

17-3-2022

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Unit - 6

s Calculation of correlation co-efficient for a bivariate frequency distribution:

Q> The joint prob. distribution of X and Y is given below:

	X	-1	+1	
$\downarrow Y$				
0		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	
	1	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X=-1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{8} \\ P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{3}{8} \\ P(X=-1, Y=1) = \frac{2}{8} \\ P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{2}{8} \end{array} \right.$$

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Find the correlation co-efficient of X and Y .

Sol:- Computation of Marginal probabilities:-

		X	-1	1	$g(y)$
$\downarrow Y$					
	0		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$
1		$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	
	$p(x)$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$		

$$\text{we have, } E(X) = \sum x p(x)$$

$$= (-1) \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum y g(y) = 0 \times \frac{4}{8} + 1 \times \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum x^2 p(x)$$

$$= (-1)^2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= 1$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum y^2 g(y)$$

$$= 0^2 \times \frac{4}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow \sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_Y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \mathbb{E}(Y^2) - (\mathbb{E}(Y))^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_Y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= 0 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times (-1) \times \frac{2}{8} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{2}{8} \\ &= -\frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X,Y) = \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y) = 0 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore r_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{-\frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{15}/8} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} = -0.2582$$

 X

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§ Rank correlation: Let us suppose that a group of n individuals is arranged in order of merit or proficiency in possession of two characteristics A and B. These ranks in the 2 characteristics will, in general, be different.

For e.g.: if we consider the relation bet' beauty & intelligence. Let (x_i, y_i) , $i=1$ to n be the ranks of n individuals in two char. A & B respectively.

Pearsonian ρ -efficient of correlation between the ranks x_i 's & y_i 's is called the rank correlation ρ -efficient bet' A & B for that group of individual.

§ Spearman's rank correlation coefficient: Assuming that no two individuals are bracketed equal in either classification, each of the variables X and Y takes the values $1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{Hence, } \bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n}(1+2+3+\dots+n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \check{\sigma}_x^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^n - \sum_{i=1}^n i &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{n^2-1}{12} = 6y^2 \end{aligned}$$

In general, $x_i \neq y_i$. Let $d_i = x_i - y_i$ $\therefore d_i = (x_i - \bar{x}) - (y_i - \bar{y})$

Squaring & summation over i from 1 to n , we get -

$$\sum d_i^2 = \sum \{(x_i - \bar{x}) - (y_i - \bar{y})\}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum d_i^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - 2 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

Dividing both sides by n , we get -

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_i d_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{h} \sum_i d_i^2 = G_x^2 + G_y^2 - 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum d_i^2 = G_x^2 + G_y^2 - 2\rho G_x G_y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_i d_i^2 = 2G_x^2 - 2\rho G_x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\rho) = \frac{\sum d_i^2}{2n\sigma_x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 1 - \frac{\sum d_i^2}{2n \sigma_x^2} = 1 - \frac{\sum d_i^2}{2n \cdot \frac{n^2-1}{12}} \\ \Rightarrow \rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2-1)} //$$

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n-1)}$$

Q) The ranks of same 16 students in Maths & Physics are as follows -

$$\text{Ranks in } x \text{ maths} \quad \left. \right\} \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \quad 11 \quad 12 \quad 13 \quad 14 \quad 15 \quad 16$$

Ranks in Maths	{	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + - + -
Ranks in Physics (Y)	}	1 10 3 4 5 7 2 6 8 11 15 9 14 12 16 13

Calculate the "rank corr." co-efficient for preferences of this group in Maths & Physics.

$$d_i: 0 \quad -8 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -4 \quad 3 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 3$$

$$d_i^2: 0 \quad 64 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 25 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 16 \quad 9 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 9$$

$$\sum d_i^2 = 136$$

$$\therefore \rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2-1)} = 1 - \frac{\cancel{6} \times 136}{\cancel{18} \times 255} \cancel{3} \times \cancel{17}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{51}{255} = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 //$$

(x-10-16)