

在二元正态总体中选取代表点的问题

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摘要 本文研究如何在二元正态总体中选取代表点,使它们尽可能多地保留总体的信息。

关键词 二元正态总体;代表点;损失函数

0 引 言

文[1-4]研究了在一元总体中选取代表点的问题,本文研究在二元正态总体中如何选取代表点。

设二元正态总体 (U, V) 的密度函数为

$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-r^2)} \left[\frac{(u-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2r(u-\mu_1)(v-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(v-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\},$$

即 $(U, V) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1; \mu_2, \sigma_2; r)$ 。

从总体 (U, V) 选取 n 个代表点

$$(u_{n1}, v_{n1}), (u_{n2}, v_{n2}), \dots, (u_{nn}, v_{nn}),$$

使它们尽可能多地保留总体的信息,即使损失函数

$$L(u_1, \dots, u_n; v_1, \dots, v_n) = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} [(u-u_i)^2 + (v-v_i)^2] f(u, v) du dv$$

在 $u_{n1}, \dots, u_{nn}; v_{n1}, \dots, v_{nn}$ 达到最小值。

令

$$X = [(U - \mu_1)/\sigma_1 + (V - \mu_2)/\sigma_2] / \sqrt{2(1+r)},$$

$$Y = [- (U - \mu_1)/\sigma_1 + (V - \mu_2)/\sigma_2] / \sqrt{2(1-r)},$$

则 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 1; 0, 1; 0)$,即 (X, Y) 服从二元标准正态分布,因此只需对二元标准正态总体 (X, Y) 考虑代表点的选取问题。这时

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; y_1, \dots, y_n) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dx dy,$$

其中

$$\varphi(x) = \exp\{-x^2/2\} / \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

为求代表点 $(x_{n1}, y_{n1}), \dots, (x_{nn}, y_{nn})$, 使 $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; y_1, \dots, y_n)$ 在 $x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nn}; y_{n1}, \dots, y_{nn}$ 达到最小值, 可解方程组

$$\partial L / \partial x_i = 0, \dots, \partial L / \partial x_n = 0, \quad \partial L / \partial y_1 = 0, \dots, \partial L / \partial y_n = 0,$$

但是这是很复杂的。

根据 $N(0, 1; 0, 1; 0)$ 的分布特性, 我们改为考虑等距地分布在圆周上的代表点的选取问题, 即给定了代表点的个数, 如何选取圆的半径, 使损失函数达到最小值。

1 预备公式

记

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt, \quad T(y, x) = - \int_{-\infty}^y \varphi(t_1) dt_1 \int_0^{xt_1} \varphi(t_2) dt_2,$$

有

$$\int_{-\infty}^x t \varphi(t) \Phi(t \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) dt \\ = \sin(\pi/m) \Phi(x \sec(\pi/m)) / \sqrt{2\pi} - \varphi(x) \Phi(x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)), \\ T(0, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) = 1/(2m), \quad T(+\infty, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) = 0 \quad (m \geq 3).$$

对 $\Phi(x)$, $T(y, x)$ 作数值计算时采用[5]的第二章§7中的近似公式:

$$\Phi(x) \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 + 0.049867347x + 0.0211410061x^2 \\ + 0.0032776263x^3 + 0.0000380036x^4 \\ + 0.0000488906x^5 + 0.000005383x^6)^{-16} \quad (x > 0), \\ T(y, x) \doteq \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \exp\{-xy^2/(2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x)\} / (2\pi) \quad (0 < x \leq 1)$$

及递推公式

$$T(y, x) = \Phi(y)/2 + \Phi(xy)/2 - \Phi(y) \Phi(xy) - T(xy, 1/x) \quad (x > 1).$$

2 在圆周上的代表点的选取

设

$$x_i = R \cos(2(i-1)\pi/n), \quad y_i = R \sin(2(i-1)\pi/n) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

其中 $R > 0$, $n \geq 2$.

当 $n = 2$ 时, 有

$$L/2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x-R)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy,$$

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy$$

$$+ \int_0^{+\infty} (R^2 - 2Rx) \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(y) dy$$

$$= 1 + R^2/2 - \sqrt{2/\pi} R,$$

由 $dL/dR = 0$ 得 $R = \sqrt{2/\pi} = 0.7979$, 这时 $L = 1 - 1/\pi = 0.6817$.

当 $n \geq 3$ 时, 有

$$L/2n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{\pi/n} [x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/n)] [(x-R)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy,$$

$$L = n/2\pi \int_0^{\pi/n} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} (r^2 + R^2 - 2Rr \cos\theta) e^{-r^2/2} r dr$$

$$= n/2\pi \int_0^{\pi/n} (2 + R^2 - \sqrt{2\pi} R \cos\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 1 + R^2/2 - nR \sin(\pi/n) / \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

由 $dL/dR = 0$ 得

$$R = n \sin(\pi/n) / \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad (1)$$

这时

$$L = 1 - n^2 \sin^2(\pi/n) / (4\pi). \quad (2)$$

由 (1)(2) 算得表 1.

表 1

n	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
R	0.7979	1.0365	1.1284	1.1725	1.1968	1.2117	1.2213	1.2280	1.2328	1.2363	1.2390
L	0.6817	0.4629	0.3634	0.3127	0.2838	0.2659	0.2542	0.2460	0.2401	0.2357	0.2324

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $L \rightarrow 0.2146(1 - \pi/4)$ 的近似值).

3 在 origin 及圆周上的代表点的选取

设 $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0,$

$$x_i = R \cos(2(i-1)\pi/m), y_i = R \sin(2(i-1)\pi/m) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m),$$

其中 $R > 0, m \geq 2,$ 代表点的个数为 $n = m + 1.$

当 $m = 2$ 时, 有

$$L/2 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{R/2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ \left. + \int_{R/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x-R)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\},$$

$$L = 1 - 2R\varphi(R/2) + R^2[1 - \Phi(R/2)],$$

于是 $dL/dR = 0$ 即

$$R - \varphi(R/2) - R \Phi(R/2) = 0. \quad (3)$$

当 $m \geq 3$ 时, 有

$$L/2m = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{R/2} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ \left. + \int_{R/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} [(x-R)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\},$$

$$L = m \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ \left. + \int_{R/2}^{+\infty} (R^2 - 2Rx) \varphi(x) dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} \varphi(y) dy \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\ - mR^2 [T(+\infty, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - T(R/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m))] \\ - 2mR \int_{R/2}^{+\infty} x \varphi(x) [\Phi(x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - 1/2] dx,$$

由预备公式得

$$L = 1 + mR^2 T(R/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - \sqrt{2/\pi} m \sin(\pi/m) \cdot R [1 - \Phi(R \sec(\pi/m)/2)] \\ - 2mR \varphi(R/2) [\Phi(R \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) - 1/2],$$

于是 $dL/dR = 0$ 即

$$2RT(R/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - \sqrt{2/\pi} \sin(\pi/m) [1 - \Phi(R \sec(\pi/m)/2)] - 2\varphi(R/2) [\Phi(R \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) - 1/2] = 0. \quad (4)$$

用牛顿法分别求方程(3)(4)的近似解, 得表2.

表 2

m	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
n	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
R	1.2240	1.2780	1.3673	1.4117	1.4382	1.4549	1.4660	1.4737	1.4793	1.4834
L	0.5951	0.4105	0.3058	0.2529	0.2223	0.2032	0.1906	0.1818	0.1755	0.1708

当 $n = 10^5$ 时, $L = 0.1477$.

4 在多个圆周上的代表点的选取

设

$$x_{(i-1)m+j} = R_i \cos(2(j-1)\pi/m), \quad y_{(i-1)m+j} = R_i \sin(2(j-1)\pi/m) \\ (i = 1, 2, \dots, s; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m),$$

其中 $0 < R_1 < R_2 < \dots < R_s$, $s \geq 2$, $m \geq 2$, 代表点的个数为 $n = sm$.

当 $m = 2$ 时, 对 $s \geq 3$, 有

$$L/2 = 1/2 \left\{ \int_0^{(R_1+R_2)/2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x-R_1)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ + \sum_{i=2}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1}+R_i)/2}^{(R_i+R_{i+1})/2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x-R_i)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\ \left. + \int_{(R_{s-1}+R_s)/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x-R_s)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\}, \\ L = \int_0^{(R_1+R_2)/2} (x-R_1)^2 \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{i=2}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1}+R_i)/2}^{(R_i+R_{i+1})/2} (x-R_i)^2 \varphi(x) dx \\ + \int_{(R_{s-1}+R_s)/2}^{+\infty} (x-R_s)^2 \varphi(x) dx + 1/2 = (f+1)/2,$$

对 $s = 2$, 也有 $L = (f+1)/2$, 这里 f 是一元标准正态总体的损失函数^[1], 因此使 f 达到最小值的代表点也使 L 达到最小值, 据文[1]有表3.

表 3

S	2	3	4	5	6
m	2	2	2	2	2
n	4	6	8	10	12
R ₁	0.4528	0.3177	0.2451	0.1997	0.1685
R ₂	1.5104	1.0001	0.7561	0.6099	0.5119
R ₃		1.8938	1.3440	1.0580	0.8770
R ₄			2.1527	1.5918	1.2861
R ₅				2.3469	1.7840
R ₆					2.5018
L	0.5587	0.5290	0.5173	0.5114	0.5081

当 $n = 2s \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 因 $f \rightarrow 0^{[6]}$, 有 $L \rightarrow 0.5$.

当 $m \geq 3$ 时, 对 $s \geq 3$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 L/2m &= 1/2 \left\{ \int_0^{(R_1+R_2)/2} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} [(x-R_1)^2+y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\
 &+ \sum_{i=2}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1}+R_i)/2}^{(R_i+R_{i+1})/2} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} [(x-R_i)^2+y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\
 &+ \left. \int_{(R_{s-1}+R_s)/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} [(x-R_s)^2+y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\}, \\
 L &= m \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} (x^2+y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\
 &+ \int_0^{(R_1+R_2)/2} (R_1^2-2R_1x) \varphi(x) dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} \varphi(y) dy \\
 &+ \sum_{i=2}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1}+R_i)/2}^{(R_i+R_{i+1})/2} (R_i^2-2R_ix) \varphi(x) dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} \varphi(y) dy \\
 &+ \left. \int_{(R_{s-1}+R_s)/2}^{+\infty} (R_s^2-2R_sx) \varphi(x) dx \int_0^{x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)} \varphi(y) dy \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2+y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\
 &- mR_1^2 [T((R_1+R_2)/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - T(0, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m))] \\
 &- 2mR_1 \int_0^{(R_1+R_2)/2} x \varphi(x) [\Phi(x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - 1/2] dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -m \sum_{i=2}^{s-1} R_i^2 [T((R_i + R_{i+1})/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - T((R_{i-1} + R_i)/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m))] \\
& -2m \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} R_i \int_{(R_{i-1} + R_i)/2}^{(R_i + R_{i+1})/2} x \varphi(x) [\Phi(x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - 1/2] dx \\
& -m R_s^2 [T(+\infty, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - T((R_{s-1} + R_s)/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m))] \\
& -2m R_s \int_{(R_{s-1} + R_s)/2}^{+\infty} x \varphi(x) [\Phi(x \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - 1/2] dx,
\end{aligned}$$

由预备公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= 1 + R_1^2/2 - \sqrt{2/\pi} m \sin(\pi/m) \cdot (R_s - R_1/2) \\
&+ m \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1}^2 - R_i^2) T((R_i + R_{i+1})/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) \\
&+ \sqrt{2/\pi} m \sin(\pi/m) \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1} - R_i) \Phi((R_i + R_{i+1}) \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) \\
&- 2m \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1} - R_i) \varphi((R_i + R_{i+1})/2) [\Phi((R_i + R_{i+1}) \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) - 1/2]. \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

对 $s=2$, (5) 也成立.

用单纯形法^[7]求 R_1, R_2, \dots, R_s , 使 L 达到最小值, 得表 4.

表 4

s	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
m	3	4	5	6	3	4	3
n	6	8	10	12	9	12	12
R_1	0.6892	0.8004	0.7946	0.8056	0.5250	0.6342	0.4344
R_2	1.6702	1.9268	1.8564	1.8658	1.1699	1.3865	0.9877
R_3					2.0117	2.5809	1.5201
R_4							2.2885
L	0.3528	0.2321	0.1829	0.1521	0.3240	0.1897	0.3124

5 在原点及多个圆周上的代表点的选取

设

$$x_0 = 0, \quad y_0 = 0,$$

$$x_{(i-1)m+j} = R_i \cos(2(j-1)\pi/m), \quad y_{(i-1)m+j} = R_i \sin(2(j-1)\pi/m)$$

$$(i=1, 2, \dots, s; j=1, 2, \dots, m),$$

其中 $0 < R_1 < R_2 < \dots < R_s$, $S \geq 2$, $m \geq 2$, 代表点的个数为 $n = sm + 1$.

当 $m=2$ 时，有

$$L/2 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{R_1/2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1} + R_i)/2}^{(R_i + R_{i+1})/2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x - R_i)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\ \left. + \int_{(R_{s-1} + R_s)/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(x - R_s)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\},$$

其中 $R_0 = 0$ 。

$$L = \int_0^{R_1/2} x^2 \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1} + R_i)/2}^{(R_i + R_{i+1})/2} (x - R_i)^2 \varphi(x) dx \\ + \int_{(R_{s-1} + R_s)/2}^{+\infty} (x - R_s)^2 \varphi(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} = (f+1)/2,$$

据文[1]有表5。

表 5

s	2	3	4	5
m	2	2	2	2
n	5	7	9	11
R_1	0.7646	0.5606	0.4437	0.3675
R_2	1.7242	1.1882	0.9189	0.7525
R_3		2.0338	1.4767	1.1791
R_4			2.2559	1.6933
R_5				2.4282
L	0.5400	0.5220	0.5139	0.5096

当 $n = 2s + 1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时，因 $f \rightarrow 0^{[6]}$ ，有 $L \rightarrow 0.5$ 。

当 $m \geq 3$ 时，有

$$L/2m = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{R_1/2} dx \int_0^{xtg(\pi/m)} (x^2 + y^2) \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right. \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \int_{(R_{i-1} + R_i)/2}^{(R_i + R_{i+1})/2} dx \int_0^{xtg(\pi/m)} [(x - R_i)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \\ \left. + \int_{(R_{s-1} + R_s)/2}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{xtg(\pi/m)} [(x - R_s)^2 + y^2] \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dy \right\},$$

其中 $R_0 = 0$ 。

类似于4, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 L = & 1 + mR_1^2 T(R_1/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) - \sqrt{2/\pi} m \sin(\pi/m) [R_s - R_1 \Phi(R_1 \sec(\pi/m)/2)] \\
 & - 2mR_1 \varphi(R_1/2) [\Phi(R_1 \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) - 1/2] \\
 & + m \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1}^2 - R_i^2) T((R_i + R_{i+1})/2, \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)) \\
 & + \sqrt{2/\pi} m \sin(\pi/m) \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1} - R_i) \Phi((R_i + R_{i+1}) \sec(\pi/m)/2) \\
 & - 2m \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (R_{i+1} - R_i) \varphi((R_i + R_{i+1})/2) [\Phi((R_i + R_{i+1}) \operatorname{tg}(\pi/m)/2) - \frac{1}{2}].
 \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形法^[7]求 R_1, R_2, \dots, R_s , 使 L 达到最小值, 得表6。

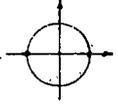
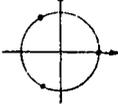
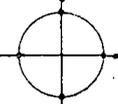
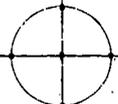
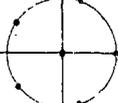
表 6

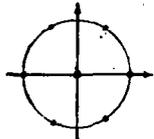
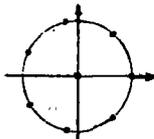
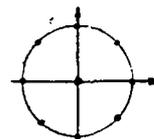
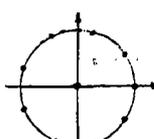
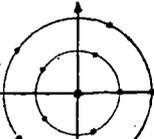
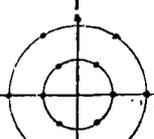
S	2	2	2	3
m	3	4	5	3
n	7	9	11	10
R_1	0.8650	1.0026	0.9861	0.6690
R_2	1.7942	2.1473	2.0053	1.2832
R_3				2.1080
L	0.3415	0.2161	0.1691	0.3198

6 较好的代表点

给定了代表点的个数, 通过比较各种方案的损失函数值, 可以选出较好的代表点(损失较小)。表7对 $n \leq 12$ 列出了较好的代表点。

表 7

n	代 表 点	L
1		1
2		0.6817
3		0.4629
4		0.3634
5		0.3058
6		0.2529

7		$(0, 0) (\pm 1.4382, 0)$ $(0.7191, \pm 1.2455) (-0.7191, \pm 1.2455)$	0.2223
8		$(0, 0) (1.4549, 0)$ $(0.9071, \pm 1.1375) (-0.3237, \pm 1.4184)$ $(-1.3108, \pm 0.6313)$	0.2032
9		$(0, 0) (\pm 1.4660, 0)$ $(1.0366, \pm 1.0366) (0, \pm 1.4660)$ $(-1.0366, \pm 1.0366)$	0.1906
10		$(0, 0) (1.4737, 0)$ $(1.1289, \pm 0.9473) (0.2559, \pm 1.4513)$ $(-0.7369, \pm 1.2763) (-1.3848, \pm 0.5040)$	0.1818
11		$(0, 0) (0.9861, 0) (0.3047, \pm 0.9378)$ $(-0.7978, \pm 0.5796) (2.0053, 0)$ $(0.6197, \pm 1.9072) (-1.6223, \pm 1.1787)$	0.1691
12		$(\pm 0.8056, 0) (0.4028, \pm 0.6977)$ $(-0.4028, \pm 0.6977) (\pm 1.8658, 0)$ $(0.9329, \pm 1.6158) (-0.9329, \pm 1.6158)$	0.1521

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The Problem of Selecting Representative Points from A Bivariate Normal Population

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Abstract This paper studies how to choose representative points from a bivariate normal population with as much information of the population as possible arises.

Keywords Bivariate normal population; Representative points; Lose function