

Assignment 1 Question 1

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

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

The attribute $\alpha(\mathcal{P})$ is replication invariant if

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \alpha(\mathcal{P})$$

and is replication equivariant if

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = k \cdot \alpha(\mathcal{P})$$

To begin,

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}^k} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}^k} (y_u - \bar{y})^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \frac{\frac{1}{kN} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} k (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{[\frac{1}{kN} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} k (y_u - \bar{y})^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \frac{\frac{k}{kN} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{[\frac{k}{kN} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^4}{[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{P}} (y_u - \bar{y})^2]^2} - 3$$

$$\alpha(\mathcal{P}^k) = \alpha(\mathcal{P})$$

Therefore, the excess kurtosis attribute is replication invariant.