

Lecture 10: Consistency of MLE, Covariance Matrices, and

课程 □ Unit 3 Methods of Estimation □ Multivariate Statistics

□ 7. Covariance in Real Life

## 7. Covariance in Real Life From The Big Bang Theory



Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

So remember this, when I tried to show this? I finally realized what was the problem that I

Hopefully, this will work today.

[VIDEO PLAYBACK]

Hey, Sheldon.

It's me.

I'm going--

下载视频文件

下载 SubRip (.srt) file

下载 Text (.txt) file

## Sample Covariance

4/4 points (graded)

Let  $(X_1,Y_1)$ ,  $(X_2,Y_2)$ ,..., $(X_n,Y_n) \stackrel{iid}{\sim} (X,Y)$  with  $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu_X$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_Y$ , and  $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mu_{XY}$ . That is, each random variable pair  $(X_1,Y_1)$  has the same distribution as the random variable pair (X,Y), and the pairs are independent of one another.

Estimating the covariance between  $m{X}$  and  $m{Y}$  based on observed sequences is useful because non-zero covariance implies dependence between X and Y. In this problem, we study one way to obtain an unbiased estimator for Cov(X,Y).

Consider the following estimator for the covariance:

$$\widetilde{S}_{XY} = rac{1}{n} \Biggl( \sum_{i=1}^n \left( X_i - \overline{X}_n 
ight) \left( Y_i - \overline{Y}_n 
ight) \Biggr) \, ,$$

where  $\overline{X}_n$  and  $\overline{Y}_n$  denote the sample mean estimators of  $\mu_X$  and  $\mu_Y$ .

What is  $\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n}\right]$ ? Provide an expression in terms of n,  $\mu_X$ ,  $\mu_Y$ , and  $\mu_{XY}$ .

(Enter  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{XY}}$  for  $\mu_{XY}$ ,  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{X}}$  for  $\mu_{X}$ , and  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{Y}}$  for  $\mu_{Y}$ .)

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_{i}}{n}\right] = \boxed{\text{mu}_{XY} + (\text{n-1})*\text{mu}_{X}*\text{mu}_{Y}} \quad \Box$$

**Answer:** (1/n)\*(n\*mu XY + n\*(n-1)\*mu X\*mu Y)

What is  $\mathbb{E}\left[\widetilde{S}_{XY}
ight]$ ? Provide an expression in terms of n,  $\mu_{X}$ ,  $\mu_{Y}$ , and  $\mu_{XY}$ .

(Enter  $\mathbf{mu}_{-}\{\mathbf{XY}\}$  for  $\mu_{XY}$ ,  $\mathbf{mu}_{-}\mathbf{X}$  for  $\mu_{X}$ , and  $\mathbf{mu}_{-}\mathbf{Y}$  for  $\mu_{Y}$ .)

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\widetilde{\boldsymbol{S}}_{\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{Y}}\right] = \qquad \text{(n-1)/n*(mu_{XY}-mu_X*mu_Y)} \qquad \qquad \square \text{ Answer: ((n-1)/n)*(mu_XY -mu_X*mu_Y)}$$

Is  $\widetilde{S}_{XY}$  an unbiased estimator of  $\mathsf{Cov}\,(X,Y)$ ?

O Yes

● No □

If your answer to the above question is "Yes", then type "1" in the following box. Otherwise, find a scaling factor c such that

$$\widehat{S}_{XY} = c \cdot \widetilde{S}_{XY}$$

is an unbiased estimator of  $\mathsf{Cov}\,(X,Y)$ . Provide your answer in terms of n,  $\mu_X$ ,  $\mu_Y$ , and  $\mu_{XY}$ .

(Enter  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{XY}}$  for  $\mu_{XY}$ ,  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{X}}$  for  $\mu_{X}$ , and  $\mathbf{mu}_{\mathbf{Y}}$  for  $\mu_{Y}$ .)

STANDARD NOTATION

## **Solution:**

First,

$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[rac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n}
ight] &= rac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i 
eq j=1}^n X_i Y_j
ight] \ &= \left[\mu_{XY} + (n-1)\,\mu_X \mu_Y
ight], \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the property that  $X_i$  and  $Y_j$  are independent whenever i 
eq j. Then,

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\widetilde{S}_{XY}\right] &= \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i} - \overline{X}_{n}\right) \left(Y_{i} - \overline{Y}_{n}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} Y_{i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{i}}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{i} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{i}}{n}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} Y_{i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{i}}{n}\right]. \end{split}$$

Using the result in the first part of the problem, we get

$$egin{align} \mathbb{E}\left[\widetilde{S}_{XY}
ight] &= rac{1}{n}[n\mu_{XY} - \left(\mu_{XY} + \left(n-1
ight)\mu_{X}\mu_{Y}
ight)] \ &= rac{n-1}{n}[\mu_{XY} - \mu_{X}\mu_{Y}] \ &= rac{n-1}{n}\mathsf{Cov}\left(X,Y
ight). \end{split}$$

From the above, we can see that the estimator is biased because  $\mathbb{E}\left[\widetilde{S}_{XY}
ight] 
eq \mathsf{Cov}\left(X,Y
ight)$ .

However, the bias can be fixed by multiplying  $\widetilde{S}_{XY}$  by  $\frac{n}{n-1}$  to obtain the following unbiased estimator of  $\mathsf{Cov}\left(X,Y\right)$ :

$$\widehat{S}_{XY} = rac{1}{n-1} \Biggl[ \sum_{i=1}^n \left( X_i - \overline{X}_n 
ight) \left( Y_i - \overline{Y}_n 
ight) \Biggr] \, .$$

提交	你已经尝试了3次(总共可以尝试4次)	
□ Answers are displayed within the problem		
讨论	<u> </u>	显示讨论
主题: Unit 3 Methods of Estimation:Lecture 10: Consistency of MLE, Covariance Matrices, and Multivariate Statistics / 7. Covariance in Real Life		

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