

Homework 1: Regional statistical & probabilistic concepts

Lecturer: Georgios P. Karagiannis

georgios.karagiannis@durham.ac.uk

As formative assessment, submit the solutions to Exercise ...

Exercise 1. (★★) Let $Z = (Z_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}^d}$ be an intrinsically stationary stochastic process, and let $\gamma : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be its semivariogram. Assume $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 0$.

(1) Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a vector of constants. Show that

$$\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Z(s_i) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j c_Y(s_i, s_j)$$

where $c_Y(s, t) = \text{E}(Y(s)Y(t))$, and $Y_s = Z_s - Z_0$.

(2) Show that

$$c_Y(s, t) = \gamma(s) + \gamma(t) - \gamma(s - t)$$

(3) Show that for all $\forall \{s_1, \dots, s_n\} \subseteq S$ it is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j \gamma(s_i - s_j) \leq 0$$

Solution. Assume $0 \in S$, and a random variable $Z(0)$. Let $Y_s = Z_s - Z_0$.

(1) It is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Z(s_i) \right) &= \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Z(s_i) - \overbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Z(0)}^{0=} \right) = \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Y(s_i) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j \text{E}(Y(s_i)Y(s_j)) = c_Y(s, t) \end{aligned}$$

(2) For $\text{E}(Y(s_i)) = 0$ it is

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(s - t) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{E}(Z(s) - Z(0) + Z(t) - Z(0))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma(s) + 2\gamma(t) - 2c_Y(s, t)) \\ \implies c_Y(s, t) &= \gamma(s) + \gamma(t) - \gamma(s - t) \end{aligned}$$

(3) It is

$$\begin{aligned}
0 \leq \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Z(s_i) \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j c_Y(s_i, s_j) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j (\gamma(s_i) + \gamma(s_j) - \gamma(s_i - s_j)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \gamma(s_i) \sum_{j=1}^n a_j + \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \gamma(s_j) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j \gamma(s_i - s_j)
\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j \gamma(s_i - s_j) \leq 0$$