

Assignment 1 Question 1

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a. Investigate if $\alpha(\mathcal{P})$ is location invariant, location equivariant, or neither.

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{\sigma^4} - 3$$

For $b \in \mathbb{R}$, attribute $\alpha(\mathcal{P})$ is location invariant if

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \alpha(y_1, \dots, y_N)$$

and is location equivariant if

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \alpha(y_1, \dots, y_N) + b$$

To begin,

$$y'_u = y_u + b$$

and

$$\bar{y}' = \bar{y} + b$$

Thus,

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u + b - \bar{y} - b)^4}{[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u + b - \bar{y} - b)^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{\sigma^4} - 3$$

$$\alpha(y_1 + b, \dots, y_N + b) = \alpha(y_1, \dots, y_N)$$

Therefore, the excess kurtosis attribute is location invariant.