

Problem 6

April 15, 2021

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In [1]: # A problem on canonical correlation
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1 Problem 6

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In [2]: %%capture
!pip install statsmodels

# Utilizing Numpy and Statsmodels packages
import numpy as np
from statsmodels.multivariate.cancorr import CanCorr
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In [3]: y = [[60, 69, 62],
             [56, 53, 84],
             [80, 69, 76],
             [55, 80, 90],
             [62, 75, 68],
             [74, 64, 70],
             [64, 71, 66],
             [73, 70, 64],
             [68, 67, 75],
             [69, 82, 74],
             [60, 67, 61],
             [70, 74, 78],
             [66, 74, 78],
             [83, 70, 74],
             [68, 66, 90],
             [78, 63, 75],
             [77, 68, 74],
             [66, 77, 68],
             [70, 70, 72],
             [75, 65, 71]]

x = [[97, 69, 98],
     [103, 78, 107],
     [66, 99, 130],
     [80, 85, 114],
     [116, 130, 91],
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[109, 101, 103],
[77, 102, 130],
[115, 110, 109],
[76, 85, 119],
[72, 133, 127],
[130, 134, 121],
[150, 158, 100],
[150, 131, 142],
[99, 98, 105],
[119, 85, 109],
[164, 98, 138],
[144, 71, 153],
[77, 82, 89],
[114, 93, 122],
[77, 70, 109]]

y = np.asarray(y)
x = np.asarray(x)

standardized_y = (y - np.mean(y, axis = 0)) / np.std(y, axis = 0)
standardized_x = (x - np.mean(x, axis = 0)) / np.std(x, axis = 0)

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In [4]: S_matrix = np.cov(y.T, x.T)
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In [5]: np.set_printoptions(suppress = True)
        print('S matrix = ')
        print(np.round(S_matrix, 4))
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S matrix =
[[ 61.0632 -5.0947 -5.5789  28.2368 -6.8105  37.9895]
 [ -5.0947 41.4842 -2.4737 -41.1842  66.1368 -5.4316]
 [ -5.5789 -2.4737 64.3684   9.5    -27.1053  17.8421]
 [ 28.2368 -41.1842   9.5    876.9342 268.3158 143.3684]
 [ -6.8105  66.1368 -27.1053 268.3158 621.6211 -0.0316]
 [ 37.9895 -5.4316  17.8421 143.3684 -0.0316 293.0105]]

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In [6]: model = CanCorr(endog = y, exog = x)
        model_std = CanCorr(endog = standardized_y, exog = standardized_x)
```

1.1 (a)

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In [7]: print('Canonical Correlations between (y_1, y_2, y_3) and (x_1, x_2, x_3): ')
        print(np.ndarray.tolist(np.round(model.cancorr, 6)))
```

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Canonical Correlations between (y_1, y_2, y_3) and (x_1, x_2, x_3):
[0.590852, 0.309003, 0.052614]

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In [8]: print('Squared Canonical Correlations between (y_1, y_2, y_3) and (x_1, x_2, x_3): ')
        print(np.ndarray.tolist(np.round(np.square(model.cancorr), 6)))
```

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Squared Canonical Correlations between (y_1, y_2, y_3) and (x_1, x_2, x_3):
[0.349106, 0.095483, 0.002768]
```

1.2 (b)

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In [9]: print('The canonical coefficients for \'endog\' i.e y:')
        print(np.round(model.y_cancoef, 6))
        print()

        print('The canonical coefficients for \'exog\' i.e x:')
        print(np.round(model.x_cancoef, 6))
```

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The canonical coefficients for 'endog' i.e y:
[[-0.003864 -0.027247 -0.011015]
 [ 0.033479 -0.011335  0.006061]
 [-0.006893 -0.012139  0.02514  ]]
```

```
The canonical coefficients for 'exog' i.e x:
[[-0.00583   0.001246 -0.006374]
 [ 0.009126 -0.001762 -0.003533]
 [ 0.000245 -0.013754  0.002936]]
```

1.3 (c)

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In [10]: print('Tests of Significance for each Canonical Correlation:')
         print()
         print(model.corr_test(), end = '')
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Tests of Significance for each Canonical Correlation:
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Cancorr results							
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Canonical Correlation	Wilks'	lambda	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F	

0	0.5909	0.5871	9.0000	34.2229	0.9301	0.5120	
1	0.3090	0.9020	4.0000	30.0000	0.3969	0.8093	
2	0.0526	0.9972	1.0000	16.0000	0.0444	0.8357	

Multivariate Statistics and F Approximations							

	Value	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F		

Wilks' lambda	0.5871	9.0000	34.2229	0.9301	0.5120
Pillai's trace	0.4474	9.0000	48.0000	0.9347	0.5043
Hotelling-Lawley trace	0.6447	9.0000	19.0526	0.9604	0.5000
Roy's greatest root	0.5363	3.0000	16.0000	2.8605	0.0696

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*All F values are lower than corresponding critical values.
 \therefore none of the correlations are significant.*

In [11]: # ^ ^ Thank You