

The Routh Method of Evaluating Determinants

(Row Reduction)

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21/09/14

$$A_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - 4R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.25 & 1.5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.25 & 1.5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - 2.25R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4.125 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{R_3}{-4.125}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.25 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.25 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_4 - 3R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & -3.5 & -1.5 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_4 + 3.5R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6.375 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_4 - 6.375R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +0.4545 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 1(2)(-1)(-4.125)(0.4545) = 15.00$$

SSCP Matrix

From: Carroll & Green

Rec'd 20/09/17
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$$S = A'A - \frac{1}{m} (A)^T (\vec{1}) (\vec{1}^T A)$$

raw
corr.-pred.
matrix

$$S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sum Y^2 & \sum YX_1 & \sum YX_2 \\ \sum X_1Y & \sum X_1^2 & \sum X_1X_2 \\ \sum X_2Y & \sum X_1X_2 & \sum X_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

SSCP
Matrix

$$S = S_2 - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sum Y^2}{m} & \frac{\sum YX_1}{m} & \frac{\sum YX_2}{m} \\ \frac{\sum X_1Y}{m} & \frac{\sum X_1^2}{m} & \frac{\sum X_1X_2}{m} \\ \frac{\sum X_2Y}{m} & \frac{\sum X_1X_2}{m} & \frac{\sum X_2^2}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y & X_1 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad [1] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} Y & X_1 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3x1)

(1x3)

$$\frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} \sum Y \\ \sum X_1 \\ \sum X_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sum Y & \sum X_1 & \sum X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} (\sum Y)^2 & \sum YX_1 & \sum YX_2 \\ \sum X_1Y & (\sum X_1)^2 & \sum X_1X_2 \\ \sum X_2Y & \sum X_1X_2 & (\sum X_2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternatively, if the column means are subtracted out of A before multiplying by A^T , yields the MEAN-CORRECTED matrix A_d , i.e.:

$$S = A_d^T A_d$$

Covariance Matrix (C)

$$C = \frac{1}{(m-1)} S$$

of-diagonal elements of C
are covariances

diagonal elements of C
are variances

$$\text{cov}(YX_1) = \frac{\sum XY_1}{(m-1)}$$

$$S_{YY} = \frac{\sum Y^2}{(m-1)}$$

(2)

Correlation matrix (R)

- Correlation betw. two variables, say y and x_1 , is:

$$r_{yx} = \frac{\sum Yx_1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2} \sqrt{\sum x_1^2}}$$

sum of crossvalues
sum of squares

→ works like SSCP matrix (sum of crossvalues and sum of squares)

→ its standard error $s_r = \sqrt{\frac{(1-r^2)}{(n-2)}}$

→ y and x_1 are mean-centred

→ the square root of the SSCP matrix ~~without~~^{diagonal} the mean-centred suggests the three variables y , x_1 and x_2 .

→ we need the reciprocal form of the SS for y , x_1 , x_2 :

$$r_{yx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_1^2}} \cdot \sum Yx_1$$

→ we use Δ the DIAGONAL matrix will be either:

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_1^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_2^2}}$ to complete R the correlation matrix

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_1^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_2^2}} \end{bmatrix}; \boxed{R = \Delta S \Delta}$$

mean-centred form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_1^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_2^2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sum Y^2 & \sum Yx_1 & \sum Yx_2 \\ \sum x_1 Y & \sum x_1^2 & \sum x_1 x_2 \\ \sum x_2 Y & \sum x_1 x_2 & \sum x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_1^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum x_2^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\Sigma Y^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma Y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2}} & \frac{\Sigma Yx_1}{\sqrt{\Sigma Y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2}} & \frac{\Sigma Yx_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma Y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}} \\ \\ \frac{\Sigma Yx_1}{\sqrt{\Sigma Y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2}} & \frac{\Sigma x_1^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2} \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2}} & \frac{\Sigma x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}} \\ \\ \frac{\Sigma Yx_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma Y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}} & \frac{\Sigma x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}} & \frac{\Sigma x_2^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2} \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2}} \end{array} \right] = R$$

MEAN-CORRECTED SCORE

Column vector of the scores

Column vector of the areas

Position

A'

$$Ad^1 = \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma Y \\ \Sigma x_1 \\ \Sigma x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

for $i = 1 \dots m$

Unit row vector
Area

$$Ad^1 = A^1 - \frac{1}{m} (\vec{a} \vec{r})$$

~~$S = (A^1 - \frac{1}{m} (\vec{a} \vec{r}) \cdot [1 \dots 1]) \cdot (A - M)$~~

~~$S = A^1 A$~~

~~$(A^1 - M)(A - N) = AA - [A^1 M' - MA + NM']$~~

$$Ad = \begin{bmatrix} Y & x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma Y & \Sigma x_1 & \Sigma x_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{m}$$

A

unit row vector
Area

row vector
of the area

$$Ad = A - (\vec{r} \vec{a}^1) \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma yx_1}{\sqrt{\Sigma y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma yx_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma yx_1}{\sqrt{\Sigma y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma x_1^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2} \sqrt{\Sigma y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma x_2^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2} \sqrt{\Sigma y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma yx_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma y^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_1^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma x_2^2}{\sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2} \sqrt{\Sigma x_2^2}}$$

Statistical notches : SummaryReci
24/09/12

→ RAW SUMS-OF-SQUARES AND CROSS-PRODUCTS MATRIX (A):

$$\boxed{A = A'A}$$

→ MEAN-CORRECTED ESCP MATRIX (B) :

$$\boxed{B = A_B A_B'}$$

A_B - Matrix of mean-centered raw

→ COVARIANCE MATRIX (C) :

$$\boxed{C = \frac{1}{m} A_B A_B'}$$

$$\boxed{A_B = A - \bar{A}\bar{A}'}$$

$$\bar{A}' = 1/m A/m$$

→ CORRECTION MATRIX (D) :

$$\boxed{R = \frac{1}{m} A_S A_S'}$$

$$\boxed{A_S = A_B D}$$

A_S - Matrix of standardized scores