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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

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

Partition 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

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

and consider the linear combinations $AX^{(1)}$ and $BX^{(2)}$. Find

- (a) $E(X^{(1)})$
- (b) $E(AX^{(1)})$
- (c) Cov(X(1))
- (d) Cov (AX⁽¹⁾)
- (e) $E(X^{(2)})$
- (f) $E(BX^{(2)})$
- (g) Cov (X⁽²⁾)
- (h) Cov (BX⁽²⁾)
- (i) $Cov(X^{(1)}, X^{(2)})$
- (i) Cov(AX(1), BX(2))

p. 78 / 116

Let us start by defining them in the code:

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```
x_1 \leftarrow c(3, 0, 2, 2)
x_2 \leftarrow c(0, 1, 1, 0)
x_3 \leftarrow c(2, 1, 9, -2)
x_4 \leftarrow c(2, 0, -2, 4)
sigma_x = data.frame(
 x_1,
 x_2,
  x_3,
  x_4
)
sigma_x <- data.matrix(sigma_x)</pre>
mu \leftarrow c(4, 3, 2, 1)
A < -c(1, 2)
col_1 \leftarrow c(1, 2)
col_2 \leftarrow c(-2, -1)
B <- data.frame(</pre>
 col_1,
  col 2
B <- data.matrix(B)</pre>
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
Α
## [1] 1 2
В
```

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##

[1,]

[2,]

col_1 col_2

1 -2

-1

2

(a)

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

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

mu[1:2]

[1] 4 3

(b)

 $\mathsf{E}(\mathsf{A}X^{(1)}\,)$

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

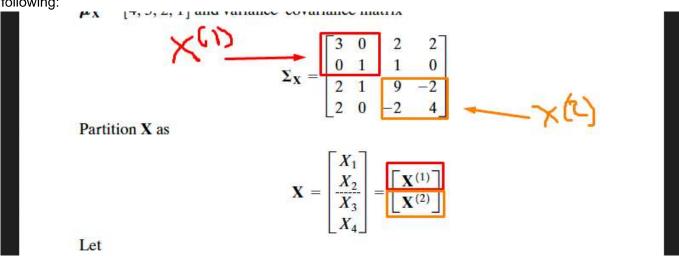
A %*% mu[1:2]

[,1] ## [1,] 10

(c)

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

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



sigma_x[1:2,1:2]

(d)

 $Cov(AX^{(1)})$, 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):

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

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

(e)

 $\mathsf{E}(X^{(2)})$

Same as in a, we just partion μ

mu[3:4]

[1] 2 1

(f)

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

B %*% mu[3:4]

(g)

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
Partition \mathbf{X} as
$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{X}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

sigma_x[3:4, 3:4]

Let

h

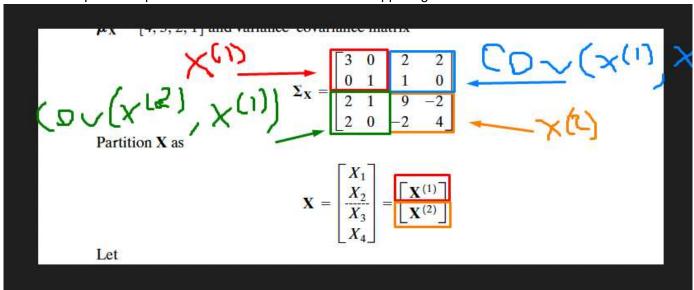
 $\mathsf{Cov}(\mathsf{B}X^{(2)})$ we do as in d

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



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

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

i

Here we still use the formula from p. 76, but we are using the formula : Cov(AX1,BX2)=ACov(X1,X2)t(B) (exercise solutions):

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

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