

单向随机模型误差方差带约束的一种齐性检测

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摘要: 利用多元正态总体的复相关系数检验, 给出了单向分类随机效应模型 $y_{ij} = \mu_j + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}$ 具有线性约束 $I'AH = 0$ 的误差方差的一种齐性检测方法. 即检验 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$, 其中 $A = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2)$, $R(H_{m \times t}) = t$, μ 为常量, $\alpha_i \sim N(0, \sigma_0^2)$, $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_j^2)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 为随机效应. 各 α_i, ϵ_{ij} 独立, $I' = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$. 检验统计量为 $F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} \cdot \frac{n - m + t}{m - t - 1} \sim F(m - t - 1, n - m + t)$, 拒绝域为 $W\{F > F_\alpha(m - t - 1, n - m + t)\}$.

关键词: 复相关系数; 随机效应; 方差齐性检测; 线性约束

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1 问题描述与引理证明

单向分类随机效应方差分析模型是指 $y_{ij} = \mu_j + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}$ 或 $y_{ij} = \overset{\rightarrow}{\chi}_{ji}\overset{\rightarrow}{\beta} + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}$ ^[1], 其中 μ_j 或 $\overset{\rightarrow}{\chi}_{ji}\overset{\rightarrow}{\beta}$ 为固定效应, $\alpha_i \sim N(0, \sigma_0^2)$ 为随机效应, $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_j^2)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 为随机误差, 各 α_i, ϵ_{ij} 独立. 随机向量为

$$\vec{Y}_i = \begin{bmatrix} y_{i1} \\ y_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ y_{im} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{i1} \\ \mu_2 + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{im} \end{bmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \text{i.i.d.} \sim N(U, \sum_0),$$

其中 $U = [\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m]$, $\sum_0 = \sigma_0^2 I' + A$, $A = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2)$. 本文将要解决的问题是在线性约束 $I'AH = 0$ 之下, 检验误差方差的齐性, 即 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$, 其中 $R(H) = t$, H 列满秩.

引理 1 对 H 的列向量组正交标准化得矩阵 $Q_{m \times t}$, 则 $I'AH = 0 \Leftrightarrow I'AQ = 0$.

证明: 因为 $Q = HC$, C 可逆, 故 $I'AH = 0 \Leftrightarrow I'AQC^{-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow I'AQ = 0$.

引理 2 在约束 $I'AQ = 0$ 之下, 若 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$ 成立, 则 $I'Q = 0$ 成立. 即 $I'Q = 0$ 是 H_0

成立的必要条件.

证明: $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2 > 0$ 成立, 即 $A = \sigma_1^2 E$, 代入 $I'AQ = 0$, 得 $I'Q = 0$.

2 主要定理及证明

H_0 检验统计量的推导是基于如下结论.

定理 1: 设 $\vec{P}_1 = I_m(1/\sqrt{m})$, $Q = [\vec{P}_2, \vec{P}_3, \dots, \vec{P}_{t+1}]$, $I'Q = 0$, $P_* = [\vec{P}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{P}_m]$, $P = [\vec{P}_1, Q, P_*]_{m \times m}$. 其中 $\vec{P}_2, \vec{P}_3, \dots, \vec{P}_{t+1}$ 为一标准正交组, $\vec{P}_{t+2}, \dots, \vec{P}_m$ 是 $(\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2, \dots, \vec{P}_{t+1})$ 的标准正交补.

(1) P 是正交阵;

(2) 分割 $\Sigma = P' \sum_0 P =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{11} & \sum_{12} & \sum_{13} \\ \sum_{21} & \sum_{22} & \sum_{23} \\ \sum_{31} & \sum_{32} & \sum_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ t \\ m - t - 1 \end{matrix},$$

则在已知 $I'AQ = 0$ 时, H_0 成立 $\Leftrightarrow R^2 = \sum_{13} \sum_{33}^{-1} \sum_{31} / \sum_{11} = 0$.

证明: (1) $\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2, \dots, \vec{P}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{P}_m$ 为 P_m 的一个标准正交基, 故 P 为一正交矩阵.

(2) $\Sigma = P' \sum_0 P = P'(\sigma_0^2 I' + A)P = \sigma_0^2 P' I' P + P' A P =$

$$\sigma_0^2 \begin{bmatrix} m & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P'_1 \\ \vdots \\ Q' \\ \vdots \\ P'_* \end{bmatrix} \Lambda [\vec{P}_1 \quad QP_*] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda \vec{P}'_1 + m\sigma_0^2 & \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda Q & \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda P_* \\ Q' \Lambda \vec{P}_1 & Q' \Lambda Q & Q' \Lambda P_* \\ P_*' \Lambda \vec{P}_1 & P_*' \Lambda Q & P_*' \Lambda P_* \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{11} & \sum_{12} & \sum_{13} \\ \sum_{21} & \sum_{22} & \sum_{23} \\ \sum_{31} & \sum_{32} & \sum_{33} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$ 成立 $\Leftrightarrow [\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2] =$

$$R \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} Q' \\ \vdots \\ P_*' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 \\ \sigma_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_m^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{因 } L(\vec{P}_1) =$$

$(Q \quad P_*) \Leftrightarrow [\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2] \mathbb{I} (Q \quad P_*) =$

$0_{1 \times (m-1)} \Leftrightarrow \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda (Q \quad P_*) = 0_{1 \times (m-1)} \Leftrightarrow \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda Q =$

$1 \times t, \vec{P}'_1 \Lambda P_* = 0_{1 \times (m-t-1)}.$

所以,在 $I' \Lambda Q = 0$ 即 $\vec{P}'_1 \Lambda Q = 0$ 之下, $H_0: \sigma_1^2$

$= \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{P}' \Lambda P_* = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{13} = 0$, 又 $\sum_{11} =$

$\vec{P}'_1 \Lambda \vec{P}_1 + m\sigma_+^2 > 0, \sum_{33} = P_*' \Lambda P_*$ 正定, 故 $\sum_{13} = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow R^2 = \sum_{13} \sum_{33}^{-1} \sum_{31} / \sum_{11} = 0$, 定理得证.

3 检测统计量的推导与 H_0 拒绝域的导出

由定理知 取 $\vec{Z}_i = G\vec{Y}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, i.i.d. \sim

$N(GU, G' \sum_0 G), G = [\vec{P}_1, P_*], G' \sum_0 G =$

$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{11} & \sum_{13} \\ \sum_{31} & \sum_{33} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}, S_y = \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{y}_i - \bar{y})(\vec{y}_i - \bar{y})',$

$S_Z = G' S_y G = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{13} \\ S_{31} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}_{m-t-1}, \hat{R}^2 = S_{13} S_{33}^{-1}$

S_{31} / S_{11} 在 $I' \Lambda H = 0_{1 \times t}$ 即 $I' \Lambda Q = 0_{1 \times t}$ 的约束下,

$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$ 成立时, 有 $F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} \cdot \frac{n - m + t}{m - t - 1} \sim$

$F(m - t - 1, n - m + t)^{[2]}$, 由此得到 H_0 的 $1 - \alpha$

拒绝式为:

$F > F_\alpha(m - t - 1, n - m + t)$ (上侧分位数).

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A Method for Uniformity Test of Error Variance in Variance Analysis Model of Random Effect

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Abstract: Using the multiple correlation coefficient of multivariable normal sample, this paper gives a test method $y_{ij} = \mu_j + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$ for error variance uniformity among repeated tests in variance analysis model of random effect $I' \Lambda H = 0$. in this paper $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2), R(H_{m \times t}) = t, \alpha_i \sim N(0, \sigma_0^2), \varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_j^2), \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. is random effect. At this, $I' = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$. Region of rejection of $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \dots = \sigma_n^2$ is $W = \{F > F_\alpha(m - t - 1, n - m + t)\}, F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} \cdot \frac{n - m + t}{m - t - 1} \sim F(m - t - 1, n - m + t)$.

Key words: multiple correlation coefficient; model of random effect; uniformity test of error variance; binding linear