

# 椭球等高分布族下随机矩阵商的特征根分布

杨 健 陈图豪 方宏彬  
(计算机科学系)

## 摘 要

在椭球等高分布族情形下,讨论广义非中心 Wishart 矩阵商的特征根精确分布问题,并给出了一般情形下广义非中心  $F$  统计量的特征根精确分布。

**关键词** 带状多项式, 矩阵商分布,  $F$ -分布, 椭球等高分布

近 10 多年来,多元统计分析已逐渐由讨论正态样本推广到讨论椭球等高分布的样本,从而拓展了多元统计分析理论<sup>[1]</sup>,例如滕成业等(1987)在‘广义中心 Wishart’<sup>[1]</sup>中给出了椭球等高分布族中非中心 Wishart 分布。〔2〕中讨论了椭球等高分布族中,非中心矩阵变元的  $F$  分布和 Beta 分布,并给出了它们的分布密度和特征根分布的级数表达式。本文在上述结果的基础上,讨论椭球等高分布族中广义非中心 Wishart 矩阵的商的特征根精确分布问题,并给出一般情形下广义非中心  $F$  统计量的特征根精确分布。

为方便起见,本文将援用 Chikuse<sup>[3]</sup>的符号。

## 1 两个广义非中心 Wishart 矩阵商的特征根分布

**引理 1** 设  $A$  和  $B$  是两个正定矩阵,  $\Sigma$  是任一正定矩阵,则  $A^{\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  的特征根与  $(\Sigma^{-1} A \Sigma^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\Sigma^{-1} B \Sigma^{-1})^{-1} (\Sigma^{-1} A \Sigma^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$  的特征根相同。

**证明**  $|\lambda I - A^{\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}| = |B^{-1}| |\lambda B - A|$   
 $= |B^{-1}| |\lambda \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} B \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}| |\Sigma|$   
 $= |B^{-1}| |\Sigma^2| |\lambda I - \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma B^{-1} \Sigma \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}|$   
 $\cdot |\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}|$   
 $= |B^{-1}| |\Sigma^2| |\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}|$   
 $\cdot |\lambda I - \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma B^{-1} \Sigma \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}|。$

引理得证。

运用引理 1,可导出一般情形下广义双非中心  $F$  统计量的特征根分布。定理 1 加强

本文1988年3月21日收到

1) 中山大学高等学术研究中心论文报告ZARC87-72(M),《数学研究与评论》,待发

了文献[2]的结果。

**定理 1** 设  $g$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上可 Taylor 展开, 且对任意  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}m(n_1 + n_2)$ , 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} g(y)y^\alpha dy < +\infty.$$

又设广义双非中心  $F$  分布  $GF_{n_1, n_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Sigma, g)$  的特征根矩阵为  $\lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ ,  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_m > 0$ , 于是  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi^{-\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2+m)} \Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} \binom{n_2}{n_1}^{m(n_2-m-1)} \prod_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_2+m+1)} \\ & \cdot \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_i}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_1-n_2)} \\ & \prod_{i < j}^m (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!s!} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2) + k + s\right)} \int_0^{\infty} g^{(2k+2s)}(z + \text{tr}\Omega_1 + \text{tr}\Omega_2) \\ & \cdot z^{-\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2)+k+s-1} dz \cdot \Sigma_{\kappa_1} \Sigma_{\kappa_2} \Sigma_{\phi} \frac{\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)_{\phi} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2)}{\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)_{\kappa_1} \left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)_{\kappa_2} C_{\phi}(I)} \\ & \cdot C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2} \left( \left( \frac{n_2}{n_1} I + A \right)^{-1} A, \left( I + \frac{n_1}{n_2} A \right)^{-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

证明由引理 1 及[2]中定理 2 即得。

下面给出两个相互独立的广义非中心 Wishart 矩阵商的特征根分布。

**定理 2** 设  $f, g$  可在  $(0, +\infty)$  上 Taylor 展开, 且对  $\forall \alpha > 0$ ,  $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x)x^\alpha dx < +\infty$ . 又设  $A \sim GW_m(n_1, \Sigma_1, \Omega_1; g)$ ,  $B \sim GW_m(n_2, \Sigma_2, \Omega_2; f)$ ,  $A, B$  独立,  $A = \text{diag}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m)$  是  $AB^{-1}$  的特征根矩阵,  $l_1 > l_2 > \dots > l_m > 0$ , 则  $AB^{-1}$  的特征根分布为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi^{-\frac{1}{2}m(m+n_1+n_2)} \Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} (\det \Sigma_1)^{-\frac{n_1}{2}} (\det \Sigma_2)^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} \prod_{i=1}^m l_i^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} \prod_{i < j} (l_i - l_j) \\ & \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!s!} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2) + k + s\right)} \int_0^{+\infty} g^{(2k)}(z + \text{tr} \Sigma_1^{-1} \Omega_1) z^{\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2)+k+s-1} dz \\ & \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} f^{(2s+l)}(\text{tr} \Omega_2 \Sigma_2^{-1}) \Sigma_{\kappa_1} \Sigma_{\kappa_2} \Sigma_{\kappa_3} \Sigma_{\phi} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3}(\Sigma^{-1}, \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ & \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ & \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)_{\phi}}{\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)_{\kappa_1} \left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)_{\kappa_2}} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3}(A^{-1}, I, A^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Sigma = \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

**证明** 因为  $AB^{-1}$  的特征根与  $\Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} A \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_1^{\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  的特征根相同, 不妨假设

$$A \sim GW_m(n_1, I, \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, g)$$

$$B \sim GW_m(n_2, \Sigma, \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f)$$

记  $\Sigma = \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $\Omega'_1 = \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $\Omega'_2 = \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ . 因  $A, B$  独立, 考虑到  $f^{(2s)}(\cdot)$  可 Taylor 展开及  $(\text{tr} \Sigma^{-1} B)^l = \sum_{\kappa_3 \in l} C_{\kappa_3}(\Sigma^{-1} B)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.d.f}(A, B) &= \frac{\pi^{m(n_1+n_2)/2}}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} (\det \Sigma)^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} (\det A)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_1-m-1)} (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_2-m-1)} \\ &\cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!s!} g^{(2k)}(\text{tr} A + \text{tr} \Omega'_1) \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} f^{(2s+l)}(\text{tr} \Omega'_2) \\ &\cdot \Sigma_{\kappa_1} \Sigma_{\kappa_2} \Sigma_{\kappa_3} C_{\kappa_3}(\Sigma^{-1} B) \cdot C_{\kappa_1}(\Omega'_1 A) C_{\kappa_2}(\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega'_2 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} B) / \left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)_{\kappa_1} \left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)_{\kappa_2}. \end{aligned}$$

又设随机变量矩阵  $H$  服从  $O(m)$  上的均匀分布,  $H$  与  $A, B$  独立. 令  $\hat{A} = H'AH$ ,  $\hat{B} = H'BH$ , 易见  $\hat{F} = A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  与  $\hat{F} = \hat{A}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{B}^{-1} \hat{A}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = H' \hat{F} H$  具有相同的特征根矩阵. 作变换

$$\hat{F} = \hat{A}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{B}^{-1} \hat{A}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, U = \hat{A}, H = H$$

由于  $(d\hat{A})(d\hat{B})(dH) = (\det U)^{(m+1)/2} (\det \hat{F})^{-(m+1)} (dU)(d\hat{F})(dH)$ , 由[3]中(2.2)得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.d.f}(\hat{F}) &= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2)}}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} (\det \hat{F})^{(n_2-m-1)/2} \int_{U>0} (\det U)^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_1+n_2-m-1)} \\ &\cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!s!} g^{(2k)}(\text{tr} U + \text{tr} \Omega'_1) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} f^{(2s+l)}(\text{tr} \Omega'_2) \cdot \Sigma_{\kappa_1} \Sigma_{\kappa_2} \Sigma_{\kappa_3} \Sigma_{\phi} \\ &\cdot \frac{C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3}(\Sigma^{-1}, \Omega'_1, \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega'_2 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}) C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3}(U^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{F}^{-1} U^{-\frac{1}{2}}, U, U^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{F}^{-1} U^{\frac{1}{2}})}{C_{\phi}(I) \cdot \left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)_{\kappa_1} \left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)_{\kappa_2}} (dU) \end{aligned}$$

由[3]中(3.14)和1)中引理6及[4]中定理3.2.17可得定理2的结果.

特别当  $g(x) = e^{-x/2}$  时, 定理2的结果有如下形式

$$\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}m(n_1+n_2)} \Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right)\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} (\det \Sigma_1)^{-\frac{n_1}{2}} (\det \Sigma_2)^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} \prod_{i=1}^m l_i^{-2} \prod_{i>j} (l_i - l_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!s!} 2^{(m(n_1+n_2)/2)+k+s} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \Sigma_1^{-1} \Omega_1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} f^{(2s+l)} (\text{tr} \Omega_2 \Sigma_1^{-1}) \\
& \cdot \Sigma_{\kappa_1} \Sigma_{\kappa_2} \Sigma_{\kappa_3} \Sigma_{\phi} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3} (\Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_2^{-1} \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\
& \cdot \frac{\binom{n_1+n_2}{2} \phi}{\binom{n_1}{2}_{\kappa_1} \binom{n_2}{2}_{\kappa_2}} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3} (A^{-1}, I, A^{-1}).
\end{aligned}$$

### 2 另一类广义非中心Wishart矩阵商的特征根分布

在正态情形下, [5]中讨论了Behrens-Fisher问题. 令 $S_i = (s_i)_{m \times m}$ 是独立非中心Wishart分布矩阵, 即 $S_i \sim W_m(n_i, \Sigma_i, \Omega_i), (i = 0, 1, 2)$ , 则Behrens-Fisher问题的判别矩阵为 $D = (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_0 (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , 零假设 $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$ 条件下的先验矩阵为 $A = (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_1 (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ . Chikuse给出了 $S_0$ 为中心Wishart分布情形,  $D$ 与 $A$ 的联合特征根分布. 在此, 我们给出椭圆等高分布族下 $D$ 与 $A$ 的联合特征根精确分布.

设  $S_0 \sim GW_m(n_0, \Sigma_0; g_0)$   
 $S_i \sim GW_m(n_i, \Sigma, \Omega_i; g_i) \quad (i = 1, 2)$

$S_0, S_1, S_2$ 相互独立.

令  $D = S_0(S_1 + S_2)^{-1}, A = S_1(S_1 + S_2)^{-1}, S = S_1 + S_2$

易见  $S_0(S_1 + S_2)^{-1}, S_1(S_1 + S_2)^{-1}$  分别与  $(S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_0 (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  和  $(S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_1 (S_1 + S_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  具有相同的特征根, 于是令 $D$ 的特征根矩阵为

$\text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_m), d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_m > 0,$

$A$ 的特征根矩阵为  $\text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m), a_1 > a_2 > \dots > a_m > 0.$

**定理3**  $S_0, S_1, S_2$ 定义如上, 且满足 $g_1, g_2$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可Taylor展开,

$\int_0^{+\infty} g_0(x) x^\alpha dx < +\infty, \forall \alpha > 0,$  则 $D, A$ 的联合特征根分布密度为

$$\begin{aligned}
& p.d.f(d_1, \dots, d_m; a_1, \dots, a_m) \\
& = \frac{\pi^{n_0 m/2 - \frac{1}{4} m(m-1) + \frac{1}{2} m(n_1+n_2)}}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right) \Gamma_m\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} (\det \Sigma_0)^{(n_1+n_2-6)/2} (\det \Sigma_1)^{-n_1/2} (\det \Sigma_2)^{-n_2/2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \left[ \frac{\pi^{-\frac{1}{2} m^2}}{\Gamma_m\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \right]^2 (\det D)^{-\frac{1}{2} (n_1+n_2+m-1)} (\det A)^{(n_1-m-1)/2} (\det (I-A))^{(n_0-n_2-1)/2}$$

$$\cdot \prod_{i < j}^m (d_i - d_j) \prod_{i < j}^m (a_i - a_j) \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_1! k_2! k_3! k_4!} g_1^{(2k_1+k_3)} (\text{tr} \Omega_1) g_2^{(2k_2+k_4)} (\text{tr} \Omega_2)$$

$$\cdot \sum_{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4} \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, \mathcal{K}_3, \mathcal{K}_4} \sigma(\phi) C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4} (\Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}, \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \cdot \sum_{\lambda \in \kappa_1, \kappa_3} \sum_{\sigma \in \kappa_2, \kappa_4} \beta_{\lambda}^{\kappa_3, \kappa_2, \kappa_4; \phi} \beta_{\sigma}^{\lambda, \kappa_4; \phi} \frac{(a)\phi \Gamma_m(a)}{\Gamma(ma + \phi)} \cdot C_{\phi}^{\lambda, \sigma} (A, I-A) C_{\phi}(D^{-1}) / C_{\phi}(I)$$

式中

$$\alpha = ma + \phi - 1, a = \frac{1}{2}(n_0 + n_1 + n_2), \phi = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\sigma(\phi) = \int_0^{\infty} g_0(x) x^{\phi} dx .$$

$\beta$  定义见[3]中(3.7).

**证明** 作变换

$$\hat{S}_0 = H' \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_0 \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} H, \hat{S}_1 = H' \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_1 \Sigma_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} H, \hat{S}_2 = H' \Sigma_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_2 \Sigma_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} H$$

$$\hat{D} = \hat{S}_0 \hat{S}^{-1}, \hat{A} = \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}^{-1}, \hat{S} = \hat{S}_1 + \hat{S}_2, \hat{V} = \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{S} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, H \in O(m)$$

则  $\hat{D}, \hat{A}$  与  $D, A$  分别具有相同的特征根. 因  $S_0, S_1, S_2$  独立, 从 p.d.f( $\hat{S}_0, \hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2$ ) 可导出 p.d.f( $\hat{D}, \hat{A}, \hat{S}$ ), 于是我们可得到

$$p.d.f(\hat{D}, \hat{A}, \hat{V}) =$$

$$\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}n_0 m - \frac{1}{4}m(m-1) + \frac{1}{2}m(n_1 + n_2)}}{\Gamma_m(\frac{1}{2}n_1) \Gamma_m(\frac{1}{2}n_2)} (\det \Sigma_0)^{\frac{1}{2}(n_1 + n_2 - m)} (\det \Sigma_1)^{-\frac{n_1}{2}} (\det \Sigma_2)^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} \\ \cdot (\det \hat{D})^{(n_1 + n_2 + m - 1)/2} (\det \hat{A})^{(n_1 - m - 1)/2} (\det (I - \hat{A}))^{(n_0 - m - 1)/2} \\ \cdot (\det \hat{V})^{(n_0 + n_1 + n_2 - m - 1)/2} g_0(\text{tr} \hat{V}) \\ \cdot \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4} \frac{1}{k_1! k_2! k_3! k_4!} g_1^{(2k_1 + k_3)}(\text{tr} \Omega_1) g_2^{(2k_2 + k_4)}(\text{tr} \Omega_2) \\ \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4} C_{\phi}^{\kappa_1, \kappa_3, \kappa_2, \kappa_4} (\Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}, \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}, \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma_0^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \cdot \sum_{\lambda \in \kappa_1, \kappa_3} \sum_{\sigma \in \kappa_2, \kappa_4} \beta_{\lambda}^{\kappa_3, \kappa_2, \kappa_4; \phi} \beta_{\sigma}^{\lambda, \kappa_4; \phi} C_{\phi}^{\lambda, \sigma} (\hat{A} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{V} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ (I - \hat{A}) \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{V} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) (d\hat{D})(d\hat{A})(d\hat{V}).$$

令  $V^* = K' \hat{V} K, K \in O(m)$ , 在  $O(m)$  上作积分, 并利用 1) 中引理 6, 积去  $V^*$ , 再由[4]中定理 3.2.17 即得定理 3.

特别地, 当  $g_0(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, x \geq 0$  时

$$p.d.f(d_1, \dots, d_m; a_1, \dots, a_m) =$$

$$\frac{\pi^{\frac{n_0 m}{2} - \frac{1}{4}m(m-1) + \frac{1}{2}m(n_1 + n_2)}}{\Gamma_m(\frac{n_1}{2}) \Gamma_m(\frac{n_2}{2})} (\det \Sigma_1)^{-\frac{n_1}{2}} (\det \Sigma_2)^{-\frac{n_2}{2}} \left( \pi^{\frac{m_2}{2}} / \Gamma_m(\frac{1}{2}m) \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot (\det D)^{\frac{1}{2}(n_1+n_2+m-1)} (\det A)^{\frac{1}{2}(n_1-m-1)} (\det(I-A))^{\frac{1}{2}(n_0-m-1)} \\
& \cdot \prod_{i < j}^m (d_i - d_j) \prod_{i < j}^m (a_i - a_j) \\
& \cdot \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k_1! k_2! k_3! k_4!} g_1^{(2k_1+k_3)} (\text{tr} \Omega_1) g_2^{(2k_2+k_4)} (\text{tr} \Omega_2) \\
& \cdot \sum_{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4} z^{ma+\phi(a)} \phi \Gamma_m(a) C_\phi^{\kappa_1, \kappa_3, \kappa_2, \kappa_4} (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_1 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\
& \quad \Sigma^{-1}, \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Omega_2 \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Sigma^{-1}) \\
& \cdot \sum_{\lambda \in \kappa_1 \cdot \kappa_3} \sum_{\sigma \in \kappa_2 \cdot \kappa_4} \beta_\lambda^{\kappa_3, \kappa_2, \kappa_4; \phi} \beta_\sigma^{\lambda, \kappa_4; \phi} C_\phi^{\lambda, \sigma} (A, I-A) C_\phi(D^{-1}) / C_\phi(I)
\end{aligned}$$

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] 方开泰, 数学进展, 16(1987), 1, 1~16  
 [2] 方宏彬等, 数理统计与应用概率, 4 (1989), 1, 70~79  
 [3] Chikuse Y, *Invariant Polynomials with Matrix Arguments and Their Applications*, Multivariate Statistical Analysis (R. P. Gupta ed.), 1980, 53~68  
 [4] Muirhead R J, *Aspect of Multivariate Statistical Theory*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1982  
 [5] Chikuse Y, *Ann. Statist.*, 9(1981), 2, 401~407

## Distributions of Latent Roots of Matrix-ratio for Elliptically Contoured Distributions

Yang Jian\* Cheng Tuhao Fang Hongbin

## Abstract

We discuss the distributions latent roots of matrix-ratio under the generalized noncentral Wishart distribution for elliptically contoured distributions. Also, we have obtained the probability density function of the latent roots of generalized noncentral F estimate in general cases.

**Keywords** zonal polynomials, matrix-ratio distribution F-distribution, elliptically contoured distributions

\*Department of Computer Science