

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

What is Covariance?

- Measure of strength of correlation between two features
- Mathematically, for two features X and Y with n observations

(X_i, Y_i) :

$$cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})$$

What is a Covariance Matrix?

| | Y_1 | Y_2 | Y_3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Y_1 | | | |
| Y_2 | | | |
| Y_3 | | | |

What is a Covariance Matrix?

| | Y_1 | Y_2 | Y_3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Y_1 | 5 | | |
| Y_2 | | 8 | |
| Y_3 | | | 1 |

What is a Covariance Matrix?

| | Y_1 | Y_2 | Y_3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Y_1 | 5 | -1 | 0 |
| Y_2 | -1 | 8 | 3 |
| Y_3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

- Consider a data matrix X with 3 features (A, B, C) and 2

rows

| | A | B | C |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | a_1 | b_1 | c_1 |
| | a_2 | b_2 | c_2 |

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

- The data is column standardised

$$\bar{A} = \bar{B} = \bar{C} = 0$$

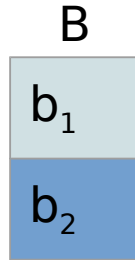
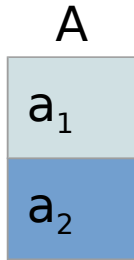
Computation of the Covariance Matrix

- Covariance between two features A and B

$$\begin{aligned} cov(A, B) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - \bar{A})(b_i - \bar{B}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (a_i - 0)(b_i - 0) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (a_i)(b_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2) \end{aligned}$$

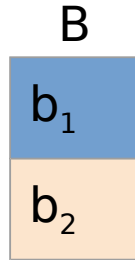
Computation of the Covariance Matrix

$$\underbrace{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2}$$



Computation of the Covariance Matrix

$$a_1b_1 + \underbrace{a_2b_2}$$



Computation of the Covariance Matrix

$$\underbrace{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2}_{\text{Covariance}} = A.B$$

A

| |
|-------|
| a_1 |
| a_2 |

B

| |
|-------|
| b_1 |
| b_2 |

$$\text{cov}(A, B) = A.B$$

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

COV =

| | A | B | C |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| A | A.A | A.B | A.C |
| B | B.A | B.B | B.C |
| C | C.A | C.B | C.C |

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

| | A | B | C |
|---|-------|-------|---|
| A | a_1 | a_2 | |
| B | b_1 | b_2 | |
| C | c_1 | c_3 | |

X^T

| | A | B | C |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A | a_1 | b_1 | c_1 |
| B | a_2 | b_2 | c_2 |

X

$=$

| | A | B | C |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| A | A.A | A.B | A.C |
| B | B.A | B.B | B.C |
| C | C.A | C.B | C.C |

COV

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

Diagram illustrating the computation of the Covariance Matrix (COV) from data matrices X^T and X .

Matrix X^T (Rows: A, B, C; Columns: 1, 2):

| | 1 | 2 |
|---|-------|-------|
| A | a_1 | a_2 |
| B | b_1 | b_2 |
| C | c_1 | c_3 |

Matrix X (Rows: 1, 2; Columns: A, B, C):

| | A | B | C |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | a_1 | b_1 | c_1 |
| 2 | a_2 | b_2 | c_2 |

Covariance Matrix (COV) (Rows: A, B, C; Columns: A, B, C):

| | A | B | C |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| A | A.A | A.B | A.C |
| B | B.A | B.B | B.C |
| C | C.A | C.B | C.C |

The relationship is shown as: $X^T \times X = \text{COV}$

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

Diagram illustrating the computation of the Covariance Matrix (COV) from data matrices X^T and X .

Matrix X^T (Transposed Data):

| | A | B |
|---|-------|-------|
| A | a_1 | a_2 |
| B | b_1 | b_2 |
| C | c_1 | c_3 |

Matrix X (Data):

| | A | B | C |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A | a_1 | b_1 | c_1 |
| B | a_2 | b_2 | c_2 |

Covariance Matrix (COV):

| | A | B | C |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| A | A.A | A.B | A.C |
| B | B.A | B.B | B.C |
| C | C.A | C.B | C.C |

The diagram shows that the covariance matrix is computed as $COV = X^T X$. The resulting COV matrix is symmetric, with diagonal elements representing variances (e.g., A.A, B.B, C.C) and off-diagonal elements representing covariances (e.g., A.B, B.A, A.C, C.A).

Computation of the Covariance Matrix

$$\text{cov} = X^T X$$

Thank
You!