NONNULL DISTRIBUTION OF HOTELLING'S GENERALIZED $T^2$ STATISTIC

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APPLIED MATHEMATICS RESEARCH LABORATORY

PROJECT NO. 7071

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In this paper the author derived asymptotic expressions for percentile and c.d.f. of Hotelling's Generalized $T_0^2$ statistic under the nonnull assumption of mean matrix $\mu$ and variance covariance matrix satisfy (3) and (4) given in the text.

These expressions can be used to study the robustness of the test with respect to power function and stabilization of critical region.
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AEROSPACE RESEARCH LABORATORIES
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FOREWORD

This report was prepared for Applied Mathematics Research Laboratory, Aerospace Research Laboratories, by A.K. Chattopadhyay under Project 7071, Research in Applied Mathematics. This work was performed at U.S.A.F. Aerospace Research Laboratories by the author while in the capacity of Technology Incorporated Visiting Research Associate under contract F33615-71-C-1463.

In this report the author studies the robustness of Hotelling's Generalized $T_0^2$ test under the violation of general linear hypothesis both in respect of mean and variance covariance matrices.

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ABSTRACT

In this paper the author derived asymptotic expressions for percentile and c.d.f. of Hotelling's Generalized $T_0^2$ statistic under the nonnull assumption of mean matrix and variance covariance matrix satisfy (3) and (4) given in the text.

These expressions can be used to study the robustness of the test with respect to power function and stabilization of critical region.
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1. Introduction

In an earlier paper [2] the asymptotic formulae for the distribution and percentile of statistic $T = m^t S_1 S_2^{-1}$ have been obtained up to terms $\frac{1}{n}$ where $m S_1$ and $n S_2$ are independently distributed $W(m, p, \Sigma_1)$ and $W(n, p, \Sigma_2)$ respectively. Similar expansions for the ratio of two independent trace statistics are also obtained. This, in fact, generalizes the work of previous authors [3], [5], [6]. In a recent paper [6] Siotani gave an asymptotic expansion for the nonnull distribution of Hotelling's generalized $T^2$ up to terms $\frac{1}{n^2}$ by using James [4] and Welch [7] idea by expanding the characteristic function by the perturbation technique.

In this article we generalize the earlier results and find asymptotic expansion up to terms of order $\frac{1}{n}$ for c.d.f. and percentile of the trace statistic when $m S_1$ has $W(m, p, \Sigma, \Omega)$ and $\Sigma_1 \neq \Sigma_2$ but otherwise satisfy (3) and (4). The expression (6) can be used to compute the power of $T^2_0$ test for the generalized linear hypothesis when departure from hypothesis $\mu = 0$ and $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$ is present.

It can also be used in cases to test two covariance matrices when one has a noncentral Wishart distribution.
2. Formulation of the Problem

Let \( Z = \{z_1, \ldots, z_m\} \) be a \( p \times m \) random matrix where \( z_i \) 's are independently distributed according to \( p \) variate normal distribution with mean vector \( \mu_i \) and variance covariance matrix \( \Sigma_i = B^{-1} \). Let \( nS_n = n(s_{ij}) \) be a \( p \times p \) matrix which is independent of \( Z \) and follows a central Wishart distribution \( W(n, p, \Lambda^{-1}) \) with \( n \) degrees of freedom and variance covariance matrix \( \Sigma_2 = \Lambda^{-1} \). Hotelling's generalized is given as

\[
T_0^2 = \text{tr} \ S_n^{-1} ZZ'
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} Z_i' S_n^{-1} Z_i , \quad \text{when } \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2
\]

Our aim is to find asymptotic expansion for percentile and c.d.f. of \( T_0^2 \) when \( \Sigma_1 \neq \Sigma_2 \) but otherwise satisfying (3).
3. Asymptotic Expansion for Percentile

Let

\[ G(\theta) = \Pr \{ \text{tr} \ S_n^{-1}ZZ^* \leq \theta \} \]

Now

\[ \Pr \{ \text{tr} BZZ^* \leq \theta \} \]

\[ = e^{-\frac{\theta^2}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^\infty \frac{\theta^{2j}}{j!} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{j} \frac{x^{j-1}}{\Gamma(j+1)} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{j} \]

\[ = \chi^2_{mp} (\theta + \omega^2) \]

Where

\[ \omega^2 = \text{tr} B^*M = \text{tr} \Omega \]

\[ M = (u_1, ..., u_m) \neq 0, \rho = \frac{mp}{2} \]

and \( \chi^2_{mp} (\theta, \omega^2) \) is the c.d.f. of noncentral chi-square variable with \( mp \) d.f. and noncentrality parameter \( \omega^2 \).

Now we can try to find a function \( h (S_n) \) of the elements of \( S_n \), \( n \) being large enough such that

\[ G(\theta) = \Pr \{ \text{tr} \ S_n^{-1}ZZ^* \leq h (S_n) \} \]
Now

$$G(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{S_n} \left\{ \Pr \left( \exp(\text{tr}(S_n - A^{-1}) \ A) \right) \right\}$$

$$\Pr \left( \text{tr} AZZ^* \leq h(A^{-1}) \right)$$

$$= H \Pr \left( \text{tr} AZZ^* \leq h(A^{-1}) \right)$$

Where

$$H = \exp \left( -\text{tr} A^{-1} \ A \right) / I - \frac{2}{n} A^{-1} \ A \left[ 1 \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r,s,t,u} \sigma_{rs} \sigma_{tu} \sigma_{st} \sigma_{ur} + O(n^{-2})$$

$$a(p \times p) = \left( \frac{1}{2} (1 + \delta_{ij}) \frac{3}{\sigma_{ij}} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
\sigma_{11} & \sigma_{1p} \\
. & . \\
. & . \\
. & . \\
\sigma_{p1} & \cdots & \sigma_{pp}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Now expanding $h(S_n)$ around $\theta$ we get

$$h(S_n) = \theta + h_1(S_n) + h_2(S_n) + \ldots$$

Where $h_1(S_n)$ is $O(n^{-1})$

Thus expanding $h(S_n)$ around $h(A^{-1})$ we get

$$G(\theta) = [1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum \sigma_{rs} \sigma_{tu} \sigma_{st} \sigma_{ur} + O(n^{-2})]$$
\[ [1 + h_1(A^{-1}) D + O(n^{-2})] \text{ Pr} \{ \text{tr} AZZ^< \leq \theta \} \]

Where \( D = \frac{3}{3\theta} \)

This being true for all large \( n \) we get

\[ [h_1(A^{-1}) D + \frac{1}{n} \sum \sigma_{rs} \sigma_{tu} \sigma_{st} \sigma_{ur}] \text{ Pr} \{ \text{tr} AZZ^< \leq \theta \} = 0 \]

Again let

\[ J = \text{ Pr} \{ \text{tr} (A^{-1} + \epsilon)^{-1} ZZ^< \leq \theta \} \]

Following [2], [3], [6] we get

\[ J = |I - x\Delta|^{-\frac{m}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\omega^2}{2}\right) \]

\[ \exp \left( \frac{1}{4} E \text{ tr}(I - x\Delta)^{-1} \right) x_{mp}^2(\theta, 0) \]

Where

\[ \Delta = E - 1, \quad \epsilon^r = x_{mp}^2(\theta, \omega^2) \]

\[ = x_{mp}^2 + 2r(\theta, \omega^2) \text{ and} \]

\[ x = B^{-1}(A^{-1} + \epsilon)^{-1} - I \]

\[ = (B^{-1}A - I) - \sum \epsilon_{rs} (B^{-1}A)(A^{-1}rsA) \]

\[ + \sum \epsilon_{rs} \epsilon_{tu} (B^{-1}A)(A^{-1}rsA)(A^{-1}tuA) - \ldots \]

Where \( A^{-1}_{rs} \) is the \( p \times p \) matrix with \( (i,j) \)th element

\[ \frac{1}{4}(\delta_{ri} \delta_{sj} + \delta_{rj} \delta_{si}) \]
Now let

\[ |\chi (B^{-1}A - I)| = |\chi (F)| < 1, \quad i = 1, \ldots, p \quad (3) \]

Where

\[ B^{-1}A - I = F \]

Expanding (2) and equating coefficients of \( \epsilon_{rs} \epsilon_{tu} \) with those in Taylor's expansion of \( J \) around \( \epsilon = 0 \) and denoting

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tr} \left( A^{-1}_{rs} \right) &= (rs) \\
\text{tr} \left( A^{-1}_{rs} A \right) (A^{-1}_{tu} A) &= (rs|tu) \\
\text{tr} F(A^{-1}_{rs} A) (A^{-1}_{tr} A) &= (F|rs| tu) \\
\text{tr} F^2 &= (F|F) \\
\text{tr} F &= (F) \\
\text{etc.}
\end{align*}
\]

and using the following

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum s_{st} s_{ur} (rs|tu) &= \frac{1}{2} p (p + 1) \\
\sum s_{rs} (rs) &= p \\
\sum s_{st} s_{ur} (rs) (tu) &= p \\
\sum s_{st} s_{ur} (F|rs) (tu) &= (F) \\
\sum s_{st} s_{ur} (F|rs|tu) &= (F) \frac{(p + 1)}{2}
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \sum_{st} \sigma_{ur} (F|rs) (F|tu) = (F|F') \]
\[ \sum_{st} \sigma_{ur} (\Omega|rs|F|tu) = i[(\Omega) (F) + (\Omega F)] \quad \text{etc.} \]

we get after neglecting terms involving \( f_{ij} \) when \( F = (f_{ij}) \) \hspace{1cm} (4)

- \( h_1(A^{-1}) D (A'Z \langle \text{tr} \Lambda ZZ \rangle \leq 0) \)

\[ = \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=0}^{4} a_j(m,p) g_{mp} + 2f(\theta, \omega^2) \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=0}^{5} b_j(m,p) g_{mp} + 2f(\theta, \omega^2) \]
\[ + O(n^{-2}) \]

Where

\[ a_0(m,p) = mp(m-p-1) \]
\[ a_1(m,p) = -2m(mp-\omega^2) \]
\[ a_2(m,p) = mp(m+p+1) - 2(2m+p+1)\omega^2 + \text{tr} \omega^2 \]
\[ a_3(m,p) = 2((m+p+1)\omega^2 - \text{tr} \omega^2) \]
\[ a_4(m,p) = \text{tr} \omega^2 \]
\[ b_0(m,p) = -\frac{m^2}{2} (F) \delta(m-p-1) \]
\[ b_1(m,p) = \frac{m}{2} (F) (4m - 3m^2p - m^2 - mn - 2(n+m+1) (\Omega)) \]
\[ - \frac{m}{2}(\Omega F) (n (m-p-1) + 4) \]
\[ b_2(m,p) = - \frac{(F)}{2} \left\{ m^2p^2 + 8m^2 + m^2p + 3m^3p + 4mp + 4m \right. \\
- (6m^2 + 8mp + 8m + 4) (\alpha) \}
\]
\[ - \frac{(\alpha F)}{2} \left\{ mp + mp^2 - 3m^2p - 16m - 4p - 8 - (4m + 2p + 2) \right. \}
\]
\[ + 2m(\alpha F) - 2(\alpha F\alpha) \]

\[ b_3(m,p) = \frac{(F)}{2} \left\{ m^2p^2 + m^2p + 4mp + 4m + m^3p + 4m^2 \right. \\
- (6m^2 + 10mp + 10m + 8) (\alpha) \}
\]
\[ - \frac{(\alpha F)}{2} \left\{ 3m^2p + mp + mp^2 + 2m + 12p + 20 \right. \}
\]
\[ - (12m + 8p + 8) (\alpha) + 6(\alpha F\alpha) + 2(\alpha F\alpha) \]

\[ b_4(m,p) = \frac{(F)}{2} \left\{ m^2p + mp^2 + mp + (2m^2 + 4mp + 4m + 4) \right. \}
\]
\[ + \frac{(\alpha F)}{2} \left\{ 3m + 8p + 12 - (10p + 22) \right. \}
\]
\[ + 2m(\alpha F) - 6(\alpha F\alpha) \]

\[ b_5(m,p) = 2(\alpha F) (\alpha) (m + P + 1) + 2(\alpha F\alpha) \]
\[ + 2(\alpha F\alpha) \]
Where as noted earlier we dropped terms involving \( f_{ij} f_{k_l} \), etc., and
\( g_{mp}(\theta, \omega^2) \) means the c.d.f. of noncentral chi-square distribution with mp
d.f. and noncentrality parameter \( \omega^2 \).

Thus
\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{h}(S_n) &= \hat{\theta} - \left( \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=0}^{4} a_j(m,p) g_{mp+2j}(\hat{\theta}, \omega^2) \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=5}^{\infty} b_j(m,p) g_{mp+2j}(\hat{\theta}, \omega^2) \right] [G^{-1}(\hat{\theta})]^{-1} \\
&+ O(n^{-2})
\end{align*}
\]

Where \( \hat{\theta} \) is the corresponding percentile of linear function of non-
central chi-square variable of the form \([1]\)
\( Y = \sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j x_j^2(m) \)

Where \( \lambda_j \)'s are the characteristic roots of \( AB^{-1} \) and \( G(\hat{\theta}) \) is the c.d.f.
of \( Y \).

Here our form (5) differs slightly from those given in \([2],[3],[5],[6]\).
but this form gives a uniform result both for the percentile and for
the c.d.f. as given below.
4. Approximation for c.d.f. of Hotelling's Generalized $T^2$ Under Nonnull Assumptions on Mean Vector and Variance Covariance Matrix

Here we proceed as in [2], [3], [5] and using our earlier calculation we get

$$\Pr \{ \text{tr } S_n^{-1} ZZ' \leq \theta \} = \mathcal{H} \Pr \{ \text{tr } A ZZ' \leq \theta \}$$

where $\mathcal{H}$ is given by (1).

Thus we get

$$\Pr \{ \text{tr } S_n^{-1} ZZ' \leq \theta \} = G(\theta) - \frac{1}{n} \left[ h_1(A^{-1}) \right] G'(\theta) + O(n^{-2})$$

on further assumption of (2) and (3) we get

$$\Pr \{ \text{tr } S_n^{-1} ZZ' \leq \theta \} = G(\theta) + \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=0}^{4} a_j(m,p)$$

$$g_{mp+2j}(\theta, \omega^2) + \frac{1}{4n} \sum_{j=0}^{5} b_j(m,p) g_{mp+2j}(\theta, \omega^2)$$

$$+ O(n^{-2}) \quad (6)$$

Where $a_j(m,p)$, $b_k(m,p)$; $j=0, ..., 4$, $k=0, ..., 5$, $G(\theta)$ and $G_{mp}(\theta, \omega^2)$ are defined earlier.
5. Summary

Summarizing we state the following

Theorem. Let \( Z = (z_1, ..., z_m) \) be a \( p \times m \) random matrix where \( z_i \)'s are as defined in the formulation and let \( nS_n \) be a \( p \times p \) matrix which follows a central Wishart distribution \( \mathcal{W}(n,p,A^{-1}) \) independently of \( Z \), then let

\[
(i) \quad B^{-1} A = I + F \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{chf}(F)| < 1, \quad i = 1, \ldots, p
\]

(ii) terms involving \( f_{ij}f_{kl} \) are negligible where \( f_{ij} \) is the \((i,j)\)th element of \( F \).

Then an asymptotic expansion for percentile and c.d.f. of \( T = S_n^{-1} ZZ' \) are given by (5) and (6) respectively.
6. Remarks

(a) Putting $F = 0$ in (6) we get the expression due to Siotani [6] up to the indicated order. We note that $b_j(m,p)$ terms vanishes in this case.

(b) Putting $M = 0$ in our model we get the expression given in [2]. This should be immediate if we put $M = 0$ and note that in this case $J$ in (2) reduces to corresponding expression in [2].
REFERENCES


