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Non-Asymptotic Analysis of Approximations for Multivariate Statistics

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Preface

This book provides readers with recent non-asymptotic results for approximations in multivariate statistical analysis. There are many traditional multivariate methods based on large-sample approximations. Furthermore, in recent years more high-dimensional multivariate methods have been proposed and utilized for cases where the dimension p of observations is comparable with the sample size n or even exceeds it. Related to this, there are also many approximations under high-dimensional frameworks when $p/n \to c \in (0, 1)$ or $(0, \infty)$.

An important problem related to multivariate approximations concerns their errors. Most results contain only so-called order estimates. However, such error estimates do not provide information on actual errors for given values of n, p, and other parameters. Ideally, we need non-asymptotic or computable error bounds that relate to these actual errors, in addition to order estimates. In non-asymptotic bounds, the pair (n, p), as well as other problem parameters, are viewed as fixed, and statistical statements such as tail or concentration probabilities of test statistics and estimators are constructed as a function of them. In other words, these results are applied for actual values of (n, p). In general, non-asymptotic error bounds involve an absolute constant. If the absolute constant is known, then such an error bound is called the computable error bound.

Our book focuses on non-asymptotic bounds for high-dimensional and large-sample approximations. A brief explanation of non-asymptotic bounds is given in Chap. 1. Some commonly used notations are also explained in Chap. 1. Chapters 2–6 deal with computable error bounds. In Chap. 2, the authors consider computable error bounds on scale-mixed variables. The results can be applied to asymptotic approximations of t- and F-distributions, and to various estimators. In Chap. 3, error bounds for MANOVA tests are given based on large-sample results for multivariate scale mixtures. High-dimensional results are also given. In Chap. 4, the focus is on linear and quadratic discriminant contexts, with error bounds for location and scale mixture variables. In Chaps. 5 and 6, computable error bounds for Cornish–Fisher expansions and Λ-statistics are considered, respectively.

Next, in Chaps. 7–11, new directions of research on non-asymptotic bounds are discussed. In Chap. 7, the focus is on high-dimensional approximations for bootstrap procedures in principal component analysis. Then, in Chap. 8 we consider the Kolmogorov distance between the probabilities of two Gaussian elements to hit a ball in Hilbert space. In Chap. 9, the focus is on approximations of statistics based on observations with random sample sizes. In Chap. 10, the topic is large-sample approximations of power-divergence statistics including the Pearson chi-squared statistic, the Freeman–Tukey statistics, and the log-likelihood ratio statistic. Finally, Chap. 11 proposes a general approach for constructing non-asymptotic estimates and provides relevant examples for several complex statistics.

This book is intended to be used as a reference for researchers interested in asymptotic approximations in multivariate statistical analysis contexts. It will also be useful for instructors and students of graduate-level courses as it covers important foundations and methods of multivariate analysis.

For many approximations, detailed derivations would require a lot of space. For the sake of brevity and presentation, we therefore mainly give their outline. We believe and hope that the book will be useful for stimulating future developments in non-asymptotic analysis of multivariate approximations.

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