# STAT 3690 Lecture Note

Week Two (Jan 16, 18, & 20, 2023)

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2023/Jan/13 12:32:22

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## Matrix basics (con'd)

### Block/partitioned matrix

- A partition of matrix: Suppose $\mathbf{A}_{11}$ is of $p \times r$, $\mathbf{A}_{12}$ is of $p \times s$, $\mathbf{A}_{21}$ is of $q \times r$ and $\mathbf{A}_{22}$ is of $q \times s$. Make a new $(p+q) \times (r+s)$-matrix by organizing $\mathbf{A}_{ij}$'s in a 2 by 2 way:

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c:c} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \hdashline \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{array}\right]$$

e.g.,

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cc:c} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \hdashline 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array}\right]$$

if

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Operations with block matrices
  - Working with partitioned matrices just like ordinary matrices
  - Matrix addition: if dimensions of $\mathbf{A}_{ij}$ and $\mathbf{B}_{ij}$ are quite the same, then

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{B}_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} + \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} + \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} + \mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} + \mathbf{B}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

  - Matrix multiplication: if $\mathbf{A}_{ij}\mathbf{B}_{jk}$ makes sense for each $i, j, k$, then

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{B}_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}\mathbf{B}_{11} + \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{11}\mathbf{B}_{12} + \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{B}_{22} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{B}_{11} + \mathbf{A}_{22}\mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{B}_{12} + \mathbf{A}_{22}\mathbf{B}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

  - Inverse: if $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{A}_{11}$ and $\mathbf{A}_{22}$ are all invertible, then

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11.2}^{-1} & -\mathbf{A}_{11.2}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1} \\ -\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11.2}^{-1} & \mathbf{A}_{22.1}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

    * $\mathbf{A}_{11.2} = \mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{21}$
    * $\mathbf{A}_{22.1} = \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}$

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"All models are wrong, but some are useful."

— G. E. P. Box. (1976). *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 71:791–799

# Statistical modelling

## What is a statistical model?

- The (joint) distribution of the random variable(s) of interest
  - E.g., reformulate linear regression and logit regression models in terms of distributions

## Recall the characterization of univariate distributions

- A random variable (RV), say $X$, is a real-valued function defined on a sample space $\Omega$.
- The cumulative distribution function (cdf) of $X$, say $F_X(x) = \Pr(X \le x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, if (right continuous) $\lim_{t \to x_0^+} F_X(x) = F_X(x_0)$, (non-decreasing) $F_X(x_0) \le F_X(x_1)$ for $x_0 < x_1$, and (ranging from 0 to 1) $F_X(-\infty) = 0$ and $F_X(\infty) = 1$.
  - Reversely, any function satisfying the three properties must be a cdf for certain RV.
- Discrete RV
  - RV $X$ takes countable different values
  - Probability mass function (pmf): $p_X(x) = \Pr(X = x)$
- Continuous RV
  - RV $X$ is continuous iff its cdf $F_X$ is (absolutely) continuous, i.e., there exists $f_X$, s.t.

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_X(u)\mathrm{d}u, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

  - Probability density function (pdf): $f_X(x) = F_X'(x)$.
- Moment-generating function (mgf) $M_X(t) = \mathrm{E}\{\exp(tX)\}$ if $\mathrm{E}\{\exp(tX)\} < \infty$ for $t$ in a neighbourhood of 0
  - If the mgf exists, then $\mathrm{E}(X^k) = M_X^{(k)}(t) \mid_{t=0}$.
- Support of RV $X$, say $\mathrm{supp}(X)$, is $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : p_X(x) \text{ (or } f_X(x)) > 0\}$
  - e.g., support of $Binom(n, p)$ is $\{0, \ldots, n\}$; support of $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ is $\mathbb{R}$.
- Indicator function: Given a set $A$, the indicator function of $A$ is

$$\mathbf{1}_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

  - Hence, e.g., if $X \sim Binom(n, p)$, then $p_X(x) = \binom{x}{n} p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$, $x \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$, $p \in (0, 1)$, or equivalently, $p_X(x) = \binom{x}{n} p^x (1-p)^{1-x} \mathbf{1}_{\{0,\ldots,n\}}(x) \mathbf{1}_{(0,1)}(p)$

## Characterization of joint/multivariate distributions

- Random (column) vector/vector-valued RV
  - $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, \ldots, X_p]^\top$
- Joint cdf: $F_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_p) = \Pr(X_1 \le x_1, \ldots, X_p \le x_p)$
- Joint distribution of continuous RVs
  - Joint pdf:

$$f_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_p) = \frac{\partial^p}{\partial x_1 \cdots \partial x_p} F_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_p)$$

  - E.g., multivariate normal (MVN) distribution

- Joint distribution of discrete RVs
  - Joint pmf:
  $$p_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_p) = \Pr(X_1 = x_1, \ldots, X_p = x_p)$$
  - E.g., multinomial distribution

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- Exercise: Suppose that we independently observe an experiment that has $m$ possible outcomes $O_1, \ldots, O_m$ for $n$ times. Let $p_1, \ldots, p_k$ denote probabilities of $O_1, \ldots, O_m$ in each experiment respectively. Let $X_i$ denote the number of times that outcome $O_i$ occurs in the $n$ repetitions. What is the joint pmf of $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, \ldots, X_m]^\top$?

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- Moment-generating function (mgf) $M_{\boldsymbol{X}}(\boldsymbol{t}) = \mathrm{E}\{\exp(\boldsymbol{t}^\top \boldsymbol{X})\}$ if there exists $\delta > 0$ s.t. $\mathrm{E}\{\exp(\boldsymbol{t}^\top \boldsymbol{X})\} < \infty$ for all $\boldsymbol{t} \in \{\boldsymbol{t} : \boldsymbol{t}^\top \boldsymbol{t} < \delta\}$
  - If the mgf of $\boldsymbol{X}$ exists and $X_i$ are independent of each other, then $M_{\boldsymbol{X}}(\boldsymbol{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^{p} M_{X_i}(t_i)$.

## Marginalization

- $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, \ldots, X_m]^\top$,
- $\boldsymbol{Y} = [X_1, \ldots, X_q]^\top$, $p > q$, as part of $\boldsymbol{X}$
- Marginal cdf of $\boldsymbol{Y}$
$$F_{\boldsymbol{Y}}(x_1, \ldots, x_q) = \lim_{x_{q+1}, \ldots, x_m \to \infty} F_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m)$$
- Marginal pdf of $\boldsymbol{Y}$ (when $X_1, \ldots, X_m$ are all continous)
$$f_{\boldsymbol{Y}}(x_1, \ldots, x_q) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m-q}} f_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m) \mathrm{d}x_{q+1} \cdots x_m$$
- Marginal pmf of $\boldsymbol{Y}$ (when $X_1, \ldots, X_m$ are all discrete)
$$p_{\boldsymbol{Y}}(x_1, \ldots, x_q) = \sum_{x_{q+1}, \ldots, x_m} p_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m)$$

## Conditioning

- $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, \ldots, X_m]^\top$ and $\boldsymbol{Y} = [Y_1, \ldots, Y_q]^\top$
- Conditional pdf of $\boldsymbol{Y}$ given $\boldsymbol{X}$
$$f_{\boldsymbol{Y}|\boldsymbol{X}}(y_1, \ldots, y_q \mid x_1, \ldots, x_m) = \frac{f_{\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{Y}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m, y_1, \ldots, y_q)}{f_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m)}$$
- Conditional pmf of $\boldsymbol{Y}$ given $\boldsymbol{X}$
$$p_{\boldsymbol{Y}|\boldsymbol{X}}(y_1, \ldots, y_q \mid x_1, \ldots, x_m) = \frac{p_{\boldsymbol{X},\boldsymbol{Y}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m, y_1, \ldots, y_q)}{p_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, \ldots, x_m)}$$

## Transformation of random vectors

- Derive the pdf of continuous $\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{X})$ from the pdf of continuous $\boldsymbol{X}$
- Prerequisite
  - $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, \ldots, X_p]^\top$ and $\boldsymbol{Y} = [Y_1, \ldots, Y_p]^\top$

- $\boldsymbol{g} = (g_1, \ldots, g_p)$: $\mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}^p$ is a continuous one-to-one map with inverse $\boldsymbol{g}^{-1} = (h_1, \ldots, h_p)$, i.e., $Y_i = g_i(\boldsymbol{X})$ and $X_i = h_i(\boldsymbol{Y})$

- Elaborate $\operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{Y}) = \{[y_1, \ldots, y_p]^\top : [h_1(y_1, \ldots, y_p), \ldots, h_p(y_1, \ldots, y_p)]^\top \in \operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{X})\}$
- Jacobian matrix of $\boldsymbol{g}^{-1}$ is $\mathbf{J}_{\boldsymbol{g}^{-1}} = [\partial h_i(y_1, \ldots, y_p)/\partial y_j]_{p\times p} = [\partial x_i/\partial y_j]_{p\times p}$.
  - Also, $|\det(\mathbf{J}_{\boldsymbol{g}^{-1}})| = |\det([\partial g_i(x_1, \ldots, x_p)/\partial x_j]_{p\times p})|^{-1} = |\det([\partial y_i/\partial x_j]_{p\times p})|^{-1}$
- Then

$$f_{\boldsymbol{Y}}(y_1, \ldots, y_p) = f_{\boldsymbol{X}}(h_1(y_1, \ldots, y_p), \ldots, h_p(y_1, \ldots, y_p))|\det(\mathbf{J}_{\boldsymbol{g}^{-1}})|\mathbf{1}_{\operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{Y})}(y_1, \ldots, y_p)$$

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- Exercise: Let $\boldsymbol{X} = [X_1, X_2]^\top$ follow the standard bivariate normal, i.e., its pdf is

$$f_{\boldsymbol{X}}(x_1, x_2) = (2\pi)^{-1}\exp\{-(x_1^2 + x_2^2)/2\}\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(x_1, x_2).$$

  Find out the joint pdf of $\boldsymbol{Y} = [Y_1, Y_2]^\top$, where $Y_1 = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$ and $0 \le Y_2 < 2\pi$ is angle from the positive $x$-axis to the ray from the origin to the point $(X_1, X_2)$, that is, $Y$ is $X$ in polar co-ordinates.