

## COVARIANCE

## **Definition**

The *covariance* between two random variables which are each integrable and whose product is integrable is the expectation of their product less the product of their expectation.

## Notation

Let f and g be two integrable random variables with fg integrable. Denote the covariance of f with g by cov(f,g). We defined it:

$$cov(f,g) = \mathbf{E}(fg) - \mathbf{E}(f)\mathbf{E}(g).$$

## **Properties**

**Proposition 1.** Covariance is symmetric and billinear.

**Proposition 2.** The covariance of a random variable with itself is its variance.

Proof. Let f be a square-integrable real-valued random variable, then

$$\operatorname{cov}(f,f) = \operatorname{\mathbf{E}}(ff) - \operatorname{\mathbf{E}}(f)\operatorname{\mathbf{E}}(f) = \operatorname{\mathbf{E}}(f^2) - (\operatorname{\mathbf{E}}(f))^2 = \operatorname{var}(f).$$

**Proposition 3.** The variance of a sum of integrable real-valued random variables whose pairwise products are integrable is the double sum of the pairwise covariances.

*Proof.* Let  $f_1, \ldots, f_n$  be integrable random variables with  $f_i f_j$  integrable for all  $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$ . Using the billinearity,

$$var \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i} = cov(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i})$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} cov(f_{i}, f_{j})$$

