

# Lecture 21

## Covariance协方差

### Definition

$$Cov(X, Y) = E((X - EX)(Y - EY))$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\text{since } = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) - E(X)E(Y) + E(X)E(Y)$$

### Property

$$1. Cov(X, X) = Var(X)$$

$$2. Cov(X, Y) = Cov(Y, X)$$

$$3. Cov(X, c) = 0, \text{ if } c \text{ is const.}$$

$$4. Cov(cX, Y) = cCov(X, Y)$$

$$5. Cov(X, Y + Z) = Cov(X, Y) + Cov(X, Z)$$

bilinearity(4, 5)

$$6. Cov(X + Y, Z + W) = Cov(X, Y) + Cov(X, W) + Cov(Y, Z) + Cov(Y, W)$$

$$Cov(\sum_i^m a_i X_i, \sum_j^n b_j Y_j) = \sum_{i,j} a_i b_j Cov(X_i, Y_j)$$

$$7. Var(X_1 + X_2) = Var(X_1) + Var(X_2) + 2Cov(X_1, X_2)$$

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

### Therom

If  $X, Y$  are independent then they're uncorrelated i.e  $Cov(X, Y) = 0$

Converse is false(common mistake)

### Example

$$Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$X = Z, Y = Z^2, Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(Z^3) - E(Z)E(Z^2) = 0$$

but very dependent: Y is a function of X, (we know X then we know Y)

Y determines magnituide of X

## Correlation相关系数

### Definition

$$Corr(X, Y) = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{SD(X)SD(Y)} = Cov\left(\frac{X - EX}{SD(X)}, \frac{Y - EY}{SD(Y)}\right)$$

### Therom

$$-1 \leq \text{Corr} \leq 1 \text{ (form of Cauchy-schwarz)}$$

### Proof

WLOG assume  $X, Y$  are standardized let  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho$

$$0 \leq \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2 + 2\rho$$

$$0 \leq \text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2 - 2\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

### Example

Cov in a Multinomial

$$(X_1, \dots, X_k) \sim \text{Multi}(n, \vec{p})$$

Find  $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$  for all  $i, j$

$$\text{If } i = j, \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) = \text{Var}(X_i) = np_i(1 - p_i)$$

Now let  $i \neq j$

$$\text{find } \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = c,$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2) = np_1(1 - p_1) + np_2(1 - p_2) + 2c$$

$$= n(p_1 + p_2)(1 - (p_1 + p_2)) \Rightarrow c = -np_1p_2$$

$$\text{General: } \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = -np_ip_j, \text{ for } i \neq j$$

### Example

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ , write as  $X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ ,  $X_j$  are i.i.d Bern( $p$ )

$$\text{Var}X_j = EX_j^2 - (EX_j)^2 = p - p^2 = p(1 - p) = pq$$

Let  $I_A$  be indicator r.v. of event A

$$I_A^2 = I_A, I_A^3 = I_A$$

$$I_A I_B = I_{A \cap B}$$

$$\text{Var}X = npq \text{ since } \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

### Example

$$X \sim \text{HGeom}(w, b, n)$$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ ,  $X_j = 1$  if  $j$ th ball is white; 0 otherwise

symmetry

$$\text{Var}(X) = n\text{Var}(X_1) + 2\binom{n}{2}\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1)E(X_2) = \frac{w}{w+b} \left( \frac{w-1}{w+b-1} \right) - \left( \frac{w}{w+b} \right)^2$$

