

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{v}_i &\sim N_d(\underline{\mu}_1, \Sigma), \quad i=1, \dots, n_1 \\ \underline{w}_j &\sim N_d(\underline{\mu}_2, \Sigma), \quad j=1, \dots, n_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{all independent}$$

$$L(\hat{\underline{\mu}}_1, \hat{\underline{\mu}}_2, \hat{\Sigma}) = (2\pi e)^{-\frac{nd}{2}} (\det \hat{\Sigma})^{-\frac{n}{2}}, \quad \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{Q}{n} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{n_1 + n_2},$$

cf. page 104 line 9

Under H_0 : $\underline{\mu}_1 = \underline{\mu}_2 (= \underline{\mu})$

$$\hat{\underline{\mu}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \quad \text{cf. page 60 line 2 from bottom}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{Q_0}{n} \quad \text{cf. formula (3.5) page 61}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \left(\underline{v}_i - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right) \left(\underline{v}_i - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right)^T \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \left(\underline{w}_j - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right) \left(\underline{w}_j - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right)^T \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \left(\underline{v}_i - \bar{\underline{v}} + \bar{\underline{v}} - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right) \left(\underline{v}_i - \bar{\underline{v}} + \bar{\underline{v}} - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right)^T \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \left(\underline{w}_j - \bar{\underline{w}} + \bar{\underline{w}} - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right) \left(\underline{w}_j - \bar{\underline{w}} + \bar{\underline{w}} - \frac{n_1 \bar{\underline{v}} + n_2 \bar{\underline{w}}}{n} \right)^T \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \left(\underline{v}_i - \bar{\underline{v}} + \frac{n_2(\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})}{n} \right) \left(\underline{v}_i - \bar{\underline{v}} + \frac{n_2(\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})}{n} \right)^T \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \left(\underline{w}_j - \bar{\underline{w}} + \frac{n_1(\bar{\underline{w}} - \bar{\underline{v}})}{n} \right) \left(\underline{w}_j - \bar{\underline{w}} + \frac{n_1(\bar{\underline{w}} - \bar{\underline{v}})}{n} \right)^T \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(Q_1 + 0 + 0 + \frac{n_1 n_2^2 (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})(\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})^T}{n^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + Q_2 + 0 + 0 + \frac{n_2 n_1^2 (\bar{\underline{w}} - \bar{\underline{v}})(\bar{\underline{w}} - \bar{\underline{v}})^T}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(Q_1 + Q_2 + \frac{n_1 n_2 (n_2 + n_1)}{n^2} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})(\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})^T \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(Q + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})(\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})^T \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$L(\hat{\underline{\mu}}, \hat{\Sigma}_0) = (2\pi e)^{-\frac{nd}{2}} (\det \hat{\Sigma}_0)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \quad \text{cf. page 61 formula (3.6)}$$

$$l = \frac{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}_0)}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})} = \frac{(2\pi e)^{-\frac{nd}{2}} (\det \hat{\Sigma}_0)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{(2\pi e)^{-\frac{nd}{2}} (\det \hat{\Sigma})^{-\frac{n}{2}}} = \left(\frac{\det \hat{\Sigma}}{\det \hat{\Sigma}_0} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$l^{\frac{2}{n}} = \frac{\det \hat{\Sigma}}{\det \hat{\Sigma}_0} = \frac{\det \left(\frac{Q}{n} \right)}{\det \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(Q + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})(\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T \right) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{n^{-d} \det I_d}{n^{-d} \det \left(I_d + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} Q^{-1} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})(\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\det \left(I_d + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T Q^{-1} (\bar{v} - \bar{w}) \right)}$$

cf. hint to
ex. 2.12 a
(problems 4)

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T Q^{-1} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)n} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T S_r^{-1} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})}, \quad S_r = \frac{Q}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} T^2} \quad \text{with}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\bar{v} - \bar{w})^T S_r^{-1} (\bar{v} - \bar{w}) \sim T^2(d, n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

cf. corollary to th. 2.8

l is a decreasing function of T^2

Alternative calculation of $\hat{\mu}$ og $\hat{\Sigma}_0$:

$$\ln L(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma) = -\frac{nd}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \det \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}Q) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(n_1(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\mu})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\mu})^T + n_2(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\mu})(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\mu})^T))$$

cf. page 103 formula (3.76) with $\underline{\mu}_1 = \underline{\mu}_2$

$$\frac{d}{d\underline{\mu}} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(n_1(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\mu})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\mu})^T + n_2(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\mu})(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\mu})^T)) \\ = -2 \Sigma^{-1}(n_1(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\mu}) + n_2(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\mu})) \text{ cf. A.1.1 (b) and A.8.1 (b)} \\ = \underline{0} \text{ for } \underline{\mu} = \hat{\underline{\mu}} = \frac{n_1 \underline{\bar{v}} + n_2 \underline{\bar{w}}}{n}$$

$$n_1(\underline{\bar{v}} - \hat{\underline{\mu}})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \hat{\underline{\mu}})^T + n_2(\underline{\bar{w}} - \hat{\underline{\mu}})(\underline{\bar{w}} - \hat{\underline{\mu}})^T \\ = n_1 \frac{n_2(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})}{n} \frac{n_2(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})^T}{n} + n_2 \frac{n_1(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\bar{v}})}{n} \frac{n_1(\underline{\bar{w}} - \underline{\bar{v}})^T}{n} \\ = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} \frac{n_2 + n_1}{n} (\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})^T = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})^T$$

$$\ln L(\hat{\underline{\mu}}, \Sigma) = -\frac{nd}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \det \Sigma \\ - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}(Q + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})^T))$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{1}{n} (Q + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n} (\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})(\underline{\bar{v}} - \underline{\bar{w}})^T) \text{ cf. page 61 formula (3.5)}$$

3.17

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{v}_i &\sim N_d(\underline{\mu}_1, \Sigma_1), \quad i=1, \dots, n_1 \\ \underline{w}_j &\sim N_d(\underline{\mu}_2, \Sigma_2), \quad j=1, \dots, n_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{all independent}$$

$$n_1 < n_2$$

$$\Sigma_1 = k \Sigma_2, \quad k \text{ is known}$$

$$H_0: \underline{\mu}_1 = \underline{\mu}_2, \quad H_1: \underline{\mu}_1 \neq \underline{\mu}_2$$

$$\bar{\underline{v}} \sim N_d\left(\underline{\mu}_1, \frac{\Sigma_1}{n_1}\right)$$

$$\bar{\underline{w}} \sim N_d\left(\underline{\mu}_2, \frac{\Sigma_2}{n_2}\right) = N_d\left(\underline{\mu}_2, \frac{\Sigma_1}{kn_2}\right)$$

$$Q_1 \sim W_d(n_1 - 1, \Sigma_1)$$

$$Q_2 \sim W_d(n_2 - 1, \Sigma_2) \Rightarrow kQ_2 \sim W_d(n_2 - 1, \Sigma_1)$$

$$\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}} \sim N_d\left(\underline{\mu}_1 - \underline{\mu}_2, \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{kn_2}\right) \Sigma_1\right)$$

$$Q_1 + kQ_2 \sim W_d(n_1 + n_2 - 2, \Sigma_1)$$

$$T^2 = \frac{n_1 + n_2 - 2}{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{kn_2}} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})^T (Q_1 + kQ_2)^{-1} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})$$

$$= \frac{kn_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 - 2)}{n_1 + kn_2} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})^T (Q_1 + kQ_2)^{-1} (\bar{\underline{v}} - \bar{\underline{w}})$$

$$\sim T^2(d, n_1 + n_2 - 2) \quad \text{cf. corollary to theorem 2.8}$$

3.18

 $\underline{x}_i \sim N_d(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$, $i=1, \dots, n$, independent

$$H_0: \Sigma = \Sigma_0$$

$$H_{0\ell}: \underline{\ell}^T \Sigma \underline{\ell} = \underline{\ell}^T \Sigma_0 \underline{\ell}, \quad \underline{\ell} \neq \underline{0}$$

 $\bigcap_{\underline{\ell}} H_{0\ell}$ is equivalent with H_0

$$\forall \underline{\ell} \neq \underline{0}: \frac{\underline{\ell}^T Q \underline{\ell}}{\underline{\ell}^T \Sigma_0 \underline{\ell}} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \text{ when } H_0 \text{ is true,}$$

cf. corollary to theorem 2.2

Acceptance area for H_0 :

$$\bigcap_{\underline{\ell}} \left\{ X \mid \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \frac{\underline{\ell}^T Q \underline{\ell}}{\underline{\ell}^T \Sigma_0 \underline{\ell}} \leq \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ X \mid \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \inf_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\underline{\ell}^T Q \underline{\ell}}{\underline{\ell}^T \Sigma_0 \underline{\ell}} \leq \sup_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\underline{\ell}^T Q \underline{\ell}}{\underline{\ell}^T \Sigma_0 \underline{\ell}} \leq \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ X \mid \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \varphi_n \leq \varphi_1 \leq \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right\},$$

where φ_1 is the largest and φ_n is the smallest eigenvalue corresponding to $\Sigma_0^{-1}Q$, cf. A7.5