

Lecture 5: 12 November 2014

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5.1 Synopsis of error matrix equations

Recall from the previous lecture the error matrix (for correlated variables x_1, \dots, x_n):

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{x_1}^2 & \text{cov}(x_1, x_2) & \dots & \text{cov}(x_1, x_n) \\ \text{cov}(x_1, x_2) & \sigma_{x_2}^2 & \dots & \text{cov}(x_2, x_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{cov}(x_1, x_n) & \text{cov}(x_2, x_n) & \dots & \sigma_{x_n}^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1)$$

And this came from:

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{M}|^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right] \quad (5.2)$$

We can use the error matrix for three scenarios:

1. Error propagation of a variable as a function of independent variables x_1, \dots, x_n .

$$r = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \rightarrow \quad \sigma_r^2 = \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{D} \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial r / \partial x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \partial r / \partial x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3)$$

2. Changing variables. If $\{y_m\}$ are all functions of $\{x_n\}$.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial y_1 / \partial x_1 & \dots & \partial y_m / \partial x_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial y_1 / \partial x_n & \dots & \partial y_m / \partial x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{M}_{\{y_m\}} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{M}_{\{x_n\}} \mathbf{A} \quad (5.4)$$

3. And uncertainties in values dependent on changed variables. If z is a function of all $\{y_m\}$:

$$z = f(y_1, \dots, y_m) \quad \rightarrow \quad \sigma_z^2 = \mathbf{D}'^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{M}_{\{x_n\}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}' = \mathbf{D}'^T \mathbf{M}_{\{y_m\}} \mathbf{D}' \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{D}' = \begin{pmatrix} \partial z / \partial y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \partial z / \partial y_m \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.5)$$

5.2 Error matrices example uses