Lecture 09: Covariance and Correlation

Mathematical Statistics I, MATH 60061/70061

Tuesday September 28, 2021

Reference: Casella & Berger, 4.5

Key properties of covariance

- \bigcirc Cov(X, Y) =Cov(Y, X).
- **3** Cov(X, c) = 0 for any constant c.
- $\operatorname{Cov}(aX,Y) = a\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)$ for any constant a.

- **9** For n random variables X_1, \ldots, X_n ,

$$\operatorname{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = \operatorname{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \operatorname{Var}(X_n) + 2\sum_{i < j} \operatorname{Cov}(X_i, X_j).$$

Example: Exponential max and min

Let X and Y be i.i.d. $\mathrm{Expo}(1)$ random variables. Find the correlation between $\max(X,Y)$ and $\min(X,Y)$.

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Let $M=\max(X,Y)$ and $L=\min(X,Y)$. By the memoryless property and results for min Exponentials, we know $L\sim \operatorname{Expo}(2)$, $M-L\sim \operatorname{Expo}(1)$, and M-L is independent of L. Therefore,

$$Cov(M, L) = Cov(M - L + L, L) = Cov(M - L, L) + Cov(L, L)$$
$$= Var(L) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$Var(M) = Var(M - L + L) = Var(M - L) + Var(L) = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4},$$
$$Corr(M, L) = \frac{Cov(M, L)}{\sqrt{Var(M)Var(L)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$