

CPH687 Homework 4

Meng Lu

GIDP Statistics
Email: menglu@email.arizona.edu

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1 Problem 1

Question:

Let y_i have mean μ and variance σ^2 , which are scalars. Find the expectation of the estimator of σ^2

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2.$$

using matrix notations $\mathbf{y}_{n \times 1} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)'$ and $\bar{y} = \mathbf{1}'_n \mathbf{y} / n$
Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n(\bar{y})^2 \right) \\ E(S^2) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(y_i^2) - nE(\bar{y}^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Var(y_i) + (E(y_i))^2) - n(Var(\bar{y}) + (E(\bar{y}))^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} (n\sigma^2 + n\mu^2 - \sigma^2 - n\mu^2) \\ &= \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

2 Problem 2

Question:

Let $\mathbf{y} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ where $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is p.d. Verify that the MGF of \mathbf{y} is

$$M_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{t}) = \exp(\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}).$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{t}) &= E(e^{\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{y}}) \\
&= C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})} d\mathbf{y} \\
C &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{-n/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}((\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) - 2\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{y})} d\mathbf{y} \\
(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu}) - 2\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} - 2\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{y} \\
&= \mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} - 2\mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t} \\
&= \mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} \\
&= [\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})]'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}[\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})] - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} \\
&= [\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})]'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}[\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})] - (2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}) \\
&= [\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})]'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}[\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})] - (2\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}) \\
\therefore M_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{t}) &= C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{([\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})]'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}[\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})] - (2\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}))} d\mathbf{y} \\
&= e^{\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}} C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}([\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})]'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}[\mathbf{y} - (\boldsymbol{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t})])} d\mathbf{y} \\
&= e^{\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{t}}.
\end{aligned}$$

3 Problem 3

Question:

Let $\mathbf{A}_{r \times n}$ be a matrix of constants. Verify that $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} \sim N(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}')$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}) &= \mathbf{A}E(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} \\
Var(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}) &= \mathbf{A}Var(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}' \\
f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\
\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} \rightarrow \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x} \\
f(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}'|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}'|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}'|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}))'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}'|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})'(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}')^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\
\therefore \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} &\sim N(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}').
\end{aligned}$$

4 Problem 4

Question:

If \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} are n -dimensional vectors with independent multivariate normal distributions, prove that $a\mathbf{X} + b\mathbf{Y}$ is also multivariate normal.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{a\mathbf{X}+b\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}) &= E(e^{\mathbf{t}'(a\mathbf{X}+b\mathbf{Y})}) \\
 &= E(e^{a\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{X}} e^{b\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{Y}}) \\
 &\because \mathbf{X} \text{ and } \mathbf{Y} \text{ are } n\text{-dimensional vectors with independent multivariate normal distributions} \\
 \therefore M_{a\mathbf{X}+b\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}) &= E(e^{a\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{X}} e^{b\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{Y}}) \\
 &= E(e^{a\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{X}}) E(e^{b\mathbf{t}'\mathbf{Y}}) \\
 &= \exp(a\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu}_X + \frac{1}{2}a^2\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_X\mathbf{t}) \exp(b\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\mu}_Y + \frac{1}{2}b^2\mathbf{t}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_Y\mathbf{t}) \\
 &= \exp(\mathbf{t}'(a\boldsymbol{\mu}_X + b\boldsymbol{\mu}_Y) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{t}'(a^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_X + b^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_Y)\mathbf{t}) \\
 &\therefore a\mathbf{X} + b\mathbf{Y} \text{ is also multivariate normal with mean } a\boldsymbol{\mu}_X + b\boldsymbol{\mu}_Y \text{ and variance } a^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_X + b^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_Y.
 \end{aligned}$$

5 Problem 5

Question:

If $\mathbf{Y} \sim N_2(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, where $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = (\sigma_{ij})$, prove that

$$(\mathbf{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{Y} - \frac{Y_1^2}{\sigma_{11}}) \sim \chi_1^2.$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{Y} &= \mathbf{Y}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\mathbf{Y} \\
 &= (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\mathbf{Y})'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\mathbf{Y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{Z} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}\mathbf{Y}$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{I}_2$$

From the Problem 3, we know that $\mathbf{Z} \sim N_2(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$

$$\therefore (\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} - \frac{Z_1^2}{1}) \sim \chi_1^2.$$