Covariance and Correlation

Two alternate expressions for Covariance

$$\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y) = E[(X-E[X])(Y-E[Y])]$$
 $\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y) = E[XY] - E[Y]E[X]$ This one is used in Excel file

The Dance of the Covariance

Say X and Y are arbitrary random variables Covariance of X and Y:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

Equivalently:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E[XY - E[X]Y - XE[Y] + E[Y]E[X]]$$
$$= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] - E[X]E[Y] + E[X]E[Y]$$
$$= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

In the case where two discrete random variables X and Y have a joint probability distribution, represented by elements $p_{i,j}$ corresponding to the joint probabilities of $P(X=x_i,Y=y_j)$, the covariance is calculated using a double summation over the indices of the matrix:

$$\mathrm{cov}(X,Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_{i,j} (x_i - E[X]) (y_j - E[Y]).$$

Suppose that X and Y have the following joint probability mass function, $^{[6]}$ in which the six central cells give the discrete joint probabilities f(x,y) of the six hypothetical realizations $(x,y)\in S=\{(5,8),(6,8),(7,8),(5,9),(6,9),(7,9)\}$:

f(x,y)		X			f = (a)
		5	6	7	$f_Y(y)$
У	8	0	0.4	0.1	0.5
	9	0.3	0	0.2	0.5
$f_X(x)$		0.3	0.4	0.3	1

X can take on three values (5, 6 and 7) while Y can take on two (8 and 9). Their means are $\mu_X=5(0.3)+6(0.4)+7(0.1+0.2)=6$ and $\mu_Y=8(0.4+0.1)+9(0.3+0.2)=8.5$. Then,

$$egin{aligned} \cos(X,Y) &= \sigma_{XY} = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) \, (x-\mu_X) \, (y-\mu_Y) \ \\ &= (0)(5-6)(8-8.5) + (0.4)(6-6)(8-8.5) + (0.1)(7-6)(8-8.5) + \\ &\quad (0.3)(5-6)(9-8.5) + (0)(6-6)(9-8.5) + (0.2)(7-6)(9-8.5) \ \\ &= -0.1 \; . \end{aligned}$$

Using 2nd Formula:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E[XY] - E[Y]E[X]$$

$$E[XY] = [0*40 + 0.4*48 + 0.1*56 + 0.3*45 + 0*54 + 0.2*63]$$

$$= [19.2 + 5.6 + 13.5 + 12.6]$$

$$= 50.9$$

$$E[x] E[Y] = 6 * 8.5 = 51$$

$$Cov (X,Y) = 50.9 - 51 = -0.1$$
 Same Result

And Now Correlation

Say X and Y are arbitrary random variables

Correlation of X and Y, denoted ρ(X, Y):

$$\rho(X,Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

• Note: $-1 \le \rho(X, Y) \le 1$