

## DS 3021 EDA Assignment Q1

1. Show that  $m(a+bX) = a + b \times m(X)$

• Sample mean of a variable  $X \Rightarrow m(X) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$

• Transformation  $Y = a + bX \Rightarrow$

•  $m(Y) = m(a+bX) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (a + bx_i) \Rightarrow m(Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N a + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N bx_i$

$$\hookrightarrow m(Y) = a + b \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = a + bm(X)$$

$$\hookrightarrow m(a+bX) = a + bm(X)$$

2. Show that  $\text{cov}(X, a+bY) = b \times \text{cov}(X, Y)$

• Covariance of  $X \ni Y \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m(X))(y_i - m(Y))$

• Consider transformation  $Z = a + bY$

•  $\text{cov}(X, Z) = \text{cov}(X, a + bY) = \text{cov}(X, bY)$   $\rightarrow$  because shifting a variable by a constant  $a$  does not affect covariance

$$\hookrightarrow \text{cov}(X, a + bY) = b \times \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

3. Show that  $\text{cov}(a+bX, a+bX) = b^2 \text{cov}(X, X)$ , and in particular that  $\text{cov}(X, X) = S^2$

• Sample variance of  $X \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, X) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m(X))^2 = S^2$

• Consider transformation  $Z = a + bX$

•  $\text{cov}(Z, Z) = \text{cov}(a + bX, a + bX) = b^2 \text{cov}(X, X)$

• Since  $\text{cov}(X, X) = S^2 \Rightarrow \text{cov}(a + bX, a + bX) = b^2 S^2$

4. Is a non-decreasing transformation of the median the median of the transformed variable?

• Yes, because the median is based on the ordering of values and non-decreasing transformations preserve that order. For example, if  $X$  has a median  $M$ , then applying a non-decreasing function  $g(x)$  ensures that values larger  $\ni$  smaller than  $M$  remain larger  $\ni$  smaller. (applies to  $2+5x$  or  $\arcsinh(x)$ )

• Applies to all quantiles since they also preserve order

• But, IQR  $\ni$  range may not always apply if distances between values change. non-linear (For linear transformations the median is the same)

5. Is it always true that  $m(g(x)) = g(m(x))$ ?

· if  $g(x)$  is a linear function, like  $g(x) = 2 + 5x$ , then  $g(m(x)) = m(g(x))$

· for non-linear transformations this is not always true.