

### Problems 4. 5.11.2010

Q1. *Means, variances etc. under affine transformations.* Show that:

- (i) Means:  $E[aX + b] = aEX + b$ ;
- (ii) Variances:  $\text{var}[aX + b] = a^2 \text{var}[X]$ ;
- (iii) SDs:  $SD[aX + b] = |a|SD[X]$ ;
- (iv) Covariances:  $\text{cov}[aX + b, aY + b] = a^2 \text{cov}[X, Y]$ ;
- (v) Correlations:  $\text{corr}[aX + b, aY + b] = \text{corr}[X, Y]$ .

State and prove the corresponding results for sample means etc.

Q2. *Central moments.* Write  $\mu_k := E[X^k]$ ,  $\mu_{k,0} := E[(X - EX)^k]$  for the  $k$ th moment and central moment of a random variable  $X$ . Define the sample central moments, and show that they converge to the (population) central moments (as the sample size  $n$  increases).

Q3. *Cumulants.* The *moment-generating function* (MGF) and *cumulant-generating function* (CGF) are

$$M(t) := E[e^{tX}] = \sum_0^\infty \mu_k t^k / k!, \quad K(t) := \log M(t) = \sum_1^\infty \kappa_k t^k / k! = \kappa_1 t + \dots$$

Their centred versions have  $X$  replaced by  $X - EX$ ,  $\mu_k$ ,  $\kappa_k$  by  $\mu_{k,0}$ ,  $\kappa_{k,0}$ . Show that (i)  $\kappa_1 = \mu$ ,  $\kappa_k = \kappa_{k,0}$  for  $k = 2, 3, \dots$ , (ii)  $\kappa_2 = \sigma^2$ , (iii)  $\kappa_3 = \mu_{3,0}$ , (iv)  $\kappa_{4,0} = \mu_{4,0} - 3\sigma^4$ . Show also that  $X$  is normal iff all cumulants above the second vanish.

Q4. *Skewness and kurtosis.* Define the *skewness*  $\gamma_1$  and the *kurtosis*  $\gamma_2$  by

$$\gamma_1 := \kappa_3 / \kappa_2^{3/2} = \mu_{3,0} / \sigma^3, \quad \gamma_2 := \kappa_4 / \kappa_2^2 = \frac{\mu_{4,0}}{\sigma^4} - 3.$$

Show that (i)  $\gamma_1[aX + b] = \gamma_1[X]$ ,  $\gamma_2[aX + b] = \gamma_2[X]$ ; (ii) the sample central moments satisfy  $\mu_{k,0} \rightarrow \mu_{k,0}$  as the sample size  $n$  increases; (iii) the sample skewness and kurtosis converge:  $\hat{\gamma}_1 \rightarrow \gamma_1$ ,  $\hat{\gamma}_2 \rightarrow \gamma_2$ .

*Note.* Skewness measures asymmetry, kurtosis measures thickness of tails, both crucially important for financial data; we can estimate them by (iii).

NHB