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On the Problem of Testing Reality of a Complex Multivariate Normal Distribution, II.



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Summary and introduction.

In Bertelsen (1987) zonal polynomials were used to obtain a series expansion for the density of the non-central distibution of the maximal invariant corresponding to testing that a 2m×2m covariance matrix with complex structure has real structure. However an explicit expression for the coefficients in the series expansion was only given for m less than five. In this paper we find an explicit expression for these coefficients.

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Key words and phrases. Complex multivariate normal distributions, testing for reality, zonal polynomials, non-central-distributions. <u>1</u>. We first list the results and notation from Bertelsen (1987) that we need here. Let $A(m,\mathbb{R})$ be the set of $m \times m$ skew-symmetric matrices, and let $P_n(k)$ be the set of partitions of k in at most n parts, where n = [m/2]. To each $\bar{k} \in P_n(k)$ we defined a polynomial $C_{2\bar{k}}$ in the different elements of $B \in A(m,\mathbb{R})$. These polynomials were shown to have the following properties (1) - (4).

Let O(m) be the group of orthogonal $m \times m$ matrices, and let α be the Haar-measure with unit mass on O(m). Then

(1)

$$\int_{O(m)} tr(B_1HB_2H')^{2k} d\alpha(H) = \sum_{\overline{k} \in P_n(k)} c(\overline{k})C_{2\overline{k}}(B_1)C_{2\overline{k}}(B_2) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\int_{O(m)} tr(B_1HB_2H')^{2k+1} d\alpha(H) = 0$$

$$O(m)$$

where $B_1, B_2 \in A(m, \mathbb{R})$.

Let $T_{+}(m)$ be the group of upper-triangular $m \times m$ matrices with positive diagonal elements, and assume that T is distributed on $T_{+}(m)$ such that T'T has a Wishart (I,m) distribution. It then follows from Bertelsen (1987) that

(2)
$$E_{T}C_{2\overline{k}}(TBT') = d(\overline{k}) \cdot C_{2\overline{k}}(B)$$

where $d(\bar{k}) = (m/2)_{\bar{k}2}$, and $\bar{k}2 = (k_1, k_1, k_2, k_2, \dots, k_n, k_n)$ when $\bar{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$.

The symbol $(a)_{\overline{k}}$ is defined as $\prod_{i=1}^{n} (a - (i-1)/2)_{k_i}$ where $(x)_{k_i} = x(x+1)\cdots(x+k_i-1).$

Further we have that

(3)
$$C_{2\overline{k}}(HBH') = C_{2\overline{k}}(B)$$
 for all $H \in O(m)$.

Finally it was shown that $C_{2\overline{k}}$ could be expressed by the Schur-functions, $S_{\overline{k}}$, (the complex zonal polynomials) by

(4)
$$C_{2\overline{k}}(\Lambda) = S_{\overline{k}}(\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2)$$

where Λ has the form

(5)

$$\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}\left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda_1 \\ -\lambda_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda_n \\ -\lambda_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right] \text{ if } m = 2n$$

$$\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}\left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda_1 \\ -\lambda_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda_n \\ -\lambda_n & 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0 \right] \text{ if } m = 2n + 1$$

The problem now is to find an explicit expression for the coefficients $c(\bar{k})$ given by (1).

<u>2</u> Consider a $m \times m$ matrix $X = (x_{i,j})$ of independent standard normal variables $x_{i,j}$, and define the generating function g by

(6)
$$g(z,\Gamma,\Lambda) = E_{\chi} \exp(z \cdot tr(\Gamma X \Lambda X'))$$

for z sufficiently small, and Γ, Λ has the form (5).

Let
$$\det_{ij} X = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{2i-1,2j-1} & x_{2i-1,2j} \\ x_{2i,2j-1} & x_{2i,2j} \end{bmatrix}$$

for i=1,...,n; j=1,...,n.

It is then seen that $tr(\Gamma XAX') = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} \gamma_{j} det_{ij} X$

and using this we get that

(7)
$$g(z,\Gamma,\Lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (1 - 4z^{2}\lambda_{i}^{2}\gamma_{j}^{2})^{-1}$$

From Takemura (1984,page 93) we find that $g(z,\Gamma,\Lambda)$ is a sum of terms of the form

(8)
$$2^{2k} z^{2k} \sum_{\overline{k} \in P_n(k)} S_{\overline{k}}(\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2) \cdot S_{\overline{k}}(\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n^2)$$

We get another expression for g by expanding (6) in a sum of terms of the form

(9)
$$(k!)^{-1} z^{k} E_{\chi}(tr((\Gamma XAX')^{k}))$$

Now $E_X = E_T E_H$, where H has the uniform distribution on O(m), and T is distributed on $T_+(m)$ such that T'T has the Wishart(I,m) distribution.Using (1) we get that

$$E_{\mathrm{H}}(\mathrm{tr}(B_{1}\mathrm{HB}_{2}\mathrm{H}^{\mathsf{H}})^{2\mathrm{k}}) = \sum_{\overline{\mathrm{k}}\in P_{\mathrm{n}}(\mathrm{k})} c_{2\overline{\mathrm{k}}}(B_{1}) C_{2\overline{\mathrm{k}}}(B_{2})$$

while
$$E_{H}(tr(B_1HB_2H')^{2k+1}) = 0$$

Then from (2) and (4) we get that $g(z,\Gamma,\Lambda)$ is a sum of terms of the form

(10) (2k)!⁻¹ 2^{2k} z^{2k}
$$\sum_{\overline{k} \in P_n(k)} c(\overline{k}) (m/2)_{\overline{k}2} \cdot S_{\overline{k}}(\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2) \cdot S_{\overline{k}}(\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n^2)$$

Comparing (8) with (10) we finally find that

(11)
$$c(\bar{k}) = (2k)! \cdot (m/2)_{\bar{k}2}^{-1}$$

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