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三維條件常態分配相容性的探討

**On the compatibility of three conditional
normal distributions in three dimensions**

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中文摘要

關於二維之變數，Arnold and Press (1989) 首先提出檢驗兩個條件分配是否滿足相容性的理論。本研究嘗試對 n 維之變數，探討 n 個條件分配滿足相容性的檢驗方式；並提出在三維聯合分配下，給定三個條件分配為常態(normal) 時，檢驗此三個條件分配滿足相容性的充分必要條件；最後，並推導出此三個條件分配滿足相容性時，其所對應的聯合機率密度函數之公式。若此三個條件分配其所對應的聯合機率密度函數進一步假設為常態時，檢驗其相容性的充分必要條件可更加以簡化。



關鍵詞：相容性；條件常態分配

Abstract

Arnold and Press (1989) first provide the theory about the compatibility of two conditional distributions in two dimensions. In this research, we extend the two dimensional cases to the high dimensional cases. In particular, we find the necessary and sufficient conditions of the compatibility of three conditional normal distributions in three dimensions. Furthermore, we also provide a formula to find the joint probability density function when three dimensional conditional normal distributions are compatible. Finally, simple sufficient and necessary conditions are also given when the joint distribution is further assumed to be normal.



Keywords : Compatible ; Conditional Normal Distribution

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1. 簡介

在眾多研究裡，對於現實生活中的資料收集，不易直接的獲得研究全體聯合分配的資訊，反而較易獲得條件分配下的資訊；然而，所得到條件分配下的資訊，是否來自於同一個聯合分配，就需要進行相容性(compatible)的檢驗。

首先，定義二維條件分配之相容性如下：

當給定兩個條件分配分別為 $X|Y$ 及 $Y|X$ ，若存在一個聯合分配使得它的條件分配亦分別為 $X|Y$ 及 $Y|X$ ，則稱這兩個條件分配是滿足相容性的。

本文主要為依據下述兩個小節探討及研究連續隨機變數條件分配之相容性。

1.1 二維條件分配滿足相容性之充要條件

由 Arnold and Press (1989)所提出。若兩個條件機率密度函數 $g_1(x|y)$ 及 $g_2(y|x)$ 滿足相容性 \Leftrightarrow 滿足下述兩個條件：

(1) $N_1 = N_2$ ，其中 $N_1 = \{(x, y) | g_1(x|y) > 0\}$ 及 $N_2 = \{(x, y) | g_2(y|x) > 0\}$ 。

(2) 存在函數 $u(x)$ 、 $v(y)$ ，使得 $\frac{g_1(x|y)}{g_2(y|x)} = u(x) \cdot v(y)$ ，對所有的

$$(x, y) \in N \equiv N_1 = N_2, \text{ 且 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x) dx < \infty \text{ (或 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{v(y)} dy < \infty \text{)}。$$

在前述的情形下，可推得聯合機率密度函數 $f(x, y) = g_2(y|x) \cdot \frac{u(x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x) dx}$ 的條件機

率密度函數分別為 $g_1(x|y)$ 及 $g_2(y|x)$ 。

1.2 二維條件常態分配滿足相容性之充要條件

由蕭惠玲(2010)所提出。給定兩個條件分配分別具有如下的性質

$$X|Y=y \sim N(\mu_1(y), \sigma_1^2(y)), \sigma_1^2(y) > 0, \forall y \in R;$$

$$Y|X=x \sim N(\mu_2(x), \sigma_2^2(x)), \sigma_2^2(x) > 0, \forall x \in R;$$

其中 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 代表平均數為 μ 、變異數為 σ^2 的常態分配。

此兩個條件分配滿足相容性 \Leftrightarrow 滿足下述兩個條件：

(1) 存在常數 d_i 及 e_j , $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$, 使得

$$\mu_1(y) = (d_2 + e_3y + e_4y^2) \times \sigma_1^2(y), \sigma_1^2(y) = (d_1 + e_1y + e_2y^2)^{-1};$$

$$\mu_2(x) = (d_4 + e_3x - \frac{1}{2}e_1x^2) \times \sigma_2^2(x), \sigma_2^2(x) = (d_3 - 2e_4x + e_2x^2)^{-1}。$$

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x)dx < \infty$,

$$\text{其中 } u(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_3 - 2e_4x + e_2x^2}} \exp\left[\frac{(d_4 + e_3x - \frac{1}{2}e_1x^2)^2}{2(d_3 - 2e_4x + e_2x^2)} - \frac{d_1}{2}x^2 + d_2x\right]。$$

若給定以下情形，上述檢驗相容性的充要條件可進一步簡化。

情形 1. 給定的兩個條件常態分配之變異數皆不為常數：

$$\text{條件(2)可簡化為 } e_2 > 0, e_1^2 - 4e_2d_1 < 0, e_4^2 - e_2d_3 < 0。$$

且在滿足相容性下，可推得此兩個條件常態分配所對應的聯合機率密度

$$\text{函數 } f(x, y) \propto \exp\left([1 \ x \ x^2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 & -\frac{d_3}{2} \\ d_2 & e_3 & e_4 \\ -\frac{d_1}{2} & -\frac{e_1}{2} & -\frac{e_2}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y \\ y^2 \end{bmatrix}\right)。$$

情形 2. 給定的兩個條件常態分配之變異數為常數且恆正：

條件(2)可簡化為 $e_3^2 - d_1 d_3 < 0$ 。

且在滿足相容性下，可推得此兩個條件常態分配所對應的聯合機率密度

函數 $f(x, y) \propto \exp\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 & -\frac{d_3}{2} \\ d_2 & e_3 & 0 \\ -\frac{d_1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y \\ y^2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ 且為常態分配。

情形 3. 給定的兩個條件常態分配之變異數其一為常數且恆正，另一不為常數：

此兩個條件分配必不滿足相容性。

藉由上述的理論，本文將於第 2 章推展出檢驗三維及高維一般性條件分配滿足相容性之充要條件；並於文中第 3 章，設定條件分配為現實生活中最常見的常態分配，在三維空間中，進行相容性的探討，找出檢驗相容性的方法。

2. 高維條件分配相容性之探討

在本章中，將介紹三維與高維連續隨機變數之條件分配滿足相容性的定義，並推廣 Arnold and Press(1989) 所提出在二維空間中檢驗兩個條件分配滿足相容性的充分必要條件，推導出在三維與高維空間中檢驗三個與 n 個條件分配滿足相容性的充分必要條件。

【定義 1】

在三維的空間中，三個條件分配 $X|Y,Z$ 、 $Y|X,Z$ 、 $Z|X,Y$ ，其所對應的機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$ 、 $f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ ，若可以找到一個 X 、 Y 、 Z 的聯合機率密度函數 $f_{X,Y,Z}(x,y,z)$ 能產生 $f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$ 、 $f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ ，則稱此三個條件分配滿足相容性。

【定理 2】

在三維的空間中，三個條件分配 $X|Y,Z$ 、 $Y|X,Z$ 、 $Z|X,Y$ ，其所對應的機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$ 、 $f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ ，則上述三個條件分配滿足相容性 \Leftrightarrow 滿足下列兩個條件：

$$(1) \exists W_2(x,z), W_3(x,y), \text{ and } U(y,z) \ni \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)} = \frac{W_2(x,z)}{U(y,z)} \ \&$$

$$\frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)} = \frac{W_3(x,y)}{U(y,z)}, \forall x,y,z$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(y,z) dy dz < \infty$$

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 因為 $X|Y,Z$ 、 $Y|X,Z$ 、 $Z|X,Y$ 滿足相容性，故存在 $f_{XYZ}(x,y,z)$ ，其中

$X|Y,Z$ 、 $Y|X,Z$ 、 $Z|X,Y$ 的條件機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$ 、

$f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ 。

令 $W_2(x,z)$ 為 $f_{XYZ}(x,y,z)$ 的 X 、 Z 邊際機率密度函數，亦即

$W_2(x,z) = f_{XZ}(x,z)$ ；同理， $W_3(x,y) = f_{XY}(x,y)$ 、 $U(y,z) = f_{YZ}(y,z)$ ，

則可得證。

(\Leftarrow) 令 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(y,z) dy dz = c$ ，則 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{U(y,z)}{c} dy dz = 1$ 。

令 $h(x,y,z) = f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z) \cdot \frac{U(y,z)}{c} \Rightarrow \iiint h(x,y,z) dx dy dz = 1$

$\Rightarrow h(y,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x,y,z) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z) \cdot \frac{U(y,z)}{c} dx = \frac{U(y,z)}{c}$

$\therefore h_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z) = \frac{h(x,y,z)}{h(y,z)} = \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z) \cdot \frac{U(y,z)}{c}}{\frac{U(y,z)}{c}} = f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$

同理 $h(x,y,z) = f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z) \cdot \frac{W_2(x,z)}{c} = f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y) \cdot \frac{W_3(x,y)}{c}$ ，

可得 $h_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z) = f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $h_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y) = f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ 。

$\therefore f_{XYZ}(x,y,z) = h(x,y,z)$ 存在，滿足相容性。■

在定理 2 中，所提到的 $U(y,z)$ ，在與 $W_2(x,z)$ 進行除法運算時，若存在含有 z 的公因式，將會對其進行約分，同樣地，在與 $W_3(x,y)$ 進行除法運算時，若存在含有 y 的公因式，亦將會對其進行約分，在這樣的情形下，給定的條件分配所對應的機率密度函數兩兩相除時，所得到的結果將會有所不同，將如下方推論 3 所敘述。

【推論 3】

在三維的空間中，三個條件分配 $X|Y,Z$ 、 $Y|X,Z$ 、 $Z|X,Y$ ，其所對應的機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)$ 、 $f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)$ 、 $f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)$ ，則上述三個條件分配滿足相容性 \Leftrightarrow 滿足下列兩個條件：

$$(1) \exists V_1(x,z), U_1(y,z), V_2(x,y), U_2(y,z), f_1(y), f_2(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)} = \frac{V_1(x,z)}{U_1(y,z)}, \quad \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)} = \frac{V_2(x,y)}{U_2(y,z)}, \quad \& \quad \frac{U_1(y,z)}{U_2(y,z)} = \frac{f_1(y)}{f_2(z)}, \quad \forall x,y,z$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_1(y,z) f_2(z) dy dz < \infty$$

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 由定理 2 可知滿足相容性，則定理 2 中條件(1)、(2)成立。

$$\text{令 } V_1(x,z) = W_2(x,z), \quad V_2(x,y) = W_3(x,y), \quad U_1(y,z) = U_2(y,z) = U(y,z),$$

$$f_1(y) = f_2(z) = 1, \quad \text{則可得證。}$$

(\Leftarrow) 令 $U(y,z) = U_1(y,z) \cdot f_2(z)$ 、 $W_2(x,z) = V_1(x,z) \cdot f_2(z)$ 、 $W_3(x,y) = V_2(x,y) \cdot f_1(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)} = \frac{V_1(x,z)}{U_1(y,z)} = \frac{V_1(x,z)f_2(z)}{U_1(y,z)f_2(z)} = \frac{W_2(x,z)}{U(y,z)} \quad \&$$

$$\frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)} = \frac{V_2(x,y)}{U_2(y,z)} = \frac{V_2(x,y)f_1(y)}{U_1(y,z)f_2(z)} = \frac{W_3(x,y)}{U(y,z)}, \quad \text{則可得證。} \blacksquare$$

接下來，欲將定理 2 的結果，推廣至高維空間，首先定義高維度之相容性。

【定義 4】

在 n 維的空間中， X_{-i} 表示 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)$ ， n 個條件分配 $X_1|X_{-1}$ 、 $X_2|X_{-2}$ 、 $X_3|X_{-3}$ 、 \dots 、 $X_n|X_{-n}$ ，其所對應的機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})$ 、 $f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})$ 、 $f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、 $f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})$ 。若存在一個 X_1 、 X_2 、 X_3 、 \dots 、 X_n 的聯合機率密度函數 $f_{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ ，且由此聯合機率密度函數可產生 $f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})$ 、 $f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})$ 、 $f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、 $f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})$ ，則稱此 n 個條件分配滿足相容性。

【定理 5】

在 n 維的空間中， X_{-i} 表示 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)$ ， n 個條件分配 $X_1|X_{-1}$ 、 $X_2|X_{-2}$ 、 $X_3|X_{-3}$ 、 \dots 、 $X_n|X_{-n}$ ，其所對應的機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})$ 、 $f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})$ 、 $f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、 $f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})$ ，則上述 n 個條件分配滿足相容性 \Leftrightarrow 滿足下列兩個條件：

$$(1) \exists W_2(x_{-2}), W_3(x_{-3}), \dots, W_n(x_{-n}), U(x_{-1}) \ni \frac{f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})}{f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})} = \frac{W_2(x_{-2})}{U(x_{-1})},$$

$$\frac{f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})}{f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})} = \frac{W_3(x_{-3})}{U(x_{-1})}, \dots, \quad \& \quad \frac{f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})}{f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})} = \frac{W_n(x_{-n})}{U(x_{-1})}$$

$$(2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} U(x_{-1}) dx_{-1} < \infty$$

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 因為 $X_1|X_{-1}$ 、 $X_2|X_{-2}$ 、 $X_3|X_{-3}$ 、 \dots 、 $X_n|X_{-n}$ 滿足相容性，故存在

$f_{X_1X_2X_3\dots X_n}(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ ，其中 $X_1|X_{-1}$ 、 $X_2|X_{-2}$ 、 $X_3|X_{-3}$ 、 \dots 、 $X_n|X_{-n}$ 的條件機率密度函數分別為 $f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})$ 、 $f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})$ 、 $f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、 $f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})$ 。

令 $W_2(x_{-2})$ 為 $f_{X_1X_2X_3\dots X_n}(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ 的 $X_1, X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n$ 邊際機率密度函數，

亦即 $W_2(x_{-2}) = f_{X_2}(x_{-2})$ ；同理， $W_3(x_{-3}) = f_{X_3}(x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、 $W_n(x_{-n}) = f_{X_n}(x_{-n})$ 、

$U(x_{-1}) = f_{X_1}(x_{-1})$ ，則可得證。

(\Leftarrow) 令 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} U(x_{-1}) dx_{-1} = c$ ，則 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \frac{U(x_{-1})}{c} dx_{-1} = 1$ 。

令 $h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1}) \cdot \frac{U(x_{-1})}{c}$

$\Rightarrow \iint \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = 1$

$\Rightarrow h(x_{-1}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) dx_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1}) \cdot \frac{U(x_{-1})}{c} dx_1 = \frac{U(x_{-1})}{c}$

$\therefore h_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1}) = \frac{h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)}{h(x_{-1})} = \frac{f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1}) \cdot \frac{U(x_{-1})}{c}}{\frac{U(x_{-1})}{c}} = f_{X_1|X_{-1}}(x_1|x_{-1})$

同理 $h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2}) \cdot \frac{W_2(x_{-2})}{c} = f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3}) \cdot \frac{W_3(x_{-3})}{c}$
 $= \dots = f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n}) \cdot \frac{W_n(x_{-n})}{c}$

可得 $h_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2}) = f_{X_2|X_{-2}}(x_2|x_{-2})$ 、 $h_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3}) = f_{X_3|X_{-3}}(x_3|x_{-3})$ 、 \dots 、

$h_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n}) = f_{X_n|X_{-n}}(x_n|x_{-n})$ 。

$\therefore f_{X_1X_2X_3\dots X_n}(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ 存在，滿足相容性。■

3. 三維條件常態分配相容性之探討

本章第一節中，將探討給定三個三維條件分配均為常態分配時，檢驗其滿足相容性的充分必要條件，並試圖將條件簡化以方便使用，同時找出其與所對應的聯合機率密度函數彼此間的關係，並在本節的最後提供兩個例子，使讀者瞭解如何使用本節所提供三維條件常態分配相容性的檢驗方法。

另於第二節中，更進一步地去探討，若給定的三個三維條件常態分配滿足相容性且其所對應的聯合分配亦為常態時之充分必要條件為何，我們發現檢驗的充要條件可更加簡化。

3.1 滿足相容性之充要條件

首先，我們給定三個三維條件分配皆為常態分配具有如下的性質：

$$X|Y=y, Z=z \sim N(\mu_1(y, z), \sigma_1^2(y, z)), \sigma_1^2(y, z) > 0, \forall y, z \in R;$$

$$Y|X=x, Z=z \sim N(\mu_2(x, z), \sigma_2^2(x, z)), \sigma_2^2(x, z) > 0, \forall x, z \in R;$$

$$Z|X=x, Y=y \sim N(\mu_3(x, y), \sigma_3^2(x, y)), \sigma_3^2(x, y) > 0, \forall x, y \in R;$$

並以[條件常態模型]簡稱，方便於後文中敘述。

接著，在[條件常態模型]下，開始探討如何以 $\mu_1(y, z)$ 、 $\mu_2(x, z)$ 、 $\mu_3(x, y)$ 、 $\sigma_1^2(y, z)$ 、 $\sigma_2^2(x, z)$ 、 $\sigma_3^2(x, y)$ 的關聯性來表達相容性的充分必要條件，並且將所得到的結果整理成定理 6。

【定理 6】

在[條件常態模型]下，此三個條件分配滿足相容性的充分必要條件為：

存在常數 α_{ijk} ， $0 \leq i, j, k \leq 2$ ，使得

$$\mu_1(y, z) = (\alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{100}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_1^2(y, z)$$

$$\mu_2(x, z) = (\alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{010}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_2^2(x, z)$$

$$\mu_3(x, y) = (\alpha_{221}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{001}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)] \times \sigma_3^2(x, y)$$

$$\sigma_1^2(y, z) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{200}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma_2^2(x, z) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{020}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma_3^2(x, y) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{002}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } f(x, y, z) \propto & \exp(\alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y \\ & + \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 \\ & + \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\ & + \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z) \end{aligned}$$

是可積分的。其中， $(a_1, \dots, a_k) * (b_1, \dots, b_k) = a_1b_1 + \dots + a_kb_k$ ；

$(a_1, a_2, a_3) \otimes (b_1, b_2, b_3) = a_1b_1 + a_1b_2 + a_1b_3 + \dots + a_3b_1 + a_3b_2 + a_3b_3$ 。

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 由推論 3 可知滿足相容性，則推論 3 中條件(1)成立。

$$\text{所以 } \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y, z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x, z)} = \frac{V_1(x, z)}{U_1(y, z)}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y, z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x, z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2(y, z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x - \mu_1(y, z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)}\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2(x, z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(y - \mu_2(x, z))^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_2(x, z)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp\left[-\frac{(x - \mu_1(y, z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{(y - \mu_2(x, z))^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_2(x, z)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - y\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_2^2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}\right]$$

$$\text{令 } K(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - y\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\because K(x, y, z) = K_1(y, z) + K_2(x, z) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} K(x, y, z) = K_3(y, z) \text{ 則}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} K(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}\right) + x\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}\right) + y\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = K_3(y, z)$$

\dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = C_1(z)y + C_2(z) \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = C_3(z)y + C_4(z) ,$$

其中 $C_i(z)$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$ 為 z 的函數

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2}C_1(z)y^2 + C_2(z)y + C_5(z) \quad \& \quad \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2}C_3(z)y^2 + C_4(z)y + C_6(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1^2(y, z) = \left[\frac{1}{2}C_1(z)y^2 + C_2(z)y + C_5(z)\right]^{-1} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\& \quad \mu_1(y, z) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}C_3(z)y^2 + C_4(z)y + C_6(z)}{\frac{1}{2}C_1(z)y^2 + C_2(z)y + C_5(z)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

將③、④代入②

$$\Rightarrow K_3(y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2}[C_1(z)y + C_2(z)] + x[C_3(z)y + C_4(z)] + y\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}$$

$$= y\left[\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2}C_1(z) + xC_3(z)\right] + \left[-\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2}C_2(z) + xC_4(z)\right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2}C_1(z) + xC_3(z) = C_7(z) \quad \& \quad -\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2}C_2(z) + xC_4(z) = C_8(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = \frac{x^2}{2}C_1(z) - xC_3(z) + C_7(z) \quad \& \quad \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = -\frac{x^2}{2}C_2(z) + xC_4(z) - C_8(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_2^2(x, z) = \left[\frac{1}{2}C_1(z)x^2 - C_3(z)x + C_7(z)\right]^{-1} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\& \quad \mu_2(x, z) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}C_2(z)x^2 + C_4(z)x - C_8(z)}{\frac{1}{2}C_1(z)x^2 - C_3(z)x + C_7(z)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{6}$$

將③、④、⑤、⑥代入①

$$\Rightarrow K(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2}C_5(z) + xC_6(z) + \frac{y^2}{2}C_7(z) + yC_8(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x,z)} &= \frac{\sigma_2(x,z)}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + x \frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + \frac{y^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)} - y \frac{\mu_2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_2^2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma_2(x,z)}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[\frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) + yC_8(z) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{x^2}{2} C_5(z) + xC_6(z) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_2^2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[\frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) + yC_8(z) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \times \sigma_2(x,z) \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} C_5(z) + xC_6(z) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_2^2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right] \\ &= [U_1(y,z)]^{-1} \times V_1(x,z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1(y,z) = \sigma_1(y,z) \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) - yC_8(z) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \dots\dots\dots ⑦$$

$$\& V_1(x,z) = \sigma_2(x,z) \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} C_5(z) + xC_6(z) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_2^2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right] \dots\dots\dots ⑧$$

同樣地， $\frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)} = \frac{V_2(x,y)}{U_2(y,z)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y,z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x,y)} &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2(y,z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_1(y,z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_3^2(x,y)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(z-\mu_3(x,y))^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x,y)}\right]} \\ &= \frac{\sigma_3(x,y)}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_1(y,z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + \frac{(z-\mu_3(x,y))^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x,y)}\right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma_3(x,y)}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + x \frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + \frac{z^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} - z \frac{\mu_3(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_3^2(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } H(x,y,z) = -\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + x \frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + \frac{z^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} - z \frac{\mu_3(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} \dots\dots\dots ⑨$$

$\therefore H(x,y,z) = H_1(y,z) + H_2(x,y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H(x,y,z) = H_3(y,z)$ 則

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} H(x,y,z) = -\frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right) + x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right) + z \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} - \frac{\mu_3(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)} = H_3(y,z)$$

..... ⑩

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = D_1(y)z + D_2(y) \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = D_3(y)z + D_4(y) ,$$

其中 $D_i(y)$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$ 為 y 的函數

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2} D_1(y)z^2 + D_2(y)z + D_5(y) \quad \& \quad \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2} D_3(y)z^2 + D_4(y)z + D_6(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1^2(y, z) = \left[\frac{1}{2} D_1(y)z^2 + D_2(y)z + D_5(y) \right]^{-1} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{11}$$

$$\& \quad \mu_1(y, z) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} D_3(y)z^2 + D_4(y)z + D_6(y)}{\frac{1}{2} D_1(y)z^2 + D_2(y)z + D_5(y)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{12}$$

將⑪、⑫代入⑩

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow H_3(y, z) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} [D_1(y)z + D_2(y)] + x[D_3(y)z + D_4(y)] + z \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} \\ &= z \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_1(y) + xD_3(y) \right] + \left[-\frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_2(y) + xD_4(y) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_1(y) + xD_3(y) = D_7(y) \quad \& \quad -\frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_2(y) + xD_4(y) = D_8(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} = \frac{x^2}{2} D_1(y) - xD_3(y) + D_7(y) \quad \& \quad \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} = -\frac{x^2}{2} D_2(y) + xD_4(y) - D_8(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_3^2(x, y) = \left[\frac{1}{2} D_1(y)x^2 - D_3(y)x + D_7(y) \right]^{-1} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{13}$$

$$\& \quad \mu_3(x, y) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} D_2(y)x^2 + D_4(y)x - D_8(y)}{\frac{1}{2} D_1(y)x^2 - D_3(y)x + D_7(y)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{14}$$

將⑪、⑫、⑬、⑭代入⑨

$$\Rightarrow H(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2} D_5(y) + xD_6(y) + \frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) + zD_8(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y, z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x, y)} &= \frac{\sigma_3(x, y)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{z^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - z \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_3^2(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma_3(x, y)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp \left[\frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) + zD_8(y) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_5(y) + xD_6(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_3^2(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[\frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) + z D_8(y) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \times \sigma_3(x,y) \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} D_5(y) + x D_6(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_3^2(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)}\right]$$

$$= [U_2(y,z)]^{-1} \times V_2(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2(y,z) = \sigma_1(y,z) \exp\left[-\frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) - z D_8(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{15}$$

$$\& V_2(x,y) = \sigma_3(x,y) \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} D_5(y) + x D_6(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_3^2(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)}\right] \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{16}$$

另外，由③、⑪得到

$$\sigma_1^2(y,z) = \frac{1}{2} C_1(z) y^2 + C_2(z) y + C_5(z) = \frac{1}{2} D_1(y) z^2 + D_2(y) z + D_5(y)$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_1^2(y,z)$ 中 y 、 z 的最高次數皆為二次，令 C_{ij} 、 D_{ij} ， $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ 為常數，可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左式} &= \frac{1}{2} (C_{12} z^2 + C_{11} z + C_{10}) y^2 + (C_{22} z^2 + C_{21} z + C_{20}) y + (C_{52} z^2 + C_{51} z + C_{50}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C_{12} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{11} y^2 z + \frac{1}{2} C_{10} y^2 + C_{22} y z^2 + C_{21} y z + C_{20} y + C_{52} z^2 + C_{51} z + C_{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式} &= \frac{1}{2} (D_{12} y^2 + D_{11} y + D_{10}) z^2 + (D_{22} y^2 + D_{21} y + D_{20}) z + (D_{52} y^2 + D_{51} y + D_{50}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} D_{12} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} D_{11} y z^2 + \frac{1}{2} D_{10} z^2 + D_{22} y^2 z + D_{21} y z + D_{20} z + D_{52} y^2 + D_{51} y + D_{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C_{12} = D_{12}, C_{11} = 2D_{22}, C_{10} = 2D_{52}, 2C_{22} = D_{11}, C_{21} = D_{21}, C_{20} = D_{51}, 2C_{52} = D_{10}, C_{51} = D_{20}, C_{50} = D_{50}^\circ$$

由③、④、⑪、⑫得到

$$\frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} = \frac{1}{2} C_3(z) y^2 + C_4(z) y + C_6(z) = \frac{1}{2} D_3(y) z^2 + D_4(y) z + D_6(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{左式} &= \frac{1}{2} (C_{32} z^2 + C_{31} z + C_{30}) y^2 + (C_{42} z^2 + C_{41} z + C_{40}) y + (C_{62} z^2 + C_{61} z + C_{60}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C_{32} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{31} y^2 z + \frac{1}{2} C_{30} y^2 + C_{42} y z^2 + C_{41} y z + C_{40} y + C_{62} z^2 + C_{61} z + C_{60} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式} &= \frac{1}{2} (D_{32} y^2 + D_{31} y + D_{30}) z^2 + (D_{42} y^2 + D_{41} y + D_{40}) z + (D_{62} y^2 + D_{61} y + D_{60}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} D_{32} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} D_{31} y z^2 + \frac{1}{2} D_{30} z^2 + D_{42} y^2 z + D_{41} y z + D_{40} z + D_{62} y^2 + D_{61} y + D_{60} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C_{32} = D_{32}, C_{31} = 2D_{42}, C_{30} = 2D_{62}, 2C_{42} = D_{31}, C_{41} = D_{41}, C_{40} = D_{61}, 2C_{62} = D_{30}, C_{61} = D_{40}, C_{60} = D_{60}^\circ$$

又由推論 3 中條件(1)可知 $\frac{U_1(y, z)}{U_2(y, z)} = \frac{f_1(y)}{f_2(z)}$ ，將⑦、⑮代入

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{U_1(y, z)}{U_2(y, z)} &= \frac{\sigma_1(y, z) \exp[-\frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) - yC_8(z) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}]}{\sigma_1(y, z) \exp[-\frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) - zD_8(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}]} = \frac{\exp[-\frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) - yC_8(z)]}{\exp[-\frac{z^2}{2} D_7(y) - zD_8(y)]} \\ &= \frac{\exp[-\frac{y^2}{2} (C_{72}z^2 + C_{71}z + C_{70}) - y(C_{82}z^2 + C_{81}z + C_{80})]}{\exp[-\frac{z^2}{2} (D_{72}y^2 + D_{71}y + D_{70}) - z(D_{82}y^2 + D_{81}y + D_{80})]} \\ &= \frac{\exp(-\frac{C_{72}}{2} y^2 z^2 - \frac{C_{71}}{2} y^2 z - \frac{C_{70}}{2} y^2 - C_{82} y z^2 - C_{81} y z - C_{80} y)}{\exp(-\frac{D_{72}}{2} y^2 z^2 - \frac{D_{71}}{2} y z^2 - \frac{D_{70}}{2} z^2 - D_{82} y^2 z - D_{81} y z - D_{80} z)} = \frac{f_1(y)}{f_2(z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C_{72} = D_{72}, \quad C_{71} = 2D_{82}, \quad 2C_{82} = D_{71}, \quad C_{81} = D_{81},$$

$$f_1(y) = \exp(-\frac{C_{70}}{2} y^2 - C_{80} y) \dots\dots\dots (17)$$

$$f_2(z) = \exp(-\frac{D_{70}}{2} z^2 - D_{80} z) \dots\dots\dots (18)$$

再將所得到的式子進行整理，可得下述三個結果：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sigma_1^2(y, z) &= [\frac{1}{2} C_1(z) y^2 + C_2(z) y + C_5(z)]^{-1} \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} (C_{12} z^2 + C_{11} z + C_{10}) y^2 + (C_{22} z^2 + C_{21} z + C_{20}) y + (C_{52} z^2 + C_{51} z + C_{50})]^{-1} \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} C_{12} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{11} y^2 z + \frac{1}{2} C_{10} y^2 + C_{22} y z^2 + C_{21} y z + C_{20} y + C_{52} z^2 + C_{51} z + C_{50})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2^2(x, z) &= [\frac{1}{2} C_1(z) x^2 - C_3(z) x + C_7(z)]^{-1} \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} (C_{12} z^2 + C_{11} z + C_{10}) x^2 - (C_{32} z^2 + C_{31} z + C_{30}) x + (C_{72} z^2 + C_{71} z + C_{70})]^{-1} \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} C_{12} x^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{11} x^2 z + \frac{1}{2} C_{10} x^2 - C_{32} x z^2 - C_{31} x z - C_{30} x + C_{72} z^2 + C_{71} z + C_{70})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_3^2(x, y) &= [\frac{1}{2} D_1(y) x^2 - D_3(y) x + D_7(y)]^{-1} \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} (D_{12} y^2 + D_{11} y + D_{10}) x^2 - (D_{32} y^2 + D_{31} y + D_{30}) x + (D_{72} y^2 + D_{71} y + D_{70})]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} D_{12} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{2} D_{11} x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} D_{10} x^2 - D_{32} x y^2 - D_{31} x y - D_{30} x + D_{72} y^2 + D_{71} y + D_{70} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} C_{12} x^2 y^2 + C_{22} x^2 y + C_{52} x^2 - C_{32} x y^2 - 2C_{42} x y - 2C_{62} x + C_{72} y^2 + 2C_{82} y + D_{70} \right)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

發現： $[\sigma_1^2(y, z)]^{-1}$ 、 $[\sigma_2^2(x, z)]^{-1}$ 、 $[\sigma_3^2(x, y)]^{-1}$ 的最高次項 $y^2 z^2$ 、 $x^2 z^2$ 、 $x^2 y^2$ 係數相同。

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \mu_1(y, z) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} C_3(z) y^2 + C_4(z) y + C_6(z)}{\frac{1}{2} C_1(z) y^2 + C_2(z) y + C_5(z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} C_3(z) y^2 + C_4(z) y + C_6(z)}{[\sigma_1^2(y, z)]^{-1}} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2} C_3(z) y^2 + C_4(z) y + C_6(z) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (C_{32} z^2 + C_{31} z + C_{30}) y^2 + (C_{42} z^2 + C_{41} z + C_{40}) y + (C_{62} z^2 + C_{61} z + C_{60}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} C_{32} y^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{31} y^2 z + \frac{1}{2} C_{30} y^2 + C_{42} y z^2 + C_{41} y z + C_{40} y + C_{62} z^2 + C_{61} z + C_{60} \\
\mu_2(x, z) &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} C_2(z) x^2 + C_4(z) x - C_8(z)}{\frac{1}{2} C_1(z) x^2 - C_3(z) x + C_7(z)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} C_2(z) x^2 + C_4(z) x - C_8(z)}{[\sigma_2^2(x, z)]^{-1}} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = -\frac{1}{2} C_2(z) x^2 + C_4(z) x - C_8(z) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (C_{22} z^2 + C_{21} z + C_{20}) x^2 + (C_{42} z^2 + C_{41} z + C_{40}) x - (C_{82} z^2 + C_{81} z + C_{80}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} C_{22} x^2 z^2 - \frac{1}{2} C_{21} x^2 z - \frac{1}{2} C_{20} x^2 + C_{42} x z^2 + C_{41} x z + C_{40} x - C_{82} z^2 - C_{81} z - C_{80} \\
\mu_3(x, y) &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} D_2(y) x^2 + D_4(y) x - D_8(y)}{\frac{1}{2} D_1(y) x^2 - D_3(y) x + D_7(y)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} D_2(y) x^2 + D_4(y) x - D_8(y)}{[\sigma_3^2(x, y)]^{-1}} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} = -\frac{1}{2} D_2(y) x^2 + D_4(y) x - D_8(y) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (D_{22} y^2 + D_{21} y + D_{20}) x^2 + (D_{42} y^2 + D_{41} y + D_{40}) x - (D_{82} y^2 + D_{81} y + D_{80}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} D_{22} x^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} D_{21} x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} D_{20} x^2 + D_{42} x y^2 + D_{41} x y + D_{40} x - D_{82} y^2 - D_{81} y - D_{80} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} C_{11} x^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} C_{21} x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} C_{51} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{31} x y^2 + C_{41} x y + C_{61} x - \frac{1}{2} C_{71} y^2 - C_{81} y - D_{80}
\end{aligned}$$

發現： $\frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}$ 、 $\frac{\mu_2(x,z)}{\sigma_2^2(x,z)}$ 、 $\frac{\mu_3(x,y)}{\sigma_3^2(x,y)}$ 交互作用項 yz 、 xz 、 xy 係數相同。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad U_1(y,z)f_2(z) &= \sigma_1(y,z) \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{2}C_7(z) - yC_8(z) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \times \exp\left(-\frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right) \\
 &= \sigma_1(y,z) \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{y^2}{2}C_7(z) - yC_8(z) - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right] \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}C_{12}y^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{11}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{10}y^2 + C_{22}yz^2 + C_{21}yz + C_{20}y + C_{52}z^2 + C_{51}z + C_{50}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \\
 &\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}C_{32}y^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{31}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{30}y^2 + C_{42}yz^2 + C_{41}yz + C_{40}y + C_{62}z^2 + C_{61}z + C_{60}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{2}C_{12}y^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{11}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{10}y^2 + C_{22}yz^2 + C_{21}yz + C_{20}y + C_{52}z^2 + C_{51}z + C_{50}}\right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{y^2}{2}(C_{72}z^2 + C_{71}z + C_{70}) - y(C_{82}z^2 + C_{81}z + C_{80}) - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

推出 $f(x,y,z) \propto f_{x|y,z}(x|y,z)U_1(y,z)f_2(z) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2(y,z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x - \mu_1(y,z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right] \times \sigma_1(y,z) \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{y^2}{2}C_7(z) - yC_8(z) - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2}\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y,z)}{\sigma_1^2(y,z)} - \frac{y^2}{2}C_7(z) - yC_8(z) - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}C_{12}y^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{11}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{10}y^2 + C_{22}yz^2 + C_{21}yz + C_{20}y + C_{52}z^2 + C_{51}z + C_{50}\right)\right. \\
 &\quad \left.+ x\left(\frac{1}{2}C_{32}y^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{31}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{30}y^2 + C_{42}yz^2 + C_{41}yz + C_{40}y + C_{62}z^2 + C_{61}z + C_{60}\right)\right. \\
 &\quad \left.- \frac{y^2}{2}(C_{72}z^2 + C_{71}z + C_{70}) - y(C_{82}z^2 + C_{81}z + C_{80}) - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}C_{12}x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{4}C_{11}x^2y^2z - \frac{1}{4}C_{10}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}C_{22}x^2yz^2 - \frac{1}{2}C_{21}x^2yz - \frac{1}{2}C_{20}x^2y\right. \\
 &\quad \left.- \frac{1}{2}C_{52}x^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}C_{51}x^2z - \frac{1}{2}C_{50}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{32}xy^2z^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{31}xy^2z + \frac{1}{2}C_{30}xy^2\right. \\
 &\quad \left.+ C_{42}xyz^2 + C_{41}xyz + C_{40}xy + C_{62}xz^2 + C_{61}xz + C_{60}x\right. \\
 &\quad \left.- \frac{1}{2}C_{72}y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}C_{71}y^2z - \frac{1}{2}C_{70}y^2 - C_{82}yz^2 - C_{81}yz - C_{80}y - \frac{D_{70}}{2}z^2 - D_{80}z\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

最後，將符號改寫，令 $\alpha_{222} = -\frac{1}{4}C_{12}$ 、 $\alpha_{221} = -\frac{1}{4}C_{11}$ 、 $\alpha_{220} = -\frac{1}{4}C_{10}$ 、 $\alpha_{212} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{22}$ 、
 $\alpha_{211} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{21}$ 、 $\alpha_{210} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{20}$ 、 $\alpha_{202} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{52}$ 、 $\alpha_{201} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{51}$ 、 $\alpha_{200} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{50}$ 、 $\alpha_{122} = \frac{1}{2}C_{32}$ 、
 $\alpha_{121} = \frac{1}{2}C_{31}$ 、 $\alpha_{120} = \frac{1}{2}C_{30}$ 、 $\alpha_{112} = C_{42}$ 、 $\alpha_{111} = C_{41}$ 、 $\alpha_{110} = C_{40}$ 、 $\alpha_{102} = C_{62}$ 、 $\alpha_{101} = C_{61}$ 、
 $\alpha_{100} = C_{60}$ 、 $\alpha_{022} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{72}$ 、 $\alpha_{021} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{71}$ 、 $\alpha_{020} = -\frac{1}{2}C_{70}$ 、 $\alpha_{012} = -C_{82}$ 、 $\alpha_{011} = -C_{81}$ 、
 $\alpha_{010} = -C_{80}$ 、 $\alpha_{002} = -\frac{D_{70}}{2}$ 、 $\alpha_{001} = -D_{80}$ 且定義符號 $(a_1, \dots, a_k) * (b_1, \dots, b_k)$
 $= a_1b_1 + \dots + a_kb_k$ ； $(a_1, a_2, a_3) \otimes (b_1, b_2, b_3) = a_1b_1 + a_1b_2 + a_1b_3 + \dots + a_3b_1 + a_3b_2 + a_3b_3$ 。

再將三個結果整理如下，則可得證。

$$f(x, y, z) \propto \exp(\alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y \\
+ \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 \\
+ \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\
+ \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z)$$

$$\mu_1(y, z) = (\alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{100}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_1^2(y, z)$$

$$\mu_2(x, z) = (\alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{010}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_2^2(x, z)$$

$$\mu_3(x, y) = (\alpha_{221}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{001}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)] \times \sigma_3^2(x, y)$$

$$\sigma_1^2(y, z) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{200}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma_2^2(x, z) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{020}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma_3^2(x, y) = \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{002}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)]\}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Leftrightarrow) \therefore \frac{f_{x|y,z}(x|y,z)}{f_{y|x,z}(y|x,z)} &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2(y,z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_1(y,z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y,z)}\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2(x,z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(y-\mu_2(x,z))^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right]} \\ &= \frac{\sigma_2(x,z)}{\sigma_1(y,z)} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_1(y,z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y,z)} + \frac{(y-\mu_2(x,z))^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x,z)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_2(x, z)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - y\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_2^2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}\right]$$

考慮 $K(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - y\frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{x^2}{2}\{-2\times(\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{200}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\ &\quad + x\{(\alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{100}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\ &\quad + \frac{y^2}{2}\{-2\times(\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{020}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\ &\quad - y\{(\alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{010}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\ &= \alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y + \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 \\ &\quad + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 + \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\ &\quad - \alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 - \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z - \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 - \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 - \alpha_{121}xy^2z - \alpha_{120}xy^2 - \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 - \alpha_{021}y^2z - \alpha_{020}y^2 \\ &\quad - \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 - \alpha_{211}x^2yz - \alpha_{210}x^2y - \alpha_{112}xyz^2 - \alpha_{111}xyz - \alpha_{110}xy - \alpha_{012}yz^2 - \alpha_{011}yz - \alpha_{010}y \\ &= \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x - \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 - \alpha_{021}y^2z - \alpha_{020}y^2 - \alpha_{012}yz^2 - \alpha_{011}yz - \alpha_{010}y \\ &= K_2(x, z) + K_1(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y, z)}{f_{Y|X,Z}(y|x, z)} = V_1(x, z) \times [U_1(y, z)]^{-1} \dots \dots \dots (19)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1(y, z) = \sigma_1(y, z) \exp\left[\alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}\right] \dots \dots \dots (20)$$

同樣地， $\frac{f_{X|Y,Z}(x|y, z)}{f_{Z|X,Y}(z|x, y)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2(y, z)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x - \mu_1(y, z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)}\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_3^2(x, y)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(z - \mu_3(x, y))^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x, y)}\right]}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sigma_3(x, y)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp\left[-\frac{(x - \mu_1(y, z))^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{(z - \mu_3(x, y))^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x, y)}\right] \\ &= \frac{\sigma_3(x, y)}{\sigma_1(y, z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{z^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - z\frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu_3^2(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

考慮 $H(x, y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x\frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + \frac{z^2}{2\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - z\frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{x^2}{2} \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{221}, \alpha_{220}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{210}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{200}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\
&\quad + x \{(\alpha_{122}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{120}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{110}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{100}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\} \\
&\quad + \frac{z^2}{2} \{-2 \times (\alpha_{222}, \alpha_{212}, \alpha_{202}, \alpha_{122}, \alpha_{112}, \alpha_{102}, \alpha_{022}, \alpha_{012}, \alpha_{002}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)]\} \\
&\quad - z \{(\alpha_{221}, \alpha_{211}, \alpha_{201}, \alpha_{121}, \alpha_{111}, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{021}, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{001}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)]\} \\
&= \alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y + \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 \\
&\quad + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 + \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\
&\quad - \alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 - \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 - \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 - \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 - \alpha_{112}xyz^2 - \alpha_{102}xz^2 - \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 - \alpha_{012}yz^2 - \alpha_{002}z^2 \\
&\quad - \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z - \alpha_{211}x^2yz - \alpha_{201}x^2z - \alpha_{121}xy^2z - \alpha_{111}xyz - \alpha_{101}xz - \alpha_{021}y^2z - \alpha_{011}yz - \alpha_{001}z \\
&= \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{210}x^2y + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{120}xy^2 + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{100}x - \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 - \alpha_{012}yz^2 - \alpha_{002}z^2 - \alpha_{021}y^2z - \alpha_{011}yz - \alpha_{001}z \\
&= H_2(x, y) + H_1(y, z) \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z)}{f_{z|x,y}(z|x, y)} = [U_2(y, z)]^{-1} \times V_2(x, y) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{21}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow U_2(y, z) = \sigma_1(y, z) \exp[\alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{001}z + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}] \\
&\dots\dots\dots \textcircled{22}
\end{aligned}$$

又由⑳、㉔得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{U_1(y, z)}{U_2(y, z)} &= \frac{\sigma_1(y, z) \exp[\alpha_{020}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}]}{\sigma_1(y, z) \exp[\alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{001}z + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_1^2(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}]} \\
&= \frac{\exp[\alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{010}y]}{\exp[\alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z]} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{U_1(y, z)}{U_2(y, z)} = \frac{f_1(y)}{f_2(z)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{23}
\end{aligned}$$

∴ 由⑰、㉑、㉓可知滿足推論 3 中的條件(1)；又 $f(x, y, z)$ 是可積分的等價於推論 3 中的條件(2)，則得證。■

【備註】 α_{ijk} 具有以下性質

- (1) μ_l ($l=1,2,3$) 式中 α_{ijk} 的第 l 個下標全為 1，其他下標值則為對應變數 x, y 或 z 的指數值。例如： $\mu_2(x, z)$ 式中所含 x^2z 項的係數為 α_{211} 。
- (2) σ_l^2 ($l=1,2,3$) 式中 α_{ijk} 的第 l 個下標全為 2，其他下標值則為對應變數 x, y 或 z 的指數值。例如： $\sigma_2^2(x, z)$ 式中所含 x^2z 項的係數為 α_{221} 。
- (3) $f(x, y, z)$ 中所含係數 α_{ijk} 其對應項為 $\alpha_{ijk}x^i y^j z^k$ 。

雖然，定理 6 提供了三個三維條件常態分配滿足相容性的充要條件；然而，這些條件在使用上仍屬複雜，我們將再更進一步找尋其中關係，試圖將條件簡化。

若 $f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z)$ 、 $f_{y|x,z}(y|x, z)$ 、 $f_{z|x,y}(z|x, y)$ 滿足相容性，則存在邊際分配

$$f_{XY}(x, y)、f_{YZ}(y, z)、f_{XZ}(x, z) \ni \frac{f_{x|y,z}}{f_{y|x,z}} = \frac{f_{XZ}(x, z)}{f_{YZ}(y, z)} \quad \& \quad \frac{f_{x|y,z}}{f_{z|x,y}} = \frac{f_{XY}(x, y)}{f_{YZ}(y, z)}$$

又由推論 3 中的條件(1)可知

存在常數 c_1 、 c_2 及函數 $U_1(y, z)$ 、 $V_1(x, z)$ 、 $U_2(y, z)$ 、 $V_2(x, y)$ 、 $f_1(y)$ 、 $f_2(z)$

使得 $f_{XY}(x, y) = c_2 V_2(x, y) f_1(y)$ 、 $f_{YZ}(y, z) = c_1 U_1(y, z) f_2(z) = c_2 U_2(y, z) f_1(y)$ 、

$$f_{XZ}(x, z) = c_1 V_1(x, z) f_2(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x, y, z) &= f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z) \times f_{yz}(y, z) \propto f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z) \times U_1(y, z) f_2(z) = f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z) \times U_2(y, z) f_1(y) \\ &= f_{y|x,z}(y|x, z) \times f_{XZ}(x, z) \propto f_{y|x,z}(y|x, z) \times V_1(x, z) f_2(z) \\ &= f_{z|x,y}(z|x, y) \times f_{XY}(x, y) \propto f_{z|x,y}(z|x, y) \times V_2(x, y) f_1(y) \end{aligned}$$

在[條件常態模型]下，將⑦、⑧、⑯、⑰、⑱代入，可得

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x, y, z) &\propto \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} + x \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} - \frac{y^2}{2} C_7(z) - y C_8(z) - \frac{D_{70}}{2} z^2 - D_{80} z\right] \\
&\propto \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} + y \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} - \frac{x^2}{2} C_5(z) + x C_6(z) - \frac{D_{70}}{2} z^2 - D_{80} z\right] \\
&\propto \exp\left[-\frac{z^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} + z \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} - \frac{x^2}{2} D_5(y) + x D_6(y) - \frac{C_{70}}{2} y^2 - C_{80} y\right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } g_1(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} \text{ ,} \\
g_2(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} y - \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} \text{ ,} \\
g_3(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} z - \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} \text{ .}
\end{aligned}$$

可發現 $f(x, y, z)$ 為指數函數，其中包含 x 的項由 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 而來；包含 y 的項由 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 而來；包含 z 的項由 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 而來。所以， $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中會有同類項，且係數應相同；而 $f(x, y, z)$ 可由 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 所組成。

由定理 6 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
g_1(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} \\
&= \alpha_{222} x^2 y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{221} x^2 y^2 z + \alpha_{220} x^2 y^2 + \alpha_{212} x^2 y z^2 + \alpha_{211} x^2 y z + \alpha_{210} x^2 y + \alpha_{202} x^2 z^2 + \alpha_{201} x^2 z + \alpha_{200} x^2 \\
&\quad + \alpha_{122} x y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{121} x y^2 z + \alpha_{120} x y^2 + \alpha_{112} x y z^2 + \alpha_{111} x y z + \alpha_{110} x y + \alpha_{102} x z^2 + \alpha_{101} x z + \alpha_{100} x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_2(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} y - \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} \\
&= \alpha_{222} x^2 y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{221} x^2 y^2 z + \alpha_{220} x^2 y^2 + \alpha_{212} x^2 y z^2 + \alpha_{211} x^2 y z + \alpha_{210} x^2 y + \alpha_{122} x y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{121} x y^2 z + \alpha_{120} x y^2 \\
&\quad + \alpha_{112} x y z^2 + \alpha_{111} x y z + \alpha_{110} x y + \alpha_{022} y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{021} y^2 z + \alpha_{020} y^2 + \alpha_{012} y z^2 + \alpha_{011} y z + \alpha_{010} y
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_3(x, y, z) &= \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} z - \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} \\
&= \alpha_{222} x^2 y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{221} x^2 y^2 z + \alpha_{212} x^2 y z^2 + \alpha_{211} x^2 y z + \alpha_{202} x^2 z^2 + \alpha_{201} x^2 z + \alpha_{122} x y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{121} x y^2 z \\
&\quad + \alpha_{112} x y z^2 + \alpha_{111} x y z + \alpha_{102} x z^2 + \alpha_{101} x z + \alpha_{022} y^2 z^2 + \alpha_{021} y^2 z + \alpha_{012} y z^2 + \alpha_{011} y z + \alpha_{002} z^2 + \alpha_{001} z
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{及 } f(x, y, z) \propto & \exp(\alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y \\
& + \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 \\
& + \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\
& + \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z)
\end{aligned}$$

經比較係數，可得其中關係，而有下述推論 7。

【推論 7】

在[條件常態模型]下，令 $g_1(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}$ 、

$$g_2(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}y - \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}、g_3(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)}z - \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)}。$$

則 (1) [條件常態模型]滿足相容性的充分必要條件為

$$\exists \alpha_{n_1 n_2 n_3} \ni \sum_{(n_1, n_2, n_3) \in S_k} \alpha_{n_1 n_2 n_3} x^{n_1} y^{n_2} z^{n_3} = g_k(x, y, z), \quad \forall k=1, 2, 3, \text{ 其中}$$

$$S_k = \{(n_1, n_2, n_3) | n_k \in \{1, 2\}; \text{當 } i \neq k \text{ 時}, n_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}。$$

(2) [條件常態模型]滿足相容性下，有 $f(x, y, z) \propto \exp\left(\sum_{(n_1, n_2, n_3) \in S} \alpha_{n_1 n_2 n_3} x^{n_1} y^{n_2} z^{n_3}\right)$ ，

其中 $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ 。

【備註】

(1) $g_1(x, y, z)$ 為由 $X|Y, Z$ 的條件平均及條件變異數而得； $g_2(x, y, z)$ 為由

$Y|X, Z$ 的條件平均及條件變異數而得； $g_3(x, y, z)$ 為由 $Z|X, Y$ 的條件平均

及條件變異數而得。

(2) 由推論 7 中(1)可知 $x^{n_1} y^{n_2} z^{n_3}$ 項， $(n_1, n_2, n_3) \in \{1, 2\}^3$ ，若出現必同時出現在

$g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中，而且係數相同； $x^{n_1} y^{n_2}$ 項，

$(n_1, n_2) \in \{1, 2\}^2$ ，若出現必同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 中，而且係

數相同(亦即不會出現在 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中)； $y^{n_2} z^{n_3}$ 項， $(n_2, n_3) \in \{1, 2\}^2$ ，若出

現必同時出現在 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中，而且係數相同； $x^{n_1}z^{n_3}$ 項，

$(n_1, n_3) \in \{1, 2\}^2$ ，若出現必同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中，而且係數

相同；而 x^{n_1} 項， $n_1 \in \{1, 2\}$ 、 y^{n_2} 項， $n_2 \in \{1, 2\}$ 、 z^{n_3} 項， $n_3 \in \{1, 2\}$ ，若出

現，則僅分別出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中。

由於上述推論 7 的檢驗方式較定理 6 來得容易判別，下方所提供的例子將以推論 7 的方式來作檢驗。

例 1：給定 $X|Y=y, Z=z \sim N\left(\frac{yz+2y+2z}{y^2z^2+y^2+z^2}, \frac{1}{y^2z^2+y^2+z^2}\right)$ ，

$$Y|X=x, Z=z \sim N\left(\frac{xz+2x+2z}{x^2z^2+x^2+z^2}, \frac{1}{x^2z^2+x^2+z^2}\right)，$$

$$Z|X=x, Y=y \sim N\left(\frac{xy+2x+2y}{x^2y^2+x^2+y^2}, \frac{1}{x^2y^2+x^2+y^2}\right)。$$

可得

$$g_1(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2z^2 + xyz + 2xy + 2xz$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)}y - \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + xyz + 2xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2z^2 + 2yz$$

$$g_3(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)}z - \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2z^2 + xyz + 2xz - \frac{1}{2}y^2z^2 + 2yz$$

同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中的項，包含 $x^2y^2z^2$ 項以及 xyz 項，

其中 $x^2y^2z^2$ 項的係數均為 $-\frac{1}{2}$ ， xyz 項的係數均為 1；

同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$ ，但不出現在 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中的項，包含 x^2y^2 項以

及 xy 項，其中 x^2y^2 項的係數均為 $-\frac{1}{2}$ ， xy 項的係數均為 2；

同時出現在 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ ，但不出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 中的項，包含 y^2z^2 項以及 yz 項，其中 y^2z^2 項的係數均為 $-\frac{1}{2}$ ， yz 項的係數均為 2；

同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ ，但不出現在 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 中的項，包含 x^2z^2 項以及 xz 項，其中 x^2z^2 項的係數均為 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 、 xz 項的係數均為 2；

滿足推論 7 中(1)的檢驗方式，所以，此三個條件分配滿足相容性。

另由推論 7 中(2)可知對應之聯合機率密度函數為

$$f(x, y, z) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2z^2 + xyz + 2xy + 2xz - \frac{1}{2}y^2z^2 + 2yz\right) \circ \blacksquare$$

例 2：給定 $X|Y=y, Z=z \sim N\left(\frac{yz+2y^2+2z^2}{y^2z^2+2yz+1}, \frac{1}{y^2z^2+2yz+1}\right)$ ，

$$Y|X=x, Z=z \sim N\left(\frac{xz+2x^2+2z^2}{x^2z^2+2xz+1}, \frac{1}{x^2z^2+2xz+1}\right)$$
，

$$Z|X=x, Y=y \sim N\left(\frac{xy+2x^2+2y^2}{x^2y^2+2xy+1}, \frac{1}{x^2y^2+2xy+1}\right) \circ$$

可得

$$g_1(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_1(y, z)}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} x - \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2(y, z)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 - x^2yz - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xyz + 2xy^2 + 2xz^2$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_2(x, z)}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} y - \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2(x, z)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 + 2x^2y - xy^2z + xyz - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2yz^2$$

$$g_3(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_3(x, y)}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} z - \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2(x, y)} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2 + 2x^2z - xyz^2 + xyz + 2y^2z - \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

根據推論 7 中(1)的檢驗方式， x^2yz 項若出現應同時出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_2(x, y, z)$

、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中，而且係數相同，但在此例中， x^2yz 項只出現在 $g_1(x, y, z)$ 中，而未出現在 $g_2(x, y, z)$ 、 $g_3(x, y, z)$ 中，所以，此三個條件分配不滿足相容性。■

以上兩個例子的相容性檢驗，顯示本節所提供的理論與驗證方法不只簡單也很直接。接著，透過觀察定理 6，可得三個條件常態分配與其所對應的聯合機率

密度函數彼此間的關係，當所知道的訊息不為條件分配時，而是聯合機密度函數時，亦可推出其條件常態分配，如下述定理 8。

【定理 8】

在三維的空間中，若有一聯合機率密度函數

$$f(x, y, z) \propto \exp\left(\sum_{(n_1, n_2, n_3) \in \{0, 1, 2\}^3} \alpha_{n_1 n_2 n_3} x^{n_1} y^{n_2} z^{n_3}\right), \text{ 且其條件分配滿足 [條件常態模型] ,}$$

$$\text{則 } \mu_1(y, z) = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]_{x=0} \times \sigma_1^2(y, z), \quad \sigma_1^2(y, z) = \left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]^{-1};$$

$$\mu_2(x, z) = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]_{y=0} \times \sigma_2^2(x, z), \quad \sigma_2^2(x, z) = \left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 y} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]^{-1};$$

$$\mu_3(x, y) = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]_{z=0} \times \sigma_3^2(x, y), \quad \sigma_3^2(x, y) = \left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 z} \ln(f(x, y, z))\right]^{-1}.$$

3.2 滿足相容性且聯合分配亦為常態分配之充要條件

在開始探討本節主題前，依據 Yates and Goodman (2005)，我們先提供三維常態分配聯合機率密度函數的型式，並表成如下之引理 9。

【引理 9】

$$\text{當 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \sim N_3(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}), \quad \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \\ \mu_z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \rho_{xy}\sigma_x\sigma_y & \rho_{xz}\sigma_x\sigma_z \\ \rho_{xy}\sigma_x\sigma_y & \sigma_y^2 & \rho_{yz}\sigma_y\sigma_z \\ \rho_{xz}\sigma_x\sigma_z & \rho_{yz}\sigma_y\sigma_z & \sigma_z^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{則 } f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} [\det(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right].$$

$$\text{其中 } -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{2}[C_{11}(x - \mu_x)^2 + C_{22}(y - \mu_y)^2 + C_{33}(z - \mu_z)^2 \\ + 2C_{12}(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y) + 2C_{13}(x - \mu_x)(z - \mu_z) + 2C_{23}(y - \mu_y)(z - \mu_z)]$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 + 2\rho_{xy}\rho_{xz}\rho_{yz} - \rho_{xy}^2 - \rho_{xz}^2 - \rho_{yz}^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - \rho_{yz}^2}{\sigma_x^2} & \frac{\rho_{xz}\rho_{yz} - \rho_{xy}}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} & \frac{\rho_{xy}\rho_{yz} - \rho_{xz}}{\sigma_x\sigma_z} \\ \frac{\rho_{xz}\rho_{yz} - \rho_{xy}}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} & \frac{1 - \rho_{xz}^2}{\sigma_y^2} & \frac{\rho_{xy}\rho_{xz} - \rho_{yz}}{\sigma_y\sigma_z} \\ \frac{\rho_{xy}\rho_{yz} - \rho_{xz}}{\sigma_x\sigma_z} & \frac{\rho_{xy}\rho_{xz} - \rho_{yz}}{\sigma_y\sigma_z} & \frac{1 - \rho_{xy}^2}{\sigma_z^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

接著，將探討當[條件常態模型]滿足相容性，其所對應的聯合分配亦為常態分配的充要條件，並將其結果整理成定理 10。

【定理 10】

當[條件常態模型]滿足相容性，則其聯合分配為常態分配的充分必要條件為：

$$\mu_1(y, z) = (\alpha_{110}y + \alpha_{101}z + \alpha_{100}) \times \sigma_1^2(y, z), \quad \sigma_1^2(y, z) = (-2\alpha_{200})^{-1} > 0$$

$$\mu_2(x, z) = (\alpha_{110}x + \alpha_{011}z + \alpha_{010}) \times \sigma_2^2(x, z), \quad \sigma_2^2(x, z) = (-2\alpha_{020})^{-1} > 0$$

$$\mu_3(x, y) = (\alpha_{101}x + \alpha_{011}y + \alpha_{001}) \times \sigma_3^2(x, y), \quad \sigma_3^2(x, y) = (-2\alpha_{002})^{-1} > 0$$

且 $\alpha_{110}^2 < 4\alpha_{200}\alpha_{020}$ ， $\alpha_{101}^2 < 4\alpha_{200}\alpha_{002}$ 為滿足聯合分配可積的條件。

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 由定理 6 可知滿足相容性，則

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) \propto & \exp(\alpha_{222}x^2y^2z^2 + \alpha_{221}x^2y^2z + \alpha_{220}x^2y^2 + \alpha_{212}x^2yz^2 + \alpha_{211}x^2yz + \alpha_{210}x^2y \\ & + \alpha_{202}x^2z^2 + \alpha_{201}x^2z + \alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{122}xy^2z^2 + \alpha_{121}xy^2z + \alpha_{120}xy^2 \\ & + \alpha_{112}xyz^2 + \alpha_{111}xyz + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{102}xz^2 + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x \\ & + \alpha_{022}y^2z^2 + \alpha_{021}y^2z + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{012}yz^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z) \end{aligned}$$

又因 $f(x, y, z)$ 為常態分配，則由引理 9 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{222} &= \alpha_{221} = \alpha_{220} = \alpha_{212} = \alpha_{211} = \alpha_{210} = \alpha_{202} = \alpha_{201} = \alpha_{122} = \alpha_{121} = \alpha_{120} = \alpha_{112} = \alpha_{111} \\ &= \alpha_{102} = \alpha_{022} = \alpha_{021} = \alpha_{012} = 0 \circ \end{aligned}$$

可將定理 6 滿足相容性之充要條件簡化為下

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1(y, z) &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{110}, 0, \alpha_{101}, \alpha_{100}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_1^2(y, z) \\ &= (\alpha_{110}y + \alpha_{101}z + \alpha_{100}) \times \sigma_1^2(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_2(x, z) &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{110}, 0, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{010}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)] \times \sigma_2^2(x, z) \\ &= (\alpha_{110}x + \alpha_{011}z + \alpha_{010}) \times \sigma_2^2(x, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_3(x, y) &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{101}, 0, \alpha_{011}, \alpha_{001}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)] \times \sigma_3^2(x, y) \\ &= (\alpha_{101}x + \alpha_{011}y + \alpha_{001}) \times \sigma_3^2(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_1^2(y, z) = \{-2 \times (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{200}) * [(y^2, y, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1} = (-2\alpha_{200})^{-1} > 0$$

$$\sigma_2^2(x, z) = \{-2 \times (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{020}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (z^2, z, 1)]\}^{-1} = (-2\alpha_{020})^{-1} > 0$$

$$\sigma_3^2(x, y) = \{-2 \times (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \alpha_{002}) * [(x^2, x, 1) \otimes (y^2, y, 1)]\}^{-1} = (-2\alpha_{002})^{-1} > 0$$

而 $f(x, y, z)$ 可積的條件等價於推論 3 中的條件 (2)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_1(y, z) f_2(z) dy dz < \infty$$

又 $U_1(y, z) f_2(z)$

$$= (-2\alpha_{200})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \exp\left[-\frac{(\alpha_{110}y + \alpha_{101}z + \alpha_{100})^2}{4\alpha_{200}} + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\alpha_{110}^2}{4\alpha_{200}} + \alpha_{020} < 0, \quad -\frac{\alpha_{101}^2}{4\alpha_{200}} + \alpha_{002} < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{110}^2 < 4\alpha_{200}\alpha_{020}, \quad \alpha_{101}^2 < 4\alpha_{200}\alpha_{002}$$

得證。

(\Leftarrow) 因為 $f(x, y, z) \propto f_{x|y,z}(x|y, z) \cdot U_1(y, z) f_2(z)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(\alpha_{200}x^2 + \alpha_{110}xy + \alpha_{101}xz + \alpha_{100}x + \alpha_{020}y^2 + \alpha_{011}yz + \alpha_{010}y + \alpha_{002}z^2 + \alpha_{001}z)$$

滿足三維常態分配，則得證。■

4. 結論

本文主要在探討連續隨機變數之條件分配滿足相容性的充要條件，相關的研究結果，整理成以下三點：

- (1) 推導出給定三個一般性的三維條件分配，檢驗此三個條件分配滿足相容性的充要條件；及給定 n 個一般性的 n 維條件分配，檢驗此 n 個條件分配滿足相容性的充要條件。
- (2) 在給定三個三維條件分配皆為常態分配時，提供直接利用條件平均以及條件變異數的關係，檢驗滿足相容性的充要條件之理論與簡易方法。
- (3) 在給定三個三維條件常態分配滿足相容性下，假設這三個條件分配來自常態聯合分配，則前述條件平均與條件變異數的關係可進一步簡化，並推出此假設成立時的充要條件。

最後，未來的研究方向，可考慮將目前三維條件常態模型擴充到高維條件常態模型。

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