

# THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RATIOS OF CERTAIN QUADRATIC FORMS IN TIME SERIES<sup>1</sup>

BY SEYMOUR GEISSER<sup>2</sup>

*University of North Carolina*

**1. Introduction.** In testing the hypothesis that successive members of a series of observations are serially correlated a number of statistics have been proposed. Durbin and Watson [4] gave the exact distribution of several of these statistics when they are slightly modified. We shall extend the work of Durbin and Watson for a non-null case of two of their modified statistics and also find a simple expression for the moments of another of their statistics.

**2. The Double root result.** Assume that  $X' = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  has probability density

$$(2.1) \quad f(X) = |\Lambda|^{1/2} (2\pi)^{-n/2} \exp[-X'\Lambda X/2],$$

where  $\Lambda$  is a positive definite matrix and  $n = 2m$ . Let

$$(2.2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix};$$

where  $B_1$  is positive definite or positive semi-definite and of rank  $m - q$  which is  $\geq$  the rank of  $A_1$ , a real symmetric matrix. Further assume that  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $\Lambda$  commute pairwise, and that the characteristic roots  $a_j$  of  $A$  and the characteristic roots  $b_j$  of  $B$  are so numbered that if  $a_j \neq 0$ ,  $b_j > 0$  and  $a_j/b_j \geq a_{j+1}/b_{j+1}$  for all  $a_j$  and  $a_{j+1}$  which are  $\neq 0$ .

Now

$$(2.3) \quad G(z) = P \left[ \frac{X'AX}{X'BX} \leq z \right] = P[X'(A - zB)X \leq 0],$$

where  $X$  is  $N(0, \Lambda^{-1})$ . Making an orthogonal transformation  $X = PY$  where  $P'AP = D_a$ ,  $P'BP = D_b$ ,  $P'\Lambda P = D_\lambda$  are diagonal matrices with elements  $a_j = a_{m+j}$ ,  $b_j = b_{m+j}$  and  $\lambda_j = \lambda_{m+j}$ , we get

$$(2.4) \quad G(z) = P[Y'(D_a - zD_b)Y \leq 0],$$

where  $Y$  is  $N(0, D_\lambda^{-1})$ . Now let  $Y = D_\lambda^{-1/2}W$  so that

$$(2.5) \quad G(z) = P[W'(D_a - zD_b)D_\lambda^{-1}W \leq 0],$$

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