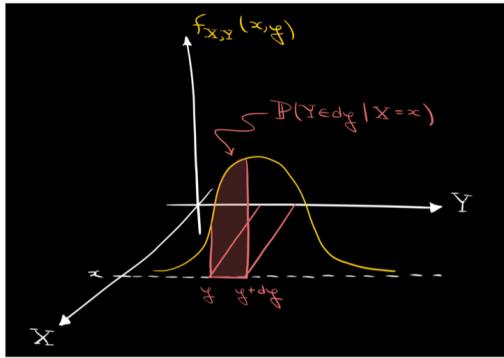


Wednesday Quiz 7 Sec 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3

Last time

Sec 6.3 Conditional density



$$f_{Y|X=x} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

Bayesian statistics

We wish to learn about the distribution of the parameter θ at Pois(θ).

We assume $\theta \sim \text{Gamma}(r, \lambda)$ (prior) and collect data $N = (N_1, N_2, \dots, N_m)$ where $N_1, \dots, N_m \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Pois}(\theta)$

Posterior \propto Likelihood • Prior

conditional
density

$$\uparrow \\ P(N_1=n_1, \dots, N_m=n_m | \theta=\theta)$$

$$\downarrow \\ f_{\theta | N=(n_1, \dots, n_m)} \propto \left(\frac{e^{-\theta} \theta^{n_1}}{n_1!} \cdots \frac{e^{-\theta} \theta^{n_m}}{n_m!} \right) \cdot \theta^{r-1} e^{-\theta \lambda} \\ \propto \theta^{n_1 + \dots + n_m + r - 1} e^{-(m+\lambda)\theta}$$

so $\theta | N=(n_1, \dots, n_m) \sim \text{Gamma}(\sum n_i + r, m + \lambda)$ ← updated distribution of θ given data.

Today

sec 6.4 ① Covariance and the Variance of sum
② Correlation

Tentative Schedule

M 6.4

W 6.4 / 6.5

F 6.5 HW 13 due, pass out S18 final

RRR week HW 14 not to turn in.

M 6.5, start review.

W review

F review S18 final

Final exam Th Dec 13 Room TBA,

① Sec 6.4 Covariance and variance of a sum

$$X, Y, S = X+Y$$

$$\text{mean } \mu_X, \mu_Y, \mu_S = \mu_X + \mu_Y$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = E((S - \mu_S)^2) = E(D_S^2)$$

D_S deviation from mean

$$\begin{aligned} D_S &= S - \mu_S \\ &= X + Y - (\mu_X + \mu_Y) \\ &= D_X + D_Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(S) &= E((D_X + D_Y)^2) \\ &= E(D_X^2 + D_Y^2 + 2D_X D_Y) \\ &= E(D_X^2) + E(D_Y^2) + 2E(D_X D_Y) \\ &\quad \text{Var}(X) \quad \text{Var}(Y) \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

Defn The covariance of X and Y is

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y))$$

Bilinearity Properties

a) $\text{Cov}(X+Y, Z) = \text{Cov}(X, Z) + \text{Cov}(Y, Z)$

b) $\text{Cov}(aX, bY) = ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$

a)

$$\text{Cov}(X+Y, Z) = E((X+Y - \mu_{X+Y})(Z - \mu_Z))$$

$$= E((X - \mu_X) + (Y - \mu_Y))(Z - \mu_Z)$$

$$= E((X - \mu_X)(Z - \mu_Z) + (Y - \mu_Y)(Z - \mu_Z))$$

$$= E((X - \mu_X)(Z - \mu_Z)) + E((Y - \mu_Y)(Z - \mu_Z))$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X, Z) + \text{Cov}(Y, Z).$$

b) $\text{Cov}(aX, bY) = E((aX - \mu_{aX})(bY - \mu_{bY}))$

$$= E((aX - a\mu_X)(bY - b\mu_Y))$$

$$= E(ab(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y))$$

$$= ab E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y))$$

$$= ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

More generally

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m b_j y_j\right) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m a_i b_j \text{Cov}(x_i, y_j)\end{aligned}$$

→ Proved end of lecture,

Thm $\text{Cov}(x, y) = E(xy) - E(x)E(y)$

Easy facts

$$\text{Cov}(x, x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, x) = \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \text{Cov}(y, x)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, c) = 0$$

Constant

Ex
Simplify

$$\text{Cov}(x - 5y, 3x + y - z + 10)$$

Soln

$$3\text{Var}(x) + \text{Cov}(x, y) - \text{Cov}(x, z) + 0$$

$$-15\text{Cov}(x, y) - 5\text{Var}(y) + 5\text{Cov}(y, z) + 0$$

Recall X, Y independent

$$\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ if X, Y independent,

Hence if X, Y indep,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X+Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \boxed{\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)} \end{aligned}$$

ex

Let X_1, \dots, X_n be identically distributed

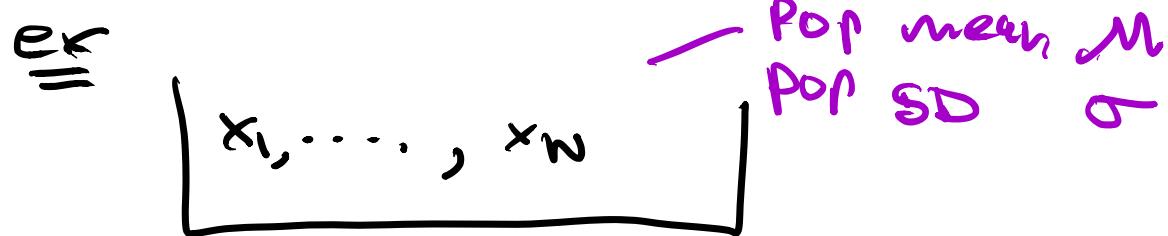
$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)$$

Variance-covariance matrix has all n^2 terms

$$\begin{matrix} & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_1) & \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2) & & \\ x_2 & & \text{Cov}(x_2, x_2) & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & & \text{Cov}(x_n, x_n) \\ x_n & & & & \end{matrix} \quad n \times n$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = n \text{Var}(x_1) + n(n-1) \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2)$$

↑ diagonal ↙ off diagonal



draw n w/o replacement

(called a Simple random sample (SRS))

$$X_1, \dots, X_n$$

let $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ be the sample mean

Find $E(S_n)$

$\text{Var}(S_n)$.

$$E(S_n) = E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = nE(X_1) = nM$$

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = n \text{Var}(X_1) + n(n-1) \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

σ^2

trick to find $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$

take a census $n=N$

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \text{Var}(S_N) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = N\sigma^2 + N(N-1) \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) = -\frac{N\sigma^2}{N(N-1)} = \boxed{-\frac{\sigma^2}{N-1}}$$

$$\text{So } \text{Var}(S_n) = n\sigma^2 + n(n-1) \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{N-1} \right)$$

$$= n\sigma^2 \left[\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right]$$

← correction factor < 1

(note if draw w/ replacement)

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = n\sigma^2$$

Recall, we have seen this correction factor before (p241)

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = (n p q)$$

$$X \sim \text{hypergeom}(n, N, G) \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = n \left(\frac{G}{N} \right) \left(\frac{N-G}{N} \right) \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right).$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 p q q

Correction
factor

Sec 6.4 Correlation

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = E((x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y))$$

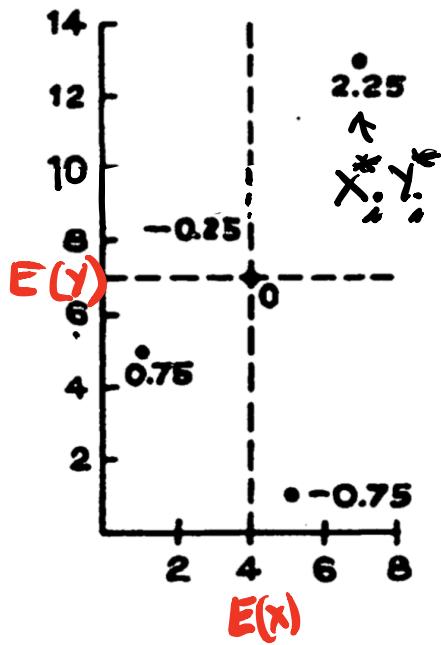
$$r = \text{Corr}(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{SD(x)SD(y)} = E\left(\left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{SD_x}\right)\left(\frac{y - \mu_y}{SD_y}\right)\right)$$

$$= E(x^*y^*)$$

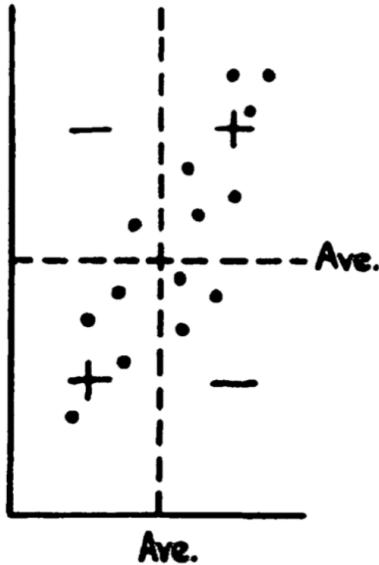
$\nwarrow x, y \text{ in standard units}$

How the correlation coefficient works.

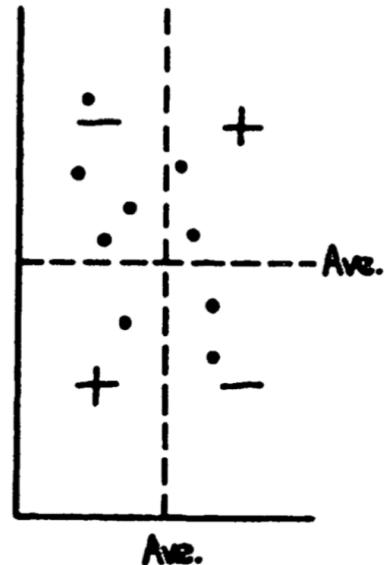
(a) Scatter diagram



(b) Positive r



(c) Negative r



This will have a positive correlation since more of the points are in the 1st and 3rd quadrants

Ex Suppose the sum of k exchangeable (i.e. identically distributed) RVs is a constant

$$N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_k = c$$

Find $\text{Corr}(N_1, N_2)$.

sln

$$N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_k = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(N_1 + \dots + N_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k\text{Var}(N_1) + k(k-1)\text{Cov}(N_1, N_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(N_1, N_2) = -\frac{\text{Var}(N_1)}{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Corr}(N_1, N_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(N_1, N_2)}{\sqrt{\text{SD}(N_1)\text{SD}(N_2)}} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{k-1}}$$

Concent test

Stat 134

Monday Nov 26 2018

1. Consider a Poisson(λ) process. Let $T_r \sim \text{gamma}(r, \lambda)$ be the rth arrival time. $\text{Cov}(T_1, T_3)$ equals:

a λ

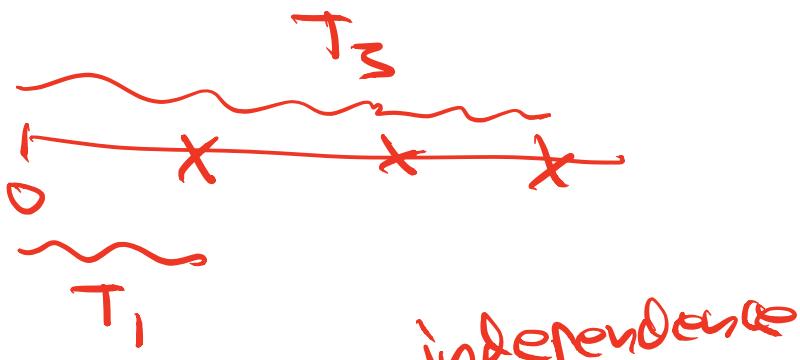
b λ^2

c $1/\lambda^2$

d none of the above

Recall $\text{Var}(T_r) = \frac{r}{\lambda^2}$

Soln



$$\text{Cov}(T_1, T_3 - T_1) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(T_1, T_3) - \text{Var}(T_1) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(T_1, T_3) = \text{Var}(T_1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

2. Consider a Poisson(λ) process. Let $T_r \sim \text{gamma}(r, \lambda)$ be the rth arrival time. $\text{Corr}(T_1, T_3)$ equals:

a $\sqrt{\frac{3}{1}}$

b $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

c $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

d none of the above

$$\text{Corr}(T_1, T_3) = \frac{\text{Cov}(T_1, T_3)}{\text{SD}(T_1) \text{SD}(T_3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}}{\frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Appendix

Thm $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$

Pf $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(D_X D_Y) = E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y))$

$$= E(XY - \mu_X Y - X\mu_Y + \mu_X \mu_Y)$$
$$= E(XY) - \mu_X \mu_Y - \mu_X \mu_Y + \mu_X \mu_Y$$
$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

□