

Spatio-temporal Data Analysis HW1

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Q1

(a)

Prove $E(Y) = E(\mu + LZ)$ and $V(Y) = V(\mu + LZ)$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E(\mu + LZ) \\ &= \mu + E(LZ) \\ &= \mu + LE(Z) && \text{(linearity property)} \\ &= \mu \\ V(Y) &= E([(Y - E(Y))(Y - E(Y))']) \\ &= E([(Y - \mu)(Y - \mu)']) \\ &= E([(LZ)(LZ)']) \\ &= E([LZZ'L']) \\ &= LE(ZZ')L' \\ &= LV(Z)L' \\ &= LIL' \\ &= LL' \\ &= \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

□

(b)

```
1 create_multivariate_normal ← function (mu, Sigma) {
2   lower_triangle_matrix ← t(chol(Sigma))
3   dimension ← nrow(Sigma)
4   Z ← rmvnorm(n = 1, mean = rep(0, dimension), sigma = diag(dimension))
```

```

5   Y = mu + lower_triangle_matrix %*% Z
6   return(Y)
7 }

```

(c)

```

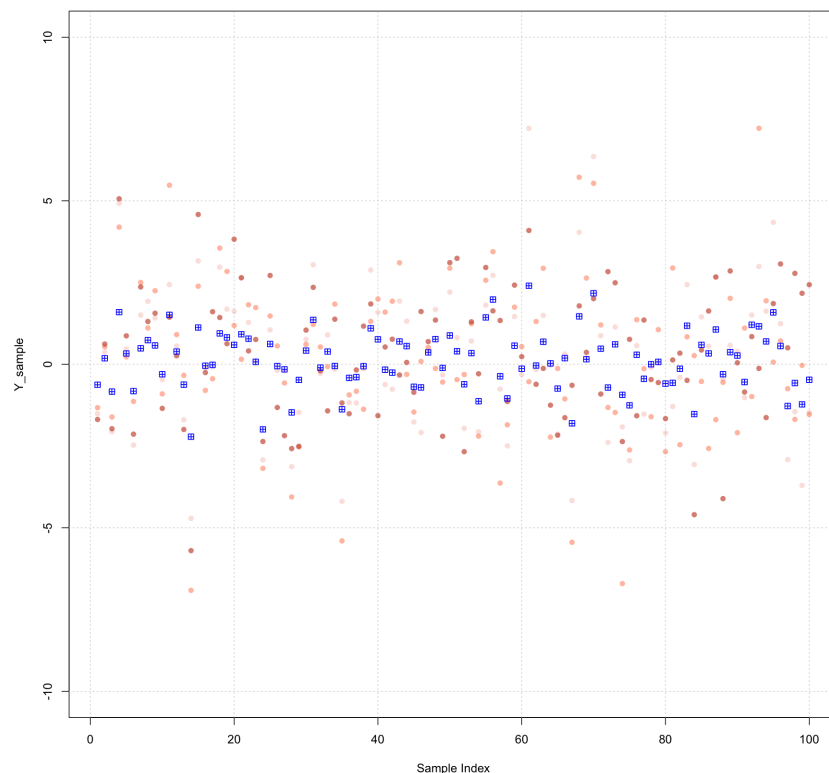
1  library(mvtnorm)
2  library(clusterGeneration)
3  library(yarrrr)
4  generate_z ← function(dimension, seed= 1) {
5    set.seed(seed)
6    Z ← rmvnorm(n = 1, mean = rep(0, dimension), sigma = diag(dimension))
7    return(Z)
8  }
9
10 generate_multivariate_normal_with_Z ← function (mu, Sigma, Z, seed=1) {
11   set.seed(seed)
12   lower_triangle_matrix ← t(chol(Sigma))
13   Y = mu + (lower_triangle_matrix %*% t(Z))
14   return(Y)
15 }
16
17
18 dimension ← 100
19 Z_sample ← generate_z(dimension)
20
21 plot(x=1,
22      type="n",
23      xlim = c(1,100),
24      ylim = c(-10,10),
25      pch = 16,
26      xlab="Sample Index",
27      ylab="Y_sample",
28      )
29 grid()
30
31 set.seed(1)
32 Sigma ← genPositiveDefMat(dimension, covMethod="eigen")$Sigma
33 Y_sample ← generate_multivariate_normal_with_Z(mu = rep(0,100), Sigma =
34         Sigma, Z = Z_sample)
35 points(1:100, Y_sample,
36        pch = 16,
37        col = transparent("coral2", trans.val = .8))
38
39 set.seed(1)

```

```

39 Sigma ← genPositiveDefMat(dimension, covMethod="onion")$Sigma
40 Y_sample ← generate_multivariate_normal_with_Z(mu = rep(0,100), Sigma =
    Sigma, Z = Z_sample)
41 points(1:100, Y_sample,
42       pch = 16,
43       col = transparent("coral", trans.val = .5))
44
45 set.seed(1)
46 Sigma ← genPositiveDefMat(dimension, covMethod="unifcorrmat")$Sigma
47 Y_sample ← generate_multivariate_normal_with_Z(mu = rep(0,100), Sigma =
    Sigma, Z = Z_sample)
48 points(1:100, Y_sample,
49       pch = 16,
50       col = transparent("coral3", trans.val = .3))
51
52 Sigma ← diag(dimension)
53 Y_sample ← generate_multivariate_normal_with_Z(mu = rep(0,100), Sigma =
    Sigma, Z = Z_sample)
54 points(1:100, Y_sample,
55       pch = 12,
56       col = transparent("blue", trans.val = .1))

```



The blue squares are samples from an identity matrix sigma and others are from correlated sigmas.

Q2

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)