

Multivariate Statistical Analysis

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1 Homework Assignment 3: Maximizing Variance

Let x denote a p -variate random vector with a finite mean vector μ and a finite full-rank covariance matrix Σ . Let $y_k = \gamma_k^T(x - \mu)$ denote the k th principal component of x . Let $b \in \mathbb{R}^p$ such that $b^T b = 1$. Assume that b^T is uncorrelated with first $k - 1$ principal components of x . Read lecture slides 2 carefully and give detailed proofs for the following.

1.1

$b = d_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + d_p \gamma_p$. Show that $d_i = 0$, when $i < k$

$$b^T x = b^T \Sigma b = \sum_{i=1}^p d_i \gamma_i^T (\sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k \gamma_k \gamma_k^T) \sum_{j=1}^p d_j \gamma_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i d_i^2$$

$$y_k = \gamma_k^T (x - \mu)$$

$$\gamma_k = \frac{(x - \mu)}{y_k}$$

$$b = d_1 \frac{(x - \mu)}{y_1} + \dots + d_p \frac{(x - \mu)}{y_p}$$

$$\text{var}(\gamma_k) \geq \text{var}(b^T x) = \sum_{i=1}^p d_i \gamma_i^T (\sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k \gamma_k \gamma_k^T) \sum_{j=1}^p d_j \gamma_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i d_i^2$$

Since $b^T b = 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^p d_i^2 = 1$.