

另一形式的多元 Γ 分布及其性质

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摘要 本文基于形状参数可变, 尺度参数不变思路, 提出了一种新形式的多元 Γ 分布, 并研究了它的性质以及它与多元正态分布的关系.

关键词 密度函数, 多元 Γ 分布, 特征函数.

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§ 1 引言

在通常的多元 Γ 分布 $\Gamma_m(\alpha, \Sigma)$ 中, α 是正常数, $\Sigma > 0$ 是正定阵. 特别, 当 $\alpha = \frac{n}{2}$, $\Sigma > 0$ 且 $n \geq m$ 时, $\Gamma_m(\alpha, \Sigma)$ 即 Wishart 分布 $W_m(n, \Sigma)$. 文 [1] 将 $\Sigma > 0$ 减弱为 $\Sigma \geq 0$, 在 $n \geq \text{rank}(\Sigma)$ 的条件下, 推广了这一分布. 文献 [2] 在保持 $\Sigma \geq 0$, 但进一步削弱自由度限制的条件下, 以特征函数为工具, 定义了广义多元 Γ 分布并研究了它的性质. [1] 和 [2] 都是在保持形状参数不变, 而尺度参数变得相当复杂的条件下进行的. 本文基于形状参数可变, 而尺度参数不变思路, 用密度函数定义了另一形式的多元 Γ 分布, 它具有结构简单, 便于分析、研究之特点.

为了引入不同于 $\Gamma_m(\alpha, \Sigma)$ 的多元 Γ 分布, 先考察如下函数:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta x_2} / \Gamma(\alpha_1) \Gamma(\alpha_2), \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2 < +\infty,$$

其中 $\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, \beta > 0$. 容易验证: $f(x_1, x_2)$ 是一个二元概率密度函数, 并且若 $X = (X_1, X_2)'$ 以 $f(x_1, x_2)$ 为其密度, 那么有 $X_1 \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1, \beta)$ 和 $X_2 \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta)$. 也就是说 X 的两个边际分布均为一元 Γ 分布. 受此启发, 提出如下

定义 设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)'$ 是 n 维随机变量, 如果 X 的联合密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots (x_n - x_{n-1})^{\alpha_n - 1} e^{-\beta x_n}, \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\alpha_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n, \beta > 0, x \in S_n \triangleq \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : 0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n < +\infty\}$, 则称 X 服从参数为 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 的多元 Γ 分布, 并简记为 $X \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$. 特别, 当 $\beta = 1$ 时, 称 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; 1)$ 为标准多元 Γ 分布. 又当 $n = 1$ 时, 显然 $\Gamma(\alpha_1; \beta)$ 就是常见的一元 Γ 分布.

§ 2 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 的性质

本节研究由 (1.1) 式定义的多元 Γ 分布的性质.

性质 1 如果 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta)$, 则 X 的特征函数为:

$$\Phi_X(t) = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n} [\beta - i(t_1 + \dots + t_n)]^{-\alpha_1} [\beta - i(t_2 + \dots + t_n)]^{-\alpha_2} \dots (\beta - it_n)^{-\alpha_n}, \tag{2.1}$$

其中 $t \in \mathbf{R}^n, i = \sqrt{-1}$ 是虚数单位.

证 用归纳法. 当 $n=1$ 时, $X = X_1 \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1, \beta)$, 结论显然成立. 假定 $n=k$ 时, 结论仍成立, 即对任意 $t \in \mathbf{R}^k$, 有

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^k \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} \int_{S_k} e^{it_1 x_1 + \dots + it_k x_k} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} (x_k - x_{k-1})^{\alpha_k - 1} e^{-\beta x_k} dx_1 \dots dx_k = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k} [\beta - i(t_1 + \dots + t_k)]^{-\alpha_1} [\beta - i(t_2 + \dots + t_k)]^{-\alpha_2} \dots (\beta - it_k)^{-\alpha_k}, \tag{2.2}$$

当 $n=k+1$ 时, $\forall t \in \mathbf{R}^{k+1}$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_X(t) &= E e^{it'X} = \int_{\mathbf{R}^{k+1}} e^{it'x} f_X(x) dx = \\ & \left[\prod_{i=1}^{k+1} \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} \int_{S_{k+1}} e^{it'x} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots (x_{k+1} - x_k)^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} e^{-\beta x_{k+1}} dx_1 \dots dx_{k+1} = \\ & \left[\prod_{i=1}^{k+1} \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} \int_{S_k} e^{it_1 x_1 + \dots + it_k x_k} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots (x_k - x_{k-1})^{\alpha_k - 1} dx_1 \dots dx_k \times \\ & \int_{x_k}^{+\infty} (x_{k+1} - x_k)^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)x_{k+1}} dx_{k+1}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

但

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_k}^{+\infty} (x_{k+1} - x_k)^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)x_{k+1}} dx_{k+1} = \\ & \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)(u+x_k)} du = \\ & e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)x_k} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)u} du = \\ & e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)x_k} \beta^{-\alpha_{k+1}} \Gamma(\alpha_{k+1}) \left(1 - i \frac{t_{k+1}}{\beta} \right)^{-\alpha_{k+1}} = \\ & \Gamma(\alpha_{k+1}) (\beta - it_{k+1})^{-\alpha_{k+1}} e^{(it_{k+1} - \beta)x_k}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

将 (2.4) 代入 (2.3), 整理后得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_X(t) &= \left\{ \left[\prod_{i=1}^k \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} \int_{S_k} e^{it_1 x_1 + \dots + it_{k-1} x_{k-1} + i(t_k + t_{k+1})x_k} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots \times \right. \\ & \left. (x_k - x_{k-1})^{\alpha_k - 1} e^{-\beta x_k} dx_1 \dots dx_k \right\} \beta^{\alpha_{k+1}} (\beta - it_{k+1})^{-\alpha_{k+1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

对 (2.5) 式方括号内的部分运用归纳假设 (2.2), 便得

$$\Phi_X(t) = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k+1}} [\beta - i(t_1 + \dots + t_{k+1})]^{-\alpha_1} [\beta - i(t_2 + \dots + t_{k+1})]^{-\alpha_2} \dots$$

$$(\beta - it_{k+1})^{-a_{k+1}}.$$

由此可知, $n=k+1$ 时结论亦成立. 所以对一切自然数 n , 结论成立.

性质2 设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$, 则

(i) $X_k \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k; \beta)$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

(ii) 若将 X 剖分为: $X = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}_{n-r}$, 则

$$X^{(1)} \sim \Gamma_r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r; \beta), \quad X^{(2)} \sim \Gamma_{n-r}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1}, \alpha_{r+2}, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta).$$

证 (i) 在 (2.1) 式中令 $t_1 = \dots = t_{k-1} = t_{k+1} = \dots = t_n = 0$, 得 X_k 的特征函数为:

$$\Phi_{X_k}(t_k) = \Phi_X(0, \dots, 0, t_k, 0, \dots, 0) = (1 - it_k/\beta)^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k)},$$

这正是一元 Γ 分布 $\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n, \beta)$ 的特征函数, 因此由 (关于分布函数与特征函数的) 唯一性定理知 (i) 成立.

(ii) 在 (2.1) 式中分别令 $t_{r+1} = \dots = t_n = 0$ 和 $t_1 = \dots = t_r = 0$, 就分别得到 $X^{(1)}$ 和 $X^{(2)}$ 的特征函数如下:

$$\Phi_{X^{(1)}}(t^{(1)}) = \Phi_X(t_1, \dots, t_r, 0, \dots, 0) =$$

$$\beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r} [\beta - i(t_1 + \dots + t_r)]^{-\alpha_1} [\beta - i(t_2 + \dots + t_r)]^{-\alpha_2} \dots (\beta - it_r)^{-\alpha_r},$$

$$\Phi_{X^{(2)}}(t^{(2)}) = \Phi_X(0, \dots, 0, t_{r+1}, \dots, t_n) =$$

$$\beta^{(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1}) + \alpha_{r+2} + \dots + \alpha_n} [\beta - i(t_{r+1} + \dots + t_n)]^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1})} \times$$

$$[\beta - i(t_{r+2} + \dots + t_n)]^{-\alpha_{r+2}} \dots (\beta - it_n)^{-\alpha_n}.$$

可见 $\Phi_{X^{(1)}}(t^{(1)})$ 和 $\Phi_{X^{(2)}}(t^{(2)})$ 仍有 (2.1) 式的形状, 所以 (ii) 成立.

更一般地, 对 X 的任一子向量 $X^* = (X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_m})'$, $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_m \leq n$, 从 (2.1) 式可求得它的特征函数为

$$\Phi_{X^*}(t^*) = \beta^{(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{j_1}) + (\alpha_{j_1+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j_2}) + \dots + (\alpha_{j_{m-1}+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j_m})} [\beta - i(t_{j_1} + \dots + t_{j_m})]^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{j_1})} \times$$

$$[\beta - i(t_{j_2} + \dots + t_{j_m})]^{-(\alpha_{j_1+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j_2})} \dots (\beta - it_{j_m})^{-(\alpha_{j_{m-1}+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j_m})}. \quad (2.6)$$

由此知 X^* 同样是服从多元 Γ 分布的. 这一性质表明: 多元 Γ 分布 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 的任一边缘分布仍是 (多元) Γ 分布. 正是由于这个原因, 所以把 (1.1) 式定义的分布称多元 Γ 分布. 此外, 当 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 皆为正整数时, $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k$ 当然也是正整数, 结论 (i) 表明此时诸 X_k 均服从爱尔兰分布, 故此时也可以把 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 看作多元爱尔兰分布.

推论 如果 $\alpha_n > \alpha_{n-1} > \dots > \alpha_1 > 0$, $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}; \beta)$, 则 $X_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta)$, $i=1, \dots, n$.

性质3 设 $X \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$, 则 X 的均值向量和协方差阵分别为:

$$EX = \beta^{-1}(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n)',$$

$$\text{Cov}(X) = \beta^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

证 根据性质2之 (i) 及一元 Γ 分布的有关结论, 得到

$$EX_k = \beta^{-1}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k),$$

$$DX_k = \beta^{-2}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{2.7}$$

所以

$$EX = \beta^{-1}(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n)'$$

下面求 $\text{Cov}(X)$. 对任意的 $1 \leq j < k \leq n$, 由 (2.6) 式知 $(X_j, X_k)'$ 的特征函数为:

$$\Phi_{jk}(t_j, t_k) = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k} [\beta - i(t_j + t_k)]^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j)} (\beta - it_k)^{-(\alpha_{j+1} + \dots + \alpha_k)},$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_{jk}(t_j, t_k)}{\partial t_j \partial t_k} &= -\beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k} (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j) [\beta - i(t_j + t_k)]^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j + 2)} \times \\ &\quad (\beta - it_k)^{-(\alpha_{j+1} + \dots + \alpha_k + 1)} \{(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j + 1)(\beta - it_k) + \\ &\quad (\alpha_{j+1} + \dots + \alpha_k) [\beta - i(t_j + t_k)]\}, \end{aligned}$$

故得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_{jk}(t_j, t_k)}{\partial t_j \partial t_k} \right|_{t_j=t_k=0} = -\beta^{-2}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j)(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k + 1),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_j X_k) &= i^{-2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_{jk}(t_j, t_k)}{\partial t_j \partial t_k} \right|_{t_j=t_k=0} = \\ &= \beta^2(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j)(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k + 1), \end{aligned}$$

从而得 $\text{Cov}(X_j, X_k) = E(X_j X_k) - EX_j EX_k = \beta^{-2}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j)$, $1 \leq j < k \leq n$,

$$\text{Cov}(X) = (\text{Cov}(X_j, X_k))_{n \times n} = \beta^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

性质 4 设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}_{n-r} \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$, 则

(i) 在给定 $X^{(2)} = x^{(2)} = (x_{r+1}, \dots, x_n)'$ 的条件下, $X^{(1)}$ 的条件密度为:

$$f(x^{(1)} | x^{(2)}) = \Gamma(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1}) x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots (x_{r+1} - x_r)^{\alpha_{r+1} - 1} \times x_{r+1}^{-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1})} / (\Gamma(\alpha_1) \dots \Gamma(\alpha_{r+1})), \quad 0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{r+1}; \tag{2.8}$$

(ii) 在给定 $X^{(1)} = x^{(1)} = (x_1, \dots, x_r)'$ 的条件下, $X^{(2)}$ 的条件密度为:

$$f(x^{(2)} | x^{(1)}) = \beta^{\alpha_{r+1} + \dots + \alpha_n} (x_{r+1} - x_r)^{\alpha_{r+1} - 1} \dots (x_n - x_{n-1})^{\alpha_n - 1} \times e^{-\beta(x_n - x_r)} / (\Gamma(\alpha_{r+1}) \dots \Gamma(\alpha_n)), \quad x_r < x_{r+1} < \dots < x_n < +\infty. \tag{2.9}$$

证 由性质 2 及定义 (1.1), 可知 $X^{(1)}$ 和 $X^{(2)}$ 的密度函数分别为:

$$f_{X^{(1)}}(x^{(1)}) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^r \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (x_2 - x_1)^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots (x_r - x_{r-1})^{\alpha_r - 1} e^{-\beta x_r}, \quad x^{(1)} \in S_r, \tag{2.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X^{(2)}}(x^{(2)}) &= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1} + \alpha_{r+2} + \dots + \alpha_n}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r+1}) \Gamma(\alpha_{r+2}) \dots \Gamma(\alpha_n)} x_{r+1}^{\alpha_{r+1} + \dots + \alpha_{r+1} - 1} (x_{r+2} - x_{r+1})^{\alpha_{r+2} - 1} \times \\ &\quad \times (x_n - x_{n-1})^{\alpha_n - 1} e^{-\beta x_n}, \quad x^{(2)} \in S_{n-r}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

故当给定 $X^{(2)} = x^{(2)}$ 时, 利用 (1.1), (2.11) 及条件密度的计算公式即得 (2.8); 当给定 $X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}$ 时, 利用 (1.1), (2.11) 及条件密度的计算公式即得 (2.9).

$x^{(1)}$ 时,利用(1.1)、(2.10)即得(2.9).

性质5 若 $X \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 与 $Y \sim \Gamma_n(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n; \beta)$ 独立,则 $Z = X + Y \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1 + \lambda_1, \dots, \alpha_n + \lambda_n; \beta)$.

证 由 X 与 Y 的独立性及性质1,可知 Z 的特征函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_Z(t) &= \Phi_X(t) \cdot \Phi_Y(t) = \beta^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n} \times \\ &\quad \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^n [\beta - i(t_j + \dots + t_n)]^{-\alpha_j} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^n [\beta - i(t_j + \dots + t_n)]^{-\lambda_j} \right\} = \\ &\quad \beta^{(\alpha_1 + \lambda_1) + \dots + (\alpha_n + \lambda_n)} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^n [\beta - i(t_j + \dots + t_n)]^{-(\alpha_j + \lambda_j)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

这正是 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1 + \lambda_1, \dots, \alpha_n + \lambda_n; \beta)$ 的特征函数,故结论成立.

这个性质说明:独立的多元 Γ 分布关于形状参数具有可加性.此外,本性质显然可以推广到任意有限个独立多元 Γ 分布的情形.

性质6 设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$. 令

$$Y_1 = X_1, \quad Y_i = X_i - X_{i-1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \quad (2.12)$$

则 Y_1, \dots, Y_n 相互独立,且 $Y_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

证 容易算出变换(2.12)的雅可比行列式为1,又

$$x_1 = y_1, \quad x_2 = y_1 + y_2, \quad \dots, \quad x_n = y_1 + \dots + y_n, \quad 0 < y_i < +\infty,$$

故得 $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)'$ 的密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X(y_1, y_1 + y_2, \dots, y_1 + \dots + y_n) \cdot 1 = \\ &\quad \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \beta^{-\alpha_i} \Gamma(\alpha_i) \right]^{-1} y_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} y_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} \dots y_n^{\alpha_n - 1} e^{-\beta(y_1 + \dots + y_n)} = \\ &\quad \prod_{i=1}^n (\beta^{\alpha_i} / \Gamma(\alpha_i)) y_i^{\alpha_i - 1} e^{-\beta y_i}, \quad y \in \mathbf{R}_+^n. \end{aligned}$$

由此即知 Y_1, \dots, Y_n 相互独立,且 $Y_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

§ 3 其它结果

悉知,一元 Γ 分布与 Dirichlet 分布、正态分布都有很密切的关系.对于(1.1)式定义的多元 Γ 分布,也有类似结果.

定理3.1 设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta)$.

(i) 令:

$$Y_1 = X_1/X_n, \quad Y_i = (X_i - X_{i-1})/X_n, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \quad (3.1)$$

则 $Y \triangleq (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)' \sim D_n(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ (Dirichlet 分布).

(ii) 令:

$$Z_m = X_m/X_n, \quad 1 \leq m < n, \quad (3.2)$$

则 $Z_m \sim D_2(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1} + \dots + \alpha_n)$.

证 仿例2, $U_i = \beta(X_i - X_{i-1})$, $i = 2, \dots, n$. 由性质6知 U_1, \dots, U_n 相互独立,又据一元 Γ 分布的性质知 $U_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, 1)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. 由于 $\beta X_n = U_1 + \dots + U_n$, 故(3.1)式可改写为:

$$Y_i = U_i / (U_1 + \cdots + U_n), \quad i = 1, \cdots, n.$$

从而根据 Dirichlet 分布的性质(参见[3])知(i)成立. 对任意 $1 \leq m < n$, 注意到 $\beta X_m = U_1 + \cdots + U_m$, 则(3.2)可改写为:

$$Z_m = Y_1 + \cdots + Y_m.$$

再利用结论(i)及 Dirichlet 分布的性质就知(ii)成立.

定理3.2 设 $X = (X_1, \cdots, X_n)' \sim \Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n; \beta)$. 记 $\alpha = (\sqrt{\alpha_1}, \cdots, \sqrt{\alpha_n})'$

$$B = \beta \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^{-1/2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_2^{-1/2} & \alpha_2^{-1/2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha_3^{-1/2} & \alpha_3^{-1/2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\alpha_n^{-1/2} & \alpha_n^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix},$$

则当 $\alpha_k \rightarrow +\infty, k=1, \cdots, n$ 时, $Y = (Y_1, \cdots, Y_n)' \triangleq BX - \alpha$ 的分布收敛于多元标准正态分布 $N_n(0, I_n)$, 即

$$\lim_{\substack{\alpha_k \rightarrow +\infty \\ k=1, \cdots, n}} P(Y_1 < y_1, \cdots, Y_n < y_n) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{y_1} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{y_n} e^{-(x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)/2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n \quad \forall (y_1, \cdots, y_n)' \in \mathbf{R}^n. \quad (3.3)$$

证 根据多元特征函数的性质, 得 Y 的特征函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_Y(t; \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) &= e^{-id't} \Phi_X(B't) = \\ e^{-id't} \Phi_X\left(\beta\left(t_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1} - t_2/\sqrt{\alpha_2}, \cdots, \beta\left(t_{n-1}/\sqrt{\alpha_{n-1}} - t_n/\sqrt{\alpha_n}, \beta t_n/\sqrt{\alpha_n}\right)\right)\right) &= \\ e^{-id't} \beta^{\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \left(\beta - i\beta t_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}\right)^{-\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\beta - i\beta t_n/\sqrt{\alpha_n}\right)^{-\alpha_n} &= \\ e^{-id't} \left(1 - it_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}\right)^{-\alpha_1} \cdots \left(1 - it_n/\sqrt{\alpha_n}\right)^{-\alpha_n} &= \\ [e^{-i\sqrt{\alpha_1}t_1} \left(1 - it_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}\right)]^{-\alpha_1} \cdots [e^{-i\sqrt{\alpha_n}t_n} \left(1 - it_n/\sqrt{\alpha_n}\right)]^{-\alpha_n}, \quad \forall t = (t_1, \cdots, t_n)' \in \mathbf{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-i\sqrt{\alpha_k}t_k} \left(1 - it_k/\sqrt{\alpha_k}\right)^{-\alpha_k} &= \exp\left\{-i\sqrt{\alpha_k}t_k - \alpha_k \ln\left(1 - it_k/\sqrt{\alpha_k}\right)\right\} = \\ \exp\left\{-i\sqrt{\alpha_k}t_k - \alpha_k \left[\left(-it_k/\sqrt{\alpha_k}\right) - \left(-it_k/\sqrt{\alpha_k}\right)^2/2 + o(\alpha_k^{-1})\right]\right\} &= \\ \exp\left\{-t_k^2/2 - i\sqrt{\alpha_k}t_k \cdot o(\alpha_k^{-1})\right\} &\rightarrow e^{-t_k^2/2}, \quad (\alpha_k \rightarrow +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lim_{\substack{\alpha_k \rightarrow +\infty \\ k=1, \cdots, n}} \Phi_Y(t; \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) = e^{-(t_1^2 + \cdots + t_n^2)/2} = e^{-t't/2},$$

但 $e^{-t't/2}$ 恰好是 $N_n(0, I_n)$ 的特征函数, 因此(3.3)成立. 这个结果表明: 当 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 都充分大时, 多元 Γ 分布 $\Gamma_n(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n; \beta)$ 近似于多元正态分布 $N_n(B^{-1}\alpha, B^{-1}(B^{-1})')$.

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ANOTHER FORM OF MULTIVARIATE Γ DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract Another form of multivariate Γ distribution is proposed in view of thinking of altering shape parameter, but not scale parameter. In addition, its properties and the relation between it and multivariate normal distribution are given.

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