

Covariance & Correlation

Covariance matrix Σ'

$$\Sigma' = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & \sigma_{01} & \sigma_{02} & \dots \\ \sigma_{01} & \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} & \dots \\ \sigma_{02} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$$

Covariances: interaction between the dimensions

Variances: spread in each dimension

data matrix: $\underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x^{[0]} \\ x^{[1]} \\ \vdots \\ x^{[N-1]} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times k}$

N samples with k feature dimensions each

$$\underline{\mu}^{MLE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x^{[i]} \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\sum_i^{MLE} = \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) (\underline{X} - \underline{1}_N \underline{\mu}^T)^T (\underline{X} - \underline{1}_N \underline{\mu}^T)$$

(also $\frac{1}{N-1}$ for the unbiased estimator)

→ covariances can only be interpreted with the variances

=> Correlation: covariance of standardized data

Standardization:

- center data
- divide by standard deviation per dimension

$$\underline{\hat{X}}^{[0]} = \frac{\underline{x}^{[0]} - \underline{\mu}}{\underline{\sigma}}$$

- component-wise division

Sqrt diagonal of the covariance matrix Σ'

$$\underline{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\sigma_0^2} \\ \sqrt{\sigma_1^2} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\underline{\Sigma} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\underline{x}^{[i]} - \underline{\mu})^2 \right)}$$

* all operations component-wise

or $\frac{1}{N-1}$ for the unbiased estimator

Standardized data matrix

$$\underline{\hat{X}} = \frac{\underline{X} - \underline{1}_N \underline{\mu}^T}{\underline{1}_N \underline{\Sigma}^T}$$

component-wise

Correlation matrix

$$\underline{\rho} = \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \underline{\hat{X}}^T \underline{\hat{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$$

NOT $\frac{1}{N-1}$ as this is already done with $\underline{\Sigma}$

$$\underline{\rho} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_{01} & \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{01} & 1 & \rho_{12} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & \dots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$$

$\rho_{01} \in [-1, 1]$ — strong linear dependence

if $\rho_{01} = 0$, then no linear dependency

Correlation here: Pearson correlation: only linear correlation