

Variance, Covariance, and Correlation

Terminology review

- Samples and Features
- Tidy Data Matrix

$$X = \begin{matrix} N \text{ rows} \\ \text{(sample)} \end{matrix} \left(\begin{matrix} k \text{ columns} \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \right)$$

Mean

The sample mean of a feature is

$$\mu_X = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \mu_X = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i$$

Variance

Definition: The (sample) variance of the feature measurements x_1, \dots, x_n is

$$\sigma_X^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu_X)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right) - \mu_X^2$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \frac{1}{N} \|X - \mu_X E\|^2$$

Covariance

Definition: If $X = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$ and $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_N)$ are two feature vectors then the (sample) covariance is

$$\sigma_{XY} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu_X)(y_i - \mu_Y)$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} (X - \mu_X E) \cdot (Y - \mu_Y E)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & y_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Correlation

Definition: Given feature vectors X and Y , the (sample) correlation coefficient r_{XY} is

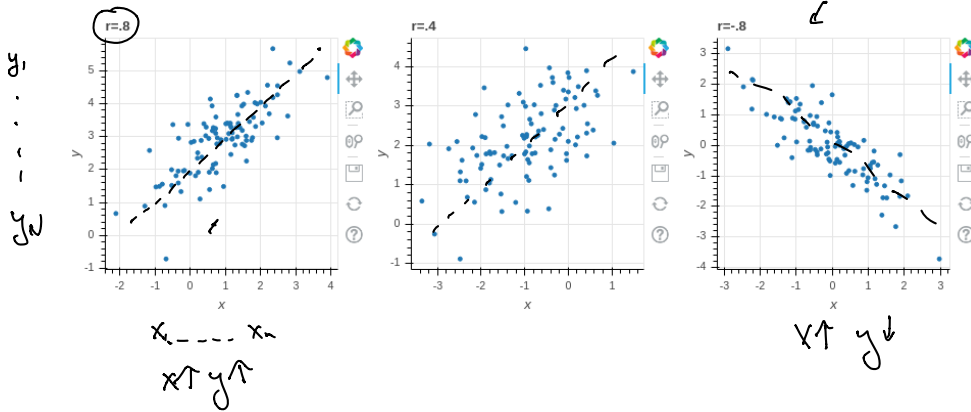
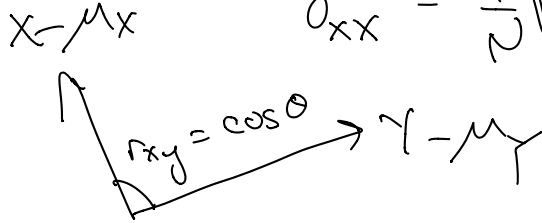
$$r_{XY} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_{XX}\sigma_{YY}} = \frac{(x-\mu_x) \cdot (y-\mu_y)}{\|x-\mu_x\| \|y-\mu_y\|} \cos \theta$$

$$a \cdot b = \|a\| \|b\| \cos \theta$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot (x - \mu_x) \cdot (y - \mu_y)$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \|(x - \mu_x)\|^2$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \|(y - \mu_y)\|^2$$



The covariance matrix

Definition: Let X be an $N \times k$ data matrix, and let X_0 be its centered version. The (sample) covariance matrix is the $k \times k$ symmetric matrix

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{N} X_0^T X_0.$$

Covariance matrix

each column is the measurements of a feature

$$X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1k} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \dots & x_{Nk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_0^T X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{21} & \dots & x_{N1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ x_{1k} & x_{2k} & \dots & x_{Nk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$k \times N$

$$X_0^T X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^N x_{j1}^2 & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^N x_{j1} x_{jk} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^N x_{jk} x_{j1} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^N x_{jk}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \text{variances} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \text{covariances} \end{pmatrix}$$

X_0 = centered data matrix
columns of X_0 have mean zero

$X_0 = X - \bar{x}$ but subtract the average of each column from that column.

d_{ii} diagonal entries of D_0

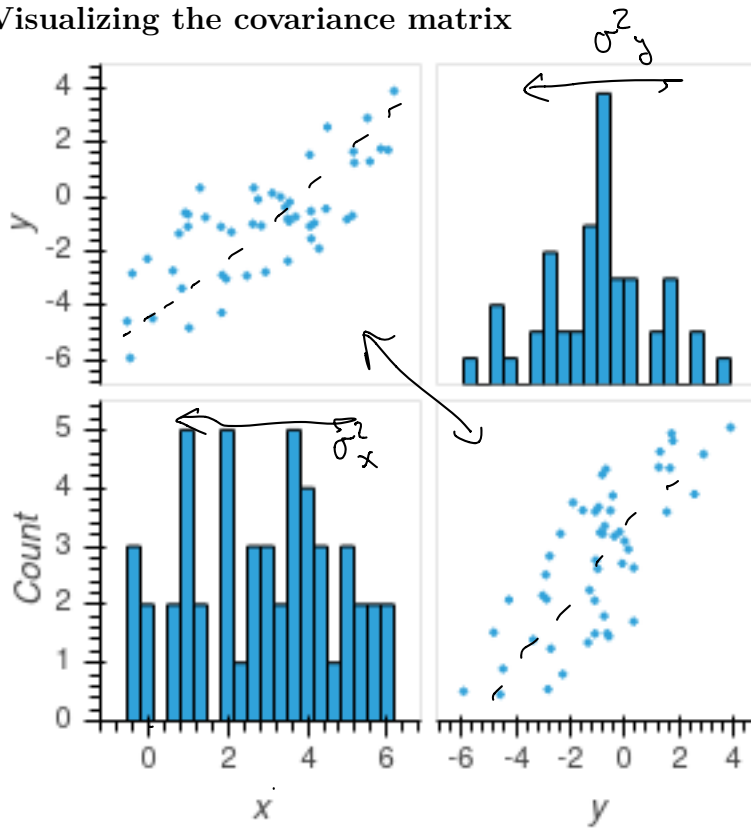
$$d_{11} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N x_{j1}^2$$

$$d_{ii} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N x_{ji}^2 = \sigma_{ii}^2$$

$$d_{ij} = \left(i^{\text{th}} \text{ column of } X_0 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{N} \left(j^{\text{th}} \text{ column of } X_0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sigma_{ij}^2$$

Visualizing the covariance matrix



density grid
plot.

50 points
in \mathbb{R}^2

$$X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}$$

50 samples

Σ is a 2×2
matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$