

# Astr 513: Homework 3

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## 1 Linear models of data with correlated uncertainties

The definition for  $\Delta_i$  will not change when  $\rho_i \neq 0$ , as it does not depend on the uncertainties. So plugging in for  $\vec{u}^\top$ ,  $\vec{Z}_i$ , and  $\cos \theta$ , we have

$$\Delta_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix} - a \right), \quad (1)$$

and simplifying and squaring gives

$$\Delta_i^2 = \frac{(y_i - a - bx_i)^2}{1+b^2}. \quad (2)$$

However,  $\Sigma_i^2$  is defined with the covariance matrix, which will change when the uncertainties are correlated. We have that  $\Sigma_i^2 = \vec{u}^\top \mathbf{S}_i \vec{u}$ , and the covariance matrix for correlated uncertainties with  $\sigma_{xyi} = \rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} \neq 0$  is given as, for the data point  $(x_i, y_i)$ ,

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xi}^2 & \rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} \\ \rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} & \sigma_{yi}^2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Thus, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_i^2 &= \frac{1}{1+b^2} \begin{bmatrix} -b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xi}^2 & \rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} \\ \rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} & \sigma_{yi}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+b^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xi}(-b\sigma_{xi} + \rho_i \sigma_{yi}) & \sigma_{yi}(-b\rho_i \sigma_{xi} + \sigma_{yi}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+b^2} (b^2 \sigma_{xi}^2 - b\rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} - b\rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} + \sigma_{yi}^2) \\ \Rightarrow \Sigma_i^2 &= \frac{\sigma_{yi}^2 - 2b\rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} + b^2 \sigma_{xi}^2}{1+b^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

When we then take  $\Delta_i^2/2\Sigma_i^2$ , we will see the factor of  $1+b^2$  cancel from both terms, and are left with

$$\boxed{\frac{\Delta_i^2}{2\Sigma_i^2} = \frac{(y_i - a - bx_i)^2}{2(\sigma_{yi}^2 - 2b\rho_i \sigma_{xi} \sigma_{yi} + b^2 \sigma_{xi}^2)}} \quad (5)$$

## 2 The Tully-Fisher relation