

**Variance, Co-Variance,  
Mahalanobis distance, Co-  
Relation, Mean, Standard  
Deviation**

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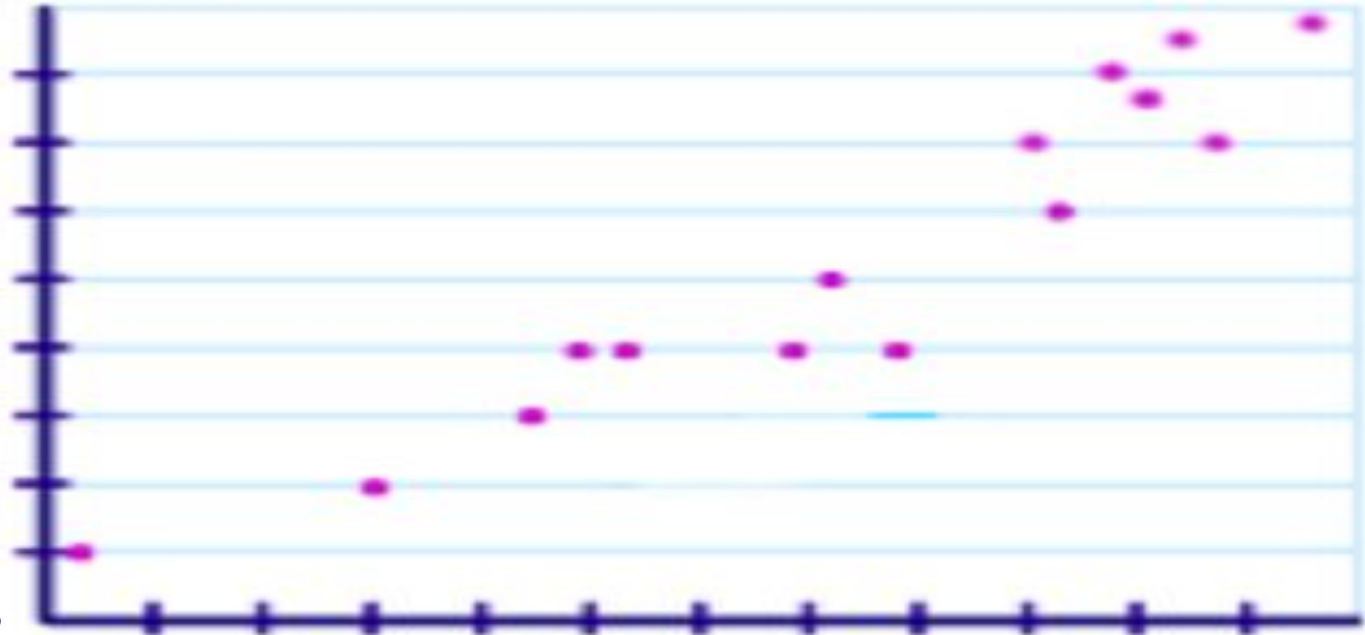
**For: Machine Learning Elective Class**

**Target Audience: Sem 6 Students**

**Term: Feb to June 2019**

*As economic growth increases, stock market returns increase.*

Stock  
Market  
Returns



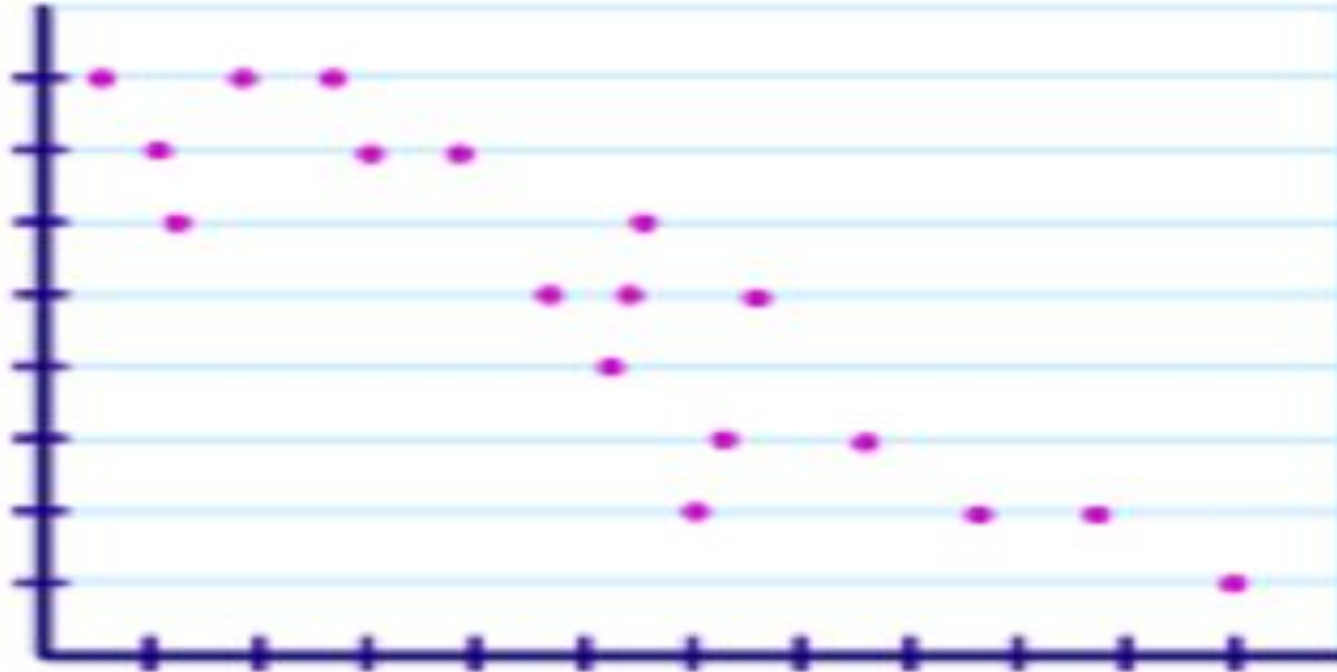
Economic Growth

*By what  
quantity are  
these two  
parameters  
related?  
What is the  
“level of  
correlation”??*

Gasoline  
Prices

*As world oil production increases, gasoline  
prices decreases.*

*By what  
quantity are  
these two  
parameters  
related?  
**What is the  
“level of  
correlation”??***



World Oil Production



Height (inches)

$$\text{Variance} = \sigma^2 = 127.43$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{127.43} = 11.29''$$

Standard Deviation = 11.29''



$$\mu = 59.11''$$



Scale of Measures (inches)

# Formulae

$$\text{Mean} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\text{Variance} = s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

$$\text{Std dev} = s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

**Note:** The numerator is **not** a squared deviation, but a **product** of the summation deviation of each data point X from its mean and each data point Y from its mean.

## Covariance

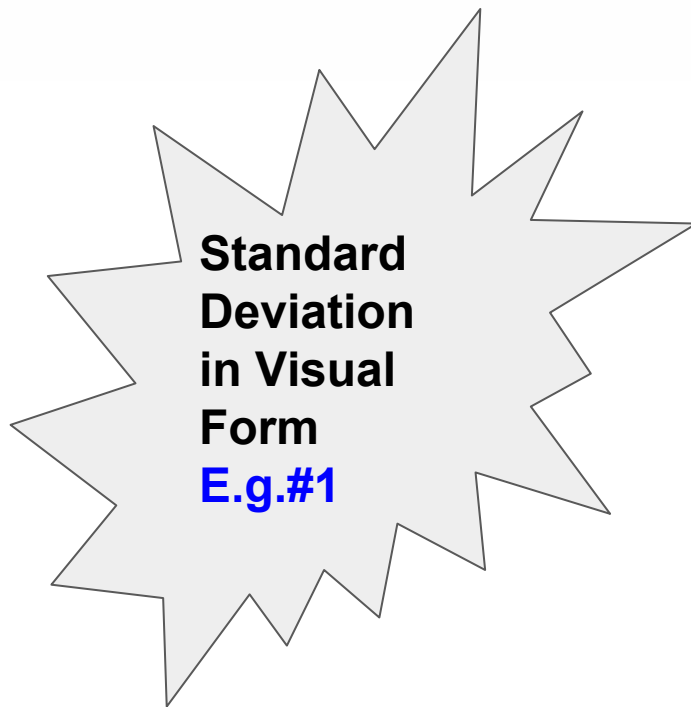
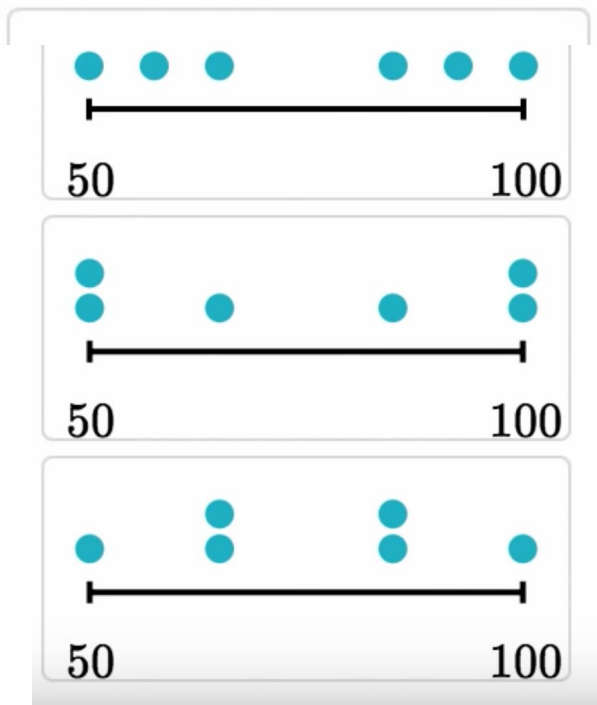
$$\text{COV}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

## Correlation Coefficient

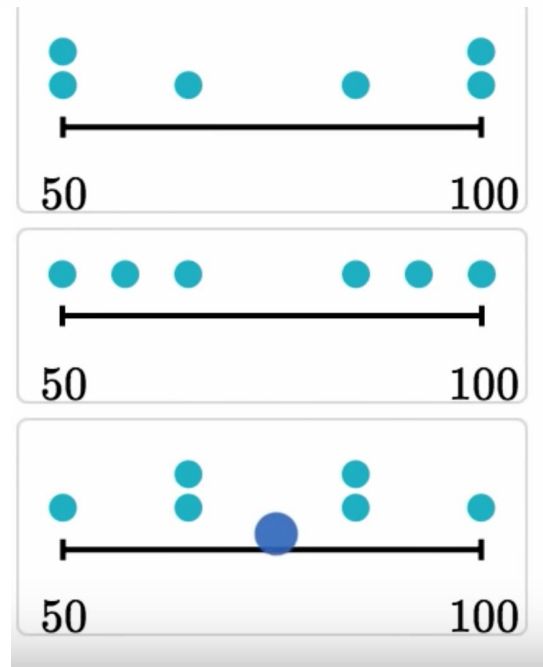
$$r_{(x,y)} = \frac{\text{COV}(x,y)}{\text{Std dev}}$$

Each dot plot below represents a different set of data.

Order the dot plots from largest standard deviation (top) to smallest standard deviation (bottom).

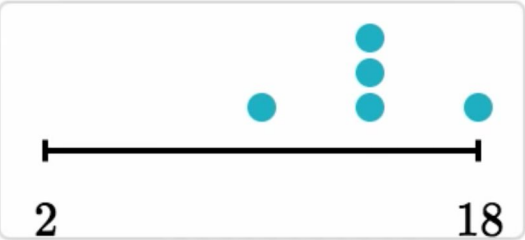
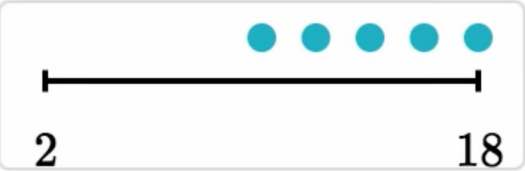


**Answer**



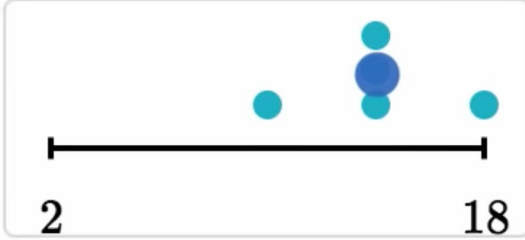
Each dot plot below represents a different set of data.

Order the dot plots from largest standard deviation (top) to smallest standard deviation (bottom).



**Standard  
Deviation  
in Visual  
Form  
E.g.#2**

Answer



$$\sigma_X$$

## Question#1 : Standard Deviation Calculation

A veterinarian weighed a sample of 6 puppies. Here are each of their weights (in kilograms):

1, 2, 7, 7, 10, 15

The mean of these weights is  $\bar{x} = 7$  kg.

**What is the standard deviation?**



**Standard  
Deviation  
in Visual  
Form**

**E.g.#3**



## Question#1 : Standard Deviation Calculation

| $x_i$ | Deviation: $(x_i - \bar{x})$ | Squared deviation: $(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ |
|-------|------------------------------|--|
| 1     | $1 - 7 = -6$                 | $(-6)^2 = 36$                          |
| 2     | $2 - 7 = -5$                 | $(-5)^2 = 25$                          |
| 7     | $7 - 7 = 0$                  | $0^2 = 0$                              |
| 7     | $7 - 7 = 0$                  | $0^2 = 0$                              |
| 10    | $10 - 7 = 3$                 | $3^2 = 9$                              |
| 15    | $15 - 7 = 8$                 | $8^2 = 64$                             |
| Sum:  | 0                            | 134                                    |

Standard  
Deviation  
in Visual  
Form  
E.g.#3

## Question#1 : Standard Deviation Calculation

$$\frac{134}{n-1} = \frac{134}{6-1} = \frac{134}{5} = 26.8$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{26.8} \approx 5.177 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Variance} = s^2 = \frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$\text{Std dev} = s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

**Standard  
Deviation  
in Visual  
Form**

**E.g.#3**

# Standard Deviation Formula Explanation

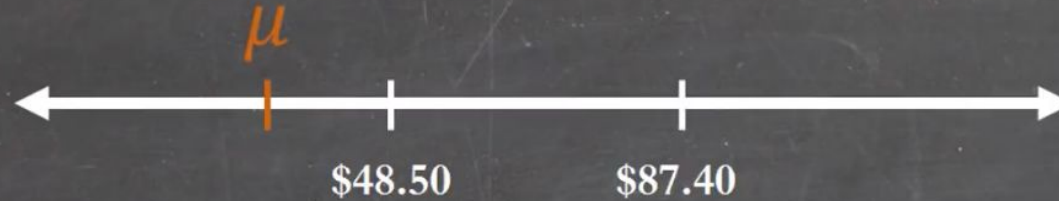
## (Why did we divide by $n-1$ ?)



Why did we divide by  $n-1$ ??

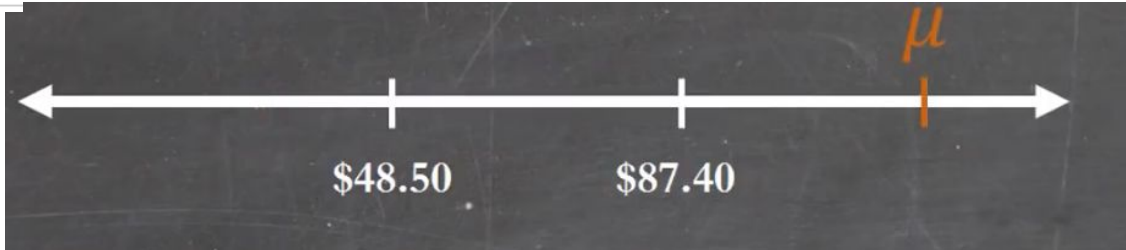
The **variance** is the average squared deviation from the **population mean**

| Week | Weekly expenditure<br>on Golden Gaytimes |
|------|--|
| 1    | \$48.50                                  |
| 2    | \$87.40                                  |

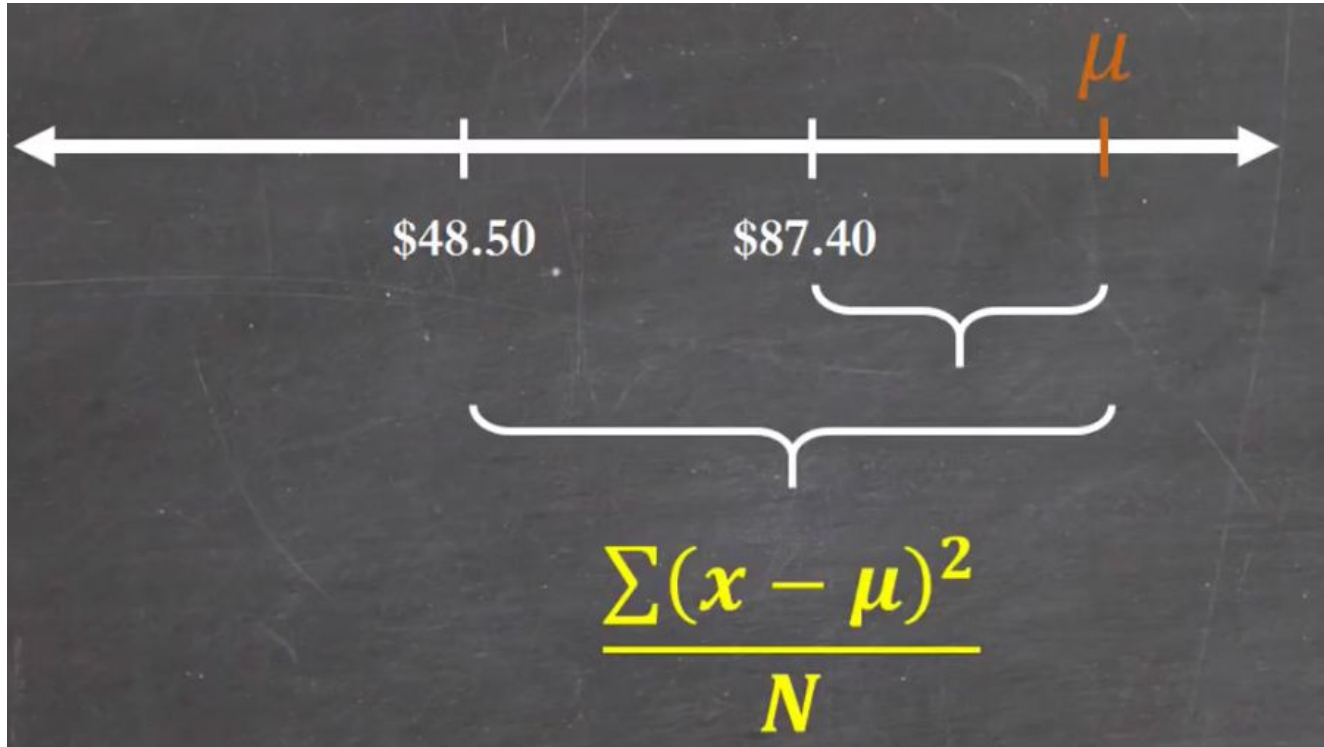


Population Mean  
could be anywhere on  
this number line.

$\mu$



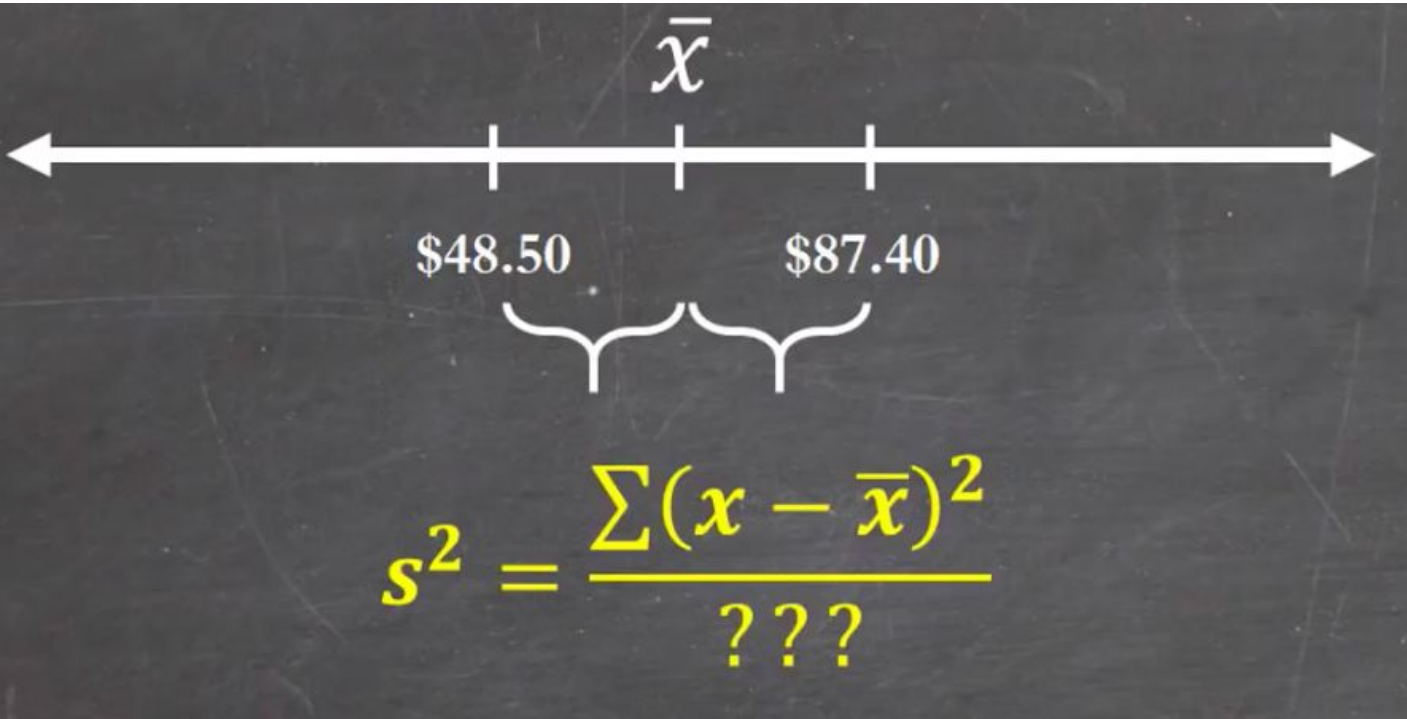
## Standard Deviation Formula Explanation (Why did we divide by n-1 ?)



This is the  
**Population  
Variance**

# Standard Deviation Formula Explanation

(Why did we divide by  $n-1$  ?)



This is the  
**Sample  
Variance**

# Standard Deviation Formula Explanation

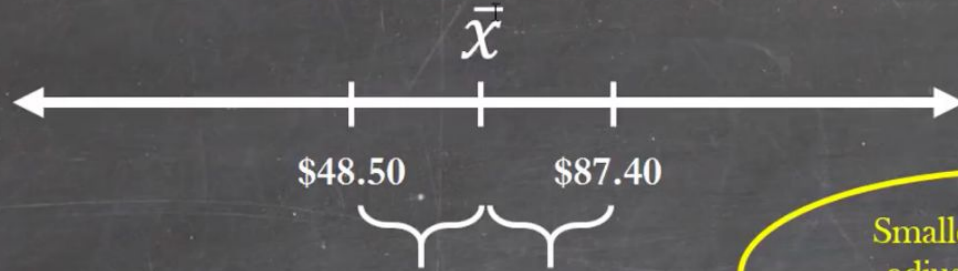
## (Why did we divide by n-1 ?)



Why did we divide by n-1??

The **variance** is the average squared deviation from the **population mean**

| Week | Weekly expenditure<br>on Golden Gaytimes |
|------|--|
| 1    | \$48.50                                  |
| 2    | \$87.40                                  |



$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Smaller denominator  
adjusts the variance  
estimate upwards

The sample mean is one **POSSIBLE** position for the true **population mean**.

$\sigma^2$ 

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

**Population Variance**

**Difference  
between  
Population  
and Sample  
Variance**

Sample Variance

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$



## How “connected” or “correlated” are these two parameters?

| Sl#                  | Temperature | Ice-Cream Sales |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1                    | 66          | 8               |
| 2                    | 72          | 11              |
| 3                    | 77          | 15              |
| 4                    | 84          | 20              |
| 5                    | 83          | 21              |
| 6                    | 71          | 11              |
| 7                    | 65          | 8               |
| 8                    | 70          | 10              |
| <b>Mean</b>          | 73.5        | 13              |
| <b>Std Deviation</b> | 7.19        | 5.13            |



# How “connected” or “correlated” are these two parameters?

| Sl# | Deviation | $(x - \bar{x})$ |  | Sample Variance<br>$S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$ |  |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| 1   | -7.5      |                 |  | 56.25   |  |
| 2   | -1.5      |                 |  | 3   |  |
| 3   | 3.5       |                 |  | 12.25   |  |
| 4   | 10.5      |                 |  | 110.25  |  |
| 5   | 9.5       |                 |  | 90.25   |  |
| 6   | -2.5      |                 |  | 5   |  |
| 7   | -8.5      |                 |  | 17  |  |
| 8   | -3.5      |                 |  | 12.25   |  |
|     |           |                 |  |   |  |
|     |           |                 |  |   |  |

| $(x - \bar{x})$ | $(y_i - \bar{y})$ | $(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$ |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| -7.5            | -5                | 37.5                             |
| -1.5            | -2                | 3                                |
| 3.5             | 2                 | 7                                |
| 10.5            | 7                 | 73.5                             |
| 9.5             | 8                 | 76                               |
| -2.5            | -2                | 5                                |
| -8.5            | -5                | 42.5                             |
| -3.5            | -3                | 10.5                             |
|                 |                   | 255                              |

$$COV(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1} = 255 / 7$$

$$= 36.43$$

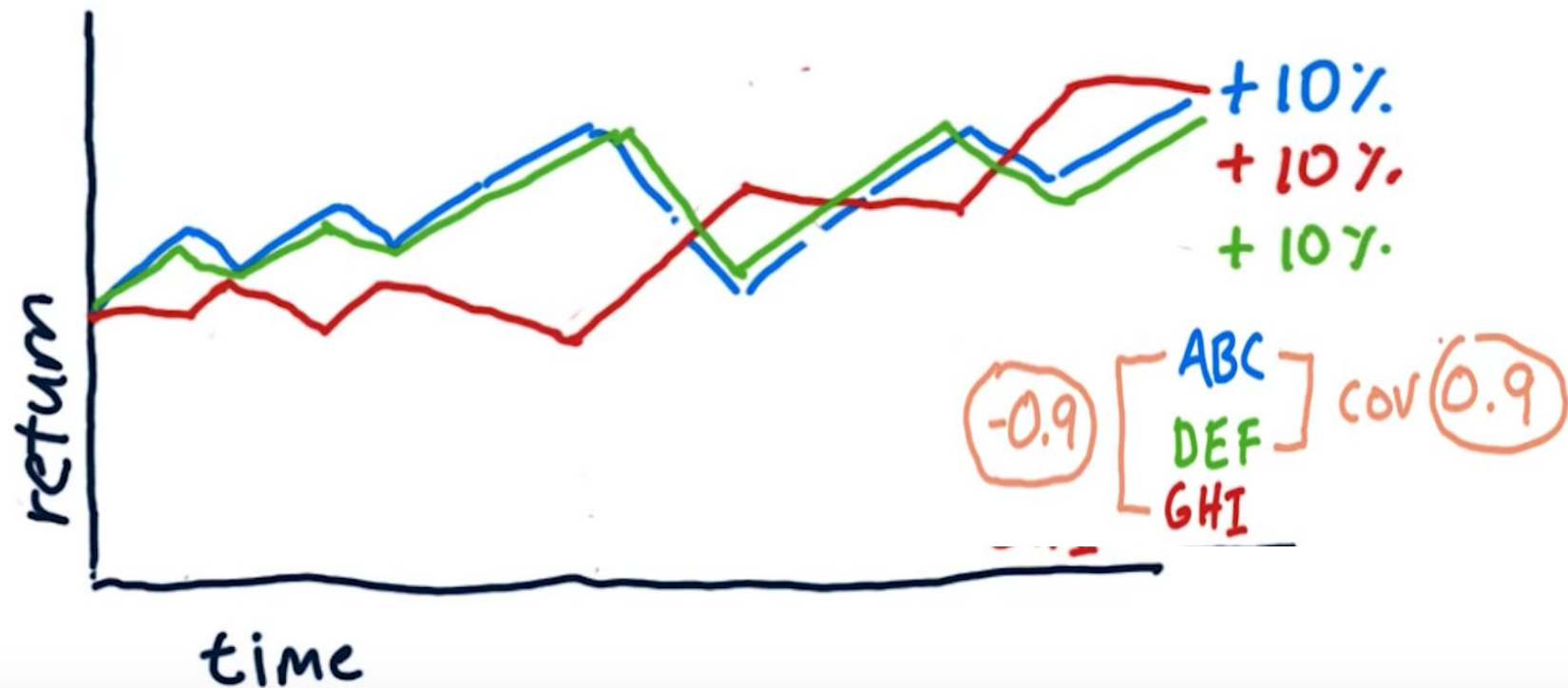
**Covariance** is a large positive number.  
This indicates *positive correlation*.

$$r_{(x,y)} = \frac{COV(x,y)}{s_x s_y} = 255 / (7.19 * 5.13)$$

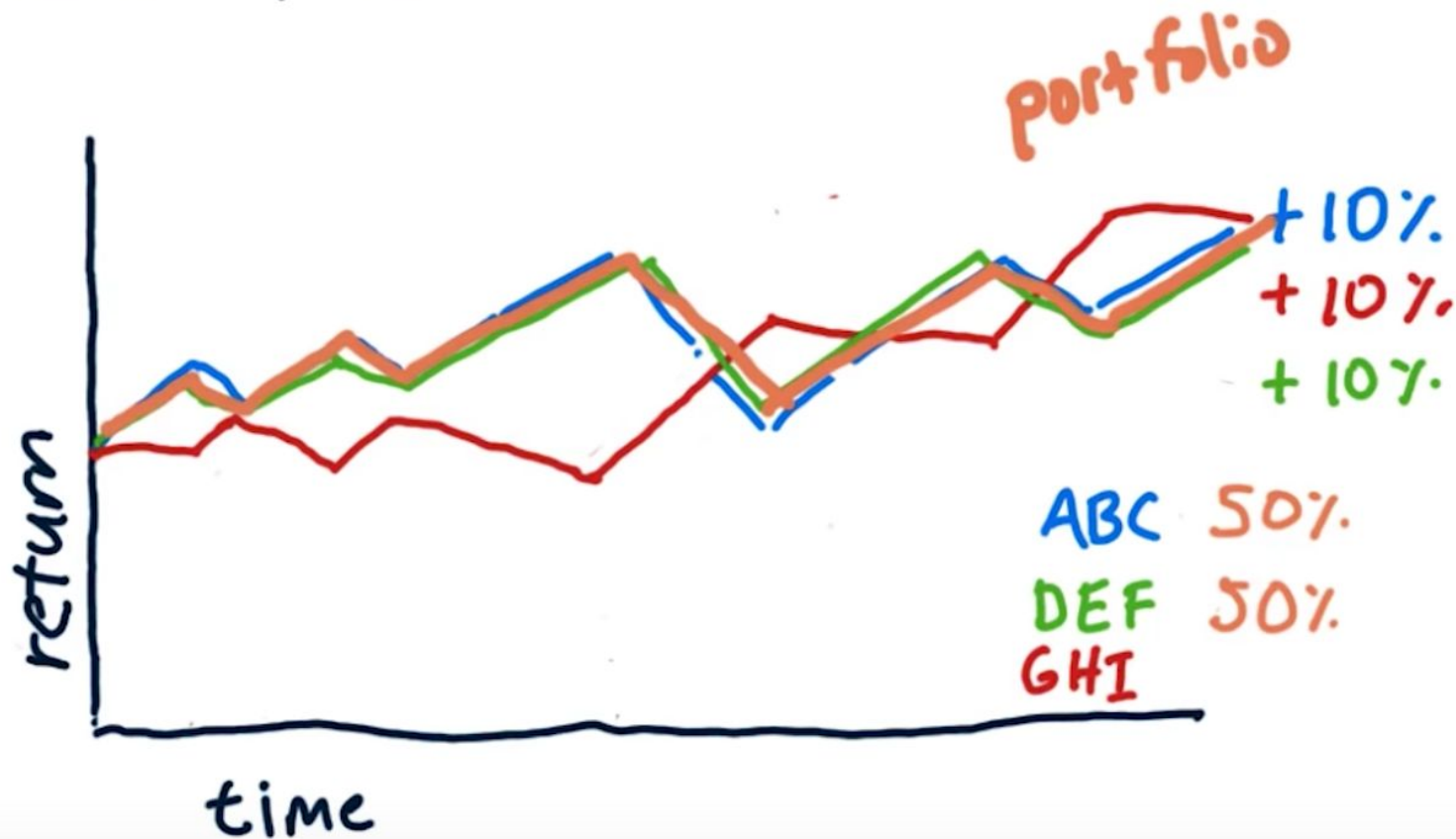
$$= 0.99$$

**Correlation Coefficient** is  
number close to 1. This  
indicates *correlation is very  
high between X and Y. .*

# The importance of covariance



# The importance of covariance



# The importance of covariance

portfolio 10%

