17. G_{17} -estimate of T^2 -statistics

The multi-dimensional analogue of Student's t^2 statistics is

$$T^2 := \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}}\right)^T \hat{R}_{m_n}^{-1} \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}}\right)$$

where

$$\hat{R}_{m_n} = (\hat{r}_{ij})_{i,j=1}^{m_n} = n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (\vec{x}_k - \hat{\vec{a}}) (\vec{x}_k - \hat{\vec{a}})^T, \ \hat{\vec{a}} = n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{x}_k,$$

 $\vec{x}_k, k = 1, ..., n$ are independent observations of a vector $\vec{\xi}$,

$$\mathbf{E}\,\vec{\xi} = \vec{a}, \quad \mathbf{E}\,\left(\vec{\xi} - \vec{a}\right)\left(\vec{\xi} - \vec{a}\right)^T = R_m.$$

From [Gir69, p.146] we obtain the limit of random variable T^2 when random vectors $\vec{x}_k - \vec{a}$; $k = 1, \ldots, n$ are independent and G-condition is fulfilled.

THEOREM 17.1. ([Gir69, p.146] If G-condition $\limsup_{n\to\infty} mn^{-1} < 1$ is fulfilled, components ξ_{ik} , $i = 1, \ldots, m$ of the vectors

$$\vec{\xi}_k = \{\xi_{ik}, i = 1, \dots, m\}^T = R_{m_n}^{-1/2} [\vec{x}_k - \vec{a}_k], k = 1, \dots, n$$

are independent and for some $\delta > 0$

$$\sup_{n} \max_{\substack{i=1,\dots,m;\\k=1,\dots,n}} \mathbf{E} \left|\xi_{ik}\right|^{4+\delta} < \infty,$$
$$\vec{a}^{T} \vec{a} < c_{2}, \quad \lambda_{\min} \left[R_{m_{n}}\right] > c_{3} > 0,$$

then

$$p_{n \to \infty} \left| \left(1 - mn^{-1} \right) \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}} \right)^T \hat{R}_{m_n}^{-1} \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}} \right) - mn^{-1} \right| = 0.$$

We call the expression $(1 - mn^{-1}) \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}}\right)^T \hat{R}_{m_n}^{-1} \left(\vec{a} - \hat{\vec{a}}\right) - mn^{-1} G_{17}$ -estimate of T^2 -statistics.

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