i \Gamma \Sigma))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \tilde{m}_{ij} \phi_{ij}}{2(1-i \lambda_j)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{\phi_{ij}^2}{1-i \lambda_j}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i} \right) = \\
&(\det(I - i \Gamma \Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \lambda_j}{2(1-i \lambda_j)} \delta_{ij}} e^{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{i \tilde{m}_{ij} \phi_{ij}}{2(1-i \lambda_j)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{\phi_{ij}^2}{1-i \lambda_j}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \tilde{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{m}_i}. \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

由式(9)得

$$\hat{M} = (\hat{m}_1, \dots, \hat{m}_r)' = \tilde{M} Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m}_{11} & \cdots & \hat{m}_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{m}_{r1} & \cdots & \hat{m}_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$$

以及式(3),将式(16)的第一个指数函数的指数部分化简如下,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{i\lambda_j}{2(1-i\lambda_j)} \hat{m}_{ij}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{1}{(1-i\lambda_j)} \hat{m}_{ij}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \hat{m}_{ij}^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{m}_i' \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \hat{m}_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{m}_i' \hat{m}_i = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left(\hat{M} \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \hat{M}' \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{m}_i' \hat{m}_i = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left(\tilde{M} Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (I - i\tilde{I})^{-1} D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' \tilde{M}' \right) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} (\Sigma' \tilde{M} \tilde{M}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} ((\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' - \tilde{M} \tilde{M}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} (\Sigma' M' \Theta' M) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} (\Sigma' (I - i\Sigma\Gamma)^{-1} M' \Theta' M) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} (\Sigma' M' \Theta' M). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

式(16)的第二个指数函数的指数部分化简如下,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{i\hat{m}_{ij} \phi_{ij}}{(1-i\lambda_j)} &= i \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{m}_i' \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} f_i = \\ &= i \text{tr} \left(\tilde{M} Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} H D_{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}' \right) = \\ &= i \text{tr} \left(\tilde{M} Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} H D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' Q_1 D_{\Sigma} Q_1' \Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}' \right) = \\ &= i \text{tr} (\tilde{M} (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' - \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= -\text{tr} (\tilde{M} (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' (I - i\Sigma\Gamma) Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) + \text{tr} (\tilde{M} (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= -\text{tr} (\tilde{M} (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' (I - i\Sigma\Gamma) Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) + \text{tr} (\tilde{M} (I - i\Sigma\Gamma)^{-1} \Sigma' Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= -\text{tr} (\tilde{M} \Sigma' Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) + \text{tr} (\tilde{M} (I - i\Sigma\Gamma)^{-1} \Sigma' Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

式(16)的第三个指数函数的指数部分化简如下,

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\phi_{ij}^2}{1-i\lambda_j} &= \\ &= i \text{tr} \left(\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} H \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} H D_{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}' \right) = \\ &= i \text{tr} \left(\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' T Q_1 D_{\Sigma} Q_1' Q_1 D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} H D_{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q_1' Q_1 D_{\Sigma} Q_1' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}' \right) = \\ &= \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' \Gamma \Sigma (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' - \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' - \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) - \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' (I - i\Gamma\Sigma) (\Sigma - i\Sigma\Gamma\Sigma)' - \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' \Sigma' (I - i\Gamma\Sigma)' - \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) - \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' \Sigma\Gamma Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

式(16)的第四个指数函数的指数部分化简如下,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{m}_i' Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \hat{m}_i &= \frac{i}{2} \text{tr} (\tilde{M} Q_2 Q_2' T Q_2 Q_2' \tilde{M}) = \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \text{tr} ((I - \Sigma' \Sigma) \Gamma (I - \Sigma \Sigma') M' \Theta' M). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将式(17)——(20)代入式(16)可得式(1),进一步化简为式(2),故定理得证.

当 $M=0$ 时, S 即为中心的奇异 Wishart 分布,由定理2可得其特征函数.

推论 1 若 $X \sim N_{n \times m}(0, \Sigma, \Theta)$, $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = s$, $\text{rank}(\Theta) = r$, $S = X' \Theta^{-1} X \sim W_m^l(r, \Sigma, 0)$. 则 S 的特征函数为

$$\Phi_S(\Gamma) = (\det(I - i\Gamma\Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}}.$$

当 $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = m$ 时, 即 Σ 为非奇异矩阵, 由定理 2 可得其特征函数.

推论 2 若 $X \sim N_{n \times m}(M, \Sigma, \Theta)$, $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = m$, $\text{rank}(\Theta) = r$, $S = X' \Theta^{-1} X \sim W_m^l(r, \Sigma, \Omega)$, $l = \min(r, m)$. 则 S 的特征函数为

$$\Phi_S(\Gamma) = (\det(I - i\Gamma\Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(I - i\Gamma\Sigma)^{-1}M'\Theta^{-1}M)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}M'\Theta^{-1}M)}.$$

推论 4 的结论与文献 [1] 中的相关结果是一致的.

2 应用

我们将文献 [1] 的定理 3.2.5 推广到奇异非中心的情况下, 并利用定理 2 进行证明.

定理 2 若 $S \sim W_m^l(r, \Sigma, \Omega)$, 其中 $\Omega = \Sigma^{-1}M'\Theta^{-1}M$, $\text{rank}(\Sigma) = s$, $\text{rank}(\Theta) = r$, $l = \min(r, s)$, 则

$$ASA' \sim W_p^l(r, \tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\Omega}), \quad (21)$$

其中 A 为 $p \times m$ 阶的矩阵, $\tilde{\Sigma} = A\Sigma A'$, $\tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}AM'\Theta^{-1}MA'$, $\tilde{l} = \min(r, \text{rank}(\tilde{\Sigma}))$.

证明 分以下 3 种情况讨论:

(1) 当 A 为 $p \times p$ 阶正交矩阵时, 由定理 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{ASA'}(\Gamma) &= E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(ASA'\Gamma)} = E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(SA\Gamma A)} = \\ &= (\det(I - iA'\Gamma A\Sigma))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(I - iA'\Gamma A)^{-1}SA\Gamma A M'\Theta^{-1}M)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - \Sigma\Sigma^{-1})A\Gamma A(I - \Sigma\Sigma^{-1})M'\Theta^{-1}M)} = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Gamma A\Sigma A'))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((A\Sigma A')^{-1}(I - iA\Sigma A')^{-1}A\Sigma A\Gamma A M'\Theta^{-1}M)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - (A\Sigma A')(A\Sigma A')^{-1})\Gamma(I - (A\Sigma A')(A\Sigma A')^{-1})AM'\Theta^{-1}MA')}, \end{aligned}$$

故式(21)成立.

(2) 当 A 为形如 $\begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_{c \times c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 $n \times m$ 阶的对角矩阵时, 其中 $\Lambda_{c \times c}$ 为对角线元素非零的对角矩阵, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{ASA'}(\Gamma) &= E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(ASA'\Gamma)} = E e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(SA\Gamma A)} = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \left(I - i \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} M'\Theta^{-1}M \right)} \times \\ &= e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}\left(I - \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)} I - \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} M'\Theta^{-1}M = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Gamma_{11}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} (I - i\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1}\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}(I - i\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1}\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1' \\ M_2' \end{pmatrix} \Theta^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)} \times \\ &= e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}\left(I - \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11}\Sigma_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} + \Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)} I - \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11}\Sigma_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} + \Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} M'\Theta^{-1}M = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Gamma_{11}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}(\Sigma_{11}^{-1}(I - i\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1}\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda M_1'\Theta^{-1}M_1)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - \Sigma_{11}\Sigma_{11}^{-1})\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda(I - \Sigma_{11}\Sigma_{11}^{-1})M_2'\Theta^{-1}M_2)} = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Gamma_{11}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1}(I - i\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11})^{-1}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda\Gamma_{11}\Lambda M_1'\Theta^{-1}M_1)} \times \\ &= e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - (\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1}\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda)\Gamma_{11}(I - \Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda(\Lambda\Sigma_{11}\Lambda)^{-1})AM_1'\Theta^{-1}M_1)} = \\ &= (\det(I - i\Gamma A\Sigma A'))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((A\Sigma A')^{-1}(I - iA\Sigma A\Gamma)A\Sigma A\Gamma A M'\Theta^{-1}M)} e^{\frac{i}{2}\text{tr}((I - (A\Sigma A)^{-1}A\Sigma A)\Gamma(I - A\Sigma A(A\Sigma A)^{-1})AM'\Theta^{-1}MA')}, \end{aligned}$$

故式(21)成立.

(3) 因为 $p \times m$ 阶的矩阵 A 可进行奇异值分解,

$$A = U_{p \times p} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_{c \times c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V_{m \times m},$$

其中 U, V 均为正交矩阵, 则利用(1), (2)的结论, 定理可证.

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Characteristic Function of Non-Central Singular Wishart Distribution

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Abstract: With the SVD's decomposition and the characteristic function of non-central Chi-square distribution, the characteristic function of non-central singular Wishart distribution is deduced. An important property of Wishart distribution is extended to the case of singular and non-central. And we proved the non-central singular Wishart distribution by the characteristic function.

Key words: non-central singular Wishart distribution; singular normal distribution; characteristic function

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