

# ex 4

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## ex. 4 - Q1

**3.30.** You are given the random vector  $\mathbf{X}' = [X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4]$  with mean vector  $\boldsymbol{\mu}'_{\mathbf{X}} = [4, 3, 2, 1]$  and variance-covariance matrix

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Partition  $\mathbf{X}$  as

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{X}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and consider the linear combinations  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{(1)}$  and  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^{(2)}$ . Find

- (a)  $E(\mathbf{X}^{(1)})$
- (b)  $E(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{(1)})$
- (c)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)})$
- (d)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{(1)})$
- (e)  $E(\mathbf{X}^{(2)})$
- (f)  $E(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^{(2)})$
- (g)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(2)})$
- (h)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^{(2)})$
- (i)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)})$
- (i)  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}^{(2)})$

p. 78 / 116

Let us start by defining them in the code:

```

x_1 <- c(3, 0, 2, 2)
x_2 <- c(0, 1, 1, 0)
x_3 <- c(2, 1, 9, -2)
x_4 <- c(2, 0, -2, 4)
sigma_x = data.frame(
  x_1,
  x_2,
  x_3,
  x_4
)
sigma_x <- data.matrix(sigma_x)

mu <- c(4, 3, 2, 1)

A <- c(1, 2)

col_1 <- c(1, 2)
col_2 <- c(-2, -1)
B <- data.frame(
  col_1,
  col_2
)
B <- data.matrix(B)

sigma_x

```

```

##      x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4
## [1,]  3  0  2  2
## [2,]  0  1  1  0
## [3,]  2  1  9 -2
## [4,]  2  0 -2  4

```

```
mu
```

```
## [1] 4 3 2 1
```

```
A
```

```
## [1] 1 2
```

```
B
```

```

##      col_1 col_2
## [1,]     1    -2
## [2,]     2    -1

```

(a)

$E(X^{(1)})$

Since the expected value is the same as the mean or  $\mu$  we just need to take the partitioned  $\mu$ , which are the two first elements of the list [4, 3, 2, 1]

```
mu[1:2]
```

```
## [1] 4 3
```

(b)

$E(AX^{(1)})$

Here we just need to multiply the partitioned mu with A:

```
A %*% mu[1:2]
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,]   10
```

(c)

$\text{Cov}(X^{(1)})$

To get the partitioned variance-covariance matrix we need to look p.78 / 116, but the general case is the following:

$\mu_X = [4, 3, 2, 1]$  and variance-covariance matrix

$\Sigma_X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Partition X as

$X^{(1)} \rightarrow$  (points to the top-left 2x2 submatrix)  
 $X^{(2)} \leftarrow$  (points to the bottom-right 2x2 submatrix)

Let

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
sigma_x[1:2,1:2]
```

```
##      x_1 x_2
## [1,]   3   0
## [2,]   0   1
```

(d)

$\text{Cov}(AX^{(1)})$ , now this is more tricky since we are dealing with the covariance. When scaling a covariance matrix, we need to use the formula on p. 76 (2-45):

```
A %*% sigma_x[1:2,1:2] %*% matrix(A) # matrix(A) is a way to transpose a vector
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,]    7
```

(e)

 $E(X^{(2)})$ Same as in a, we just partition  $\mu$ 

```
mu[3:4]
```

```
## [1] 2 1
```

(f)

 $E(BX^{(2)})$  Same as in b, we just multiply B by the partion from previous

```
B %*% mu[3:4]
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,]    0
## [2,]    3
```

(g)

 $\text{Cov}(X^{(2)})$  here we just partion it as before: $\mu_X = [1, 0, 2, 1]$  and variance covariance matrix

$\Sigma_X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Partition  $X$  as

Let

$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$

Handwritten notes:  $X^{(1)}$  points to the top-left 2x2 block of  $\Sigma_X$ , and  $X^{(2)}$  points to the bottom-right 2x2 block of  $\Sigma_X$ .

```
sigma_x[3:4, 3:4]
```

```
##      x_3 x_4
## [1,]    9 -2
## [2,]   -2  4
```

h

$\text{Cov}(BX^{(2)})$  we do as in d

```
B %% sigma_x[3:4, 3:4] %% t(B) # t(B) is used instead of matrix(B), since it is matrix not
a vector, we are transposing
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   33   36
## [2,]   36   48
```

i

The upper right and the lower left are transposed versions of each other and comprises this the covariances between the partitions p. 78 / 116. In this case we need the upper right matrix

Partition X as

$$\Sigma_X = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix}} \\ \boxed{\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 9 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{matrix}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\mathbf{X}^{(1)}} \\ \boxed{\mathbf{X}^{(2)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
sigma_x[1:2, 3:4]
```

```
##      x_3 x_4
## [1,]    2    2
## [2,]    1    0
```

j

Here we still use the formula from p. 76, but we are using the formula :  $\text{Cov}(AX_1, BX_2) = A \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) t(B)$  (exercise solutions):

```
A %% sigma_x[1:2, 3:4] %% t(B)
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]    0    6
```