Multivariate distributions and measures of dependence between random variables *

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1. Random variables

1.1 In general, economic theory specifies exact relations between economic variables. Even a superficial examination of economic data indicates it is not (almost never) possible to find such relationships in actual data. Instead, we have relations of the form:

$$C_t = \alpha + \beta Y_t + \varepsilon_t$$

where ε_t can be interpreted as a "random variable".

1.2 Definition *A random variable* (r.v.) X *is a variable whose behavior can be described by a "probability law". If* X *takes its values in the real numbers, the probability law of* X *can be described by a "distribution function":*

$$F_X(x) = \mathsf{P}[X \leq x]$$

1.3 If X is continuous, there is a "density function" $f_X(x)$ such that

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_X(x)\, dx\,.$$

The mean and variance of X are given by:

$$\mu_X = \mathsf{E}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, dF_X(x) \qquad \text{(general case)}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\, f_X(x)\, dx \qquad \text{(continuous case)}$$

$$\mathsf{V}(X) = \sigma_X^2 = \mathsf{E}\left[(X-\mu_X)^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu_X)^2\, dF_X(x) \qquad \text{(general case)}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu_X)^2\, F_X(x)\, dx \qquad \text{(continuous case)}$$

$$= \mathsf{E}\left(X^2\right) - [\mathsf{E}(X)]^2$$

1.4 It is easy to characterize relations between two non-random variables x and y :

$$g(x, y) = 0$$

or (in certain cases)

$$y = f(x)\,.$$

How does one characterize the links or relations between random variables? The behavior of a pair $(X, Y)'$ is described by a joint distribution function:

$$F(x,y) = \mathsf{P}[X \leq x,\, Y \leq y]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{y}\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x,y)\,dx\,dy \qquad \text{(continuous case.)}$$

We call $f(x,y)$ the joint density function of $(X,Y)'$. More generally, if we consider k r.v.′s $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_k$, their behavior can be described through a k-dimensional distribution function:

$$F(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_k) = \mathsf{P}[X_1 \le x_1, X_2 \le x_2, \ldots, X_k \le x_k]$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x_k}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{x_2}\int_{-\infty}^{x_1} f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_k)\,dx_1dx_2\cdots dx_k \qquad \text{(continuous case)}$$

where $f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_k)$ is the joint density function of $X_1,X_2,\ldots,X_k$.

2. Covariances and correlations

We often wish to have a simple measure of association between two random variables X and Y. The notions of "covariance" and "correlation" provide such measures of association. Let X and Y be two *r.v.*'s with means μ_X and μ_Y and finite variances σ_X^2 and σ_Y^2. Below *a.s.* means "almost surely" (with probability 1).

2.1 Definition *The covariance between X and Y is defined by*

$$\mathsf{C}(X,Y) \equiv \sigma_{XY} \equiv \mathsf{E}[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)] \ .$$

2.2 Definition *Suppose $\sigma_X^2 > 0$ and $\sigma_Y^2 > 0$. Then the correlation between X and Y is defined by*

$$\rho(X,Y) \equiv \rho_{XY} \equiv \sigma_{XY}/\sigma_X\sigma_Y \ .$$

When $\sigma_X^2 = 0$ or $\sigma_Y^2 = 0$, we set $\rho_{XY} = 0$.

2.3 Theorem *The covariance and correlation between X and Y satisfy the following properties:*

(a) $\sigma_{XY} = \mathsf{E}(XY) - \mathsf{E}(X)\mathsf{E}(Y)$;

(b) $\sigma_{XY} = \sigma_{YX}$, $\rho_{XY} = \rho_{YX}$;

(c) $\sigma_{XX} = \sigma_X^2$, $\rho_{XX} = 1$;

(d) $\sigma_{XY}^2 \le \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2$; $\qquad$ (*Cauchy-Schwarz inequality*)

(e) $-1 \le \rho_{XY} \le 1$;

(f) *X and Y are independent* $\Rightarrow \sigma_{XY} = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$;

(g) *if $\sigma_X^2 \ne 0$ and $\sigma_Y^2 \ne 0$* ,

$$\rho_{XY}^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow [\exists \text{ two constants } a \text{ and } b \text{ such that } a \ne 0 \text{ and } Y = aX + b \text{ a.s.}]$$

PROOF (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{XY} &= \mathsf{E}\left[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)\right] \\
&= \mathsf{E}\left[XY-\mu_X Y - X\mu_Y + \mu_X\mu_Y\right] \\
&= \mathsf{E}(XY) - \mu_X \mathsf{E}(Y) - \mathsf{E}(X)\mu_Y + \mu_X\mu_Y \\
&= \mathsf{E}(XY) - \mu_X\mu_Y - \mu_X\mu_Y + \mu_X\mu_y \\
&= \mathsf{E}(XY) - \mathsf{E}(X)\mathsf{E}(Y)\ .
\end{aligned}$$

(b) et (c) are immediate. To get (d), we observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{E}\left\{[Y-\mu_Y-\lambda(X-\mu_X)]^2\right\} &= \mathsf{E}\left\{[(Y-\mu_Y)-\lambda(X-\mu_X)]^2\right\} \\
&= \mathsf{E}\left\{(Y-\mu_Y)^2 - 2\lambda(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y) + \lambda^2(X-\mu_X)^2\right\} \\
&= \sigma_Y^2 - 2\lambda\sigma_{XY} + \lambda^2\sigma_X^2 \geq 0\ .
\end{aligned}$$

for any arbitrary constant λ. In other words, the second-order polynomial $g(\lambda) = \sigma_Y^2 - 2\lambda\sigma_{XY} + \lambda^2\sigma_X^2$ cannot take negative values. This can happen only if the equation

$$\lambda^2\sigma_X^2 - 2\lambda\sigma_{XY} + \sigma_Y^2 = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

does not have two distinct real roots, i.e. the roots are either complex or identical. The roots of equation (2.1). are given by

$$\lambda = \frac{2\sigma_{XY} \pm \sqrt{4\sigma_{XY}^2 - 4\sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2}}{2\sigma_X^2} = \frac{\sigma_{XY} \pm \sqrt{\sigma_{XY}^2 - \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2}}{\sigma_X^2}\ .$$

Distinct real roots are excluded when $\sigma_{XY}^2 - \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2 \leq 0$, hence

$$\sigma_{XY}^2 \leq \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2\ .$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{XY}^2 \leq \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2 &\Rightarrow -\sigma_X\sigma_Y \leq \sigma_{XY} \leq \sigma_X\sigma_Y \\
&\Rightarrow -1 \leq \rho_{XY} \leq 1\ .
\end{aligned}$$

(f)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{XY} &= \mathsf{E}\{(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)\} = \mathsf{E}(X-\mu_X)\,\mathsf{E}(Y-\mu_Y) \\
&= [\mathsf{E}(X)-\mu_X][\mathsf{E}(Y)-\mu_Y] = 0, \\
\rho_{XY} &= \sigma_{XY}\big/\sigma_X\sigma_Y = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Note the reverse implication does not hold in general, *i.e.*,

$$\rho_{XY} = 0 \neq> X \text{ and } Y \text{ are independent}$$

(g) 1) Necessity of the condition. If $Y = aX + b$, then

$$\mathsf{E}(Y) = a\mathsf{E}(X) + b = a\mu_X + b\ ,\ \ \sigma_Y^2 = a^2\sigma_X^2\ ,$$

and

$$\sigma_{XY} = \mathsf{E}\left[(Y - \mu_Y)(X - \mu_X)\right] = \mathsf{E}\left[a(X - \mu_X)(X - \mu_X)\right] = a\sigma_X^2\ .$$

Consequently,

$$\rho_{XY}^2 = \frac{a^2\sigma_X^4}{a^2\sigma_X^2\sigma_X^2} = 1\ .$$

2) Sufficiency of the condition. If $\rho_{XY}^2 = 1$, then

$$\sigma_{XY}^2 - \sigma_X^2\sigma_Y^2 = 0.$$

In this case, the equation

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{\left[(Y - \mu_Y) - \lambda(X - \mu_X)\right]^2\right\} = \sigma_Y^2 - 2\lambda\sigma_{XY} + \lambda^2\sigma_X^2 = 0$$

has one and only one root

$$\lambda = \frac{2\sigma_{XY}}{2\sigma_X^2} = \sigma_{XY}/\sigma_X^2\ ,$$

so that

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{\left[\left(Y\sigma_Y^2 - \mu_Y\right) - \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X^2}(X - \mu_X)\right]^2\right\} = 0$$

and

$$\mathsf{P}\left[(Y - \mu_Y) - \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X^2}(X - \mu_X) = 0\right] = \mathsf{P}\left[Y = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X^2}X + \left(\mu_Y - \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X^2}\mu_X\right)\right] = 1$$

We can thus write:

$$Y = aX + b \text{ with probability } 1$$

where $a = \sigma_{XY}/\sigma_X^2$ and $b = \mu_Y - \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_y^2}\mu_X$. □

3. Alternative interpretations of covariances and correlations

Highly correlated random variables tend to be “close”. This feature can be explicated in different ways:

1. by looking at the distribution of the difference $Y - X$;

2. by looking at the difference of two variances (polarization identity);
3. by looking at the linear regression of Y on X;
4. through a "decoupling" representation of covariances and correlations.

3.1. Difference between two correlated random variables

First, we can look at the difference of two random variables X and Y. It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y-X)^2] &= E\left\{\left([(Y-\mu_Y)-(X-\mu_X)]-(\mu_Y-\mu_X)\right)^2\right\} \\ &= E\left\{\left([(Y-\mu_Y)-(X-\mu_X)]\right)^2\right\}+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \\ &= \sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2-2\sigma_{XY}+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \\ &= \sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2-2\rho_{XY}\sigma_X\sigma_Y+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,. \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

$E[(Y-X)^2]$ has three components: (1) a *variance component* $\sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2$; (2) a *covariance component* $-2\sigma_{XY}$; (3) a *mean component* $(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2$. Equation (3.1) shows clearly that $E[(Y-X)^2]$ tends to be large, when they have very different means or variances.

Since $|\rho_{XY}|\leq 1$, it is interesting to observe that

$$(\sigma_Y-\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \leq E[(Y-X)^2] \leq (\sigma_Y+\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,, \tag{3.2}$$

and

$$E[(Y-X)^2] \leq \sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \leq (\sigma_Y+\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,,\ \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}\geq 0\,, \tag{3.3}$$

$$E[(Y-X)^2] \geq \sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \geq (\sigma_Y-\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,,\ \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}\leq 0\,, \tag{3.4}$$

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = \sigma_Y^2+\sigma_X^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,,\ \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}=0\,. \tag{3.5}$$

$E[(Y-X)^2]$ reaches its minimum value when $\rho_{XY}=1$, and its maximal value when $\rho_{XY}=-1$:

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = (\sigma_Y-\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,, \quad \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}=1\,, \tag{3.6}$$

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = (\sigma_Y+\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,, \quad \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}=-1\,. \tag{3.7}$$

If $\sigma_Y^2>0$, we can also write:

$$\left(1-\frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\mu_Y-\mu_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)^2 \leq \frac{E[(Y-X)^2]}{\sigma_Y^2} \leq \left(1+\frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\mu_Y-\mu_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)^2\,. \tag{3.8}$$

The inequalities (3.2) - (3.5) also entail similar properties for $X+Y$:

$$(\sigma_X-\sigma_Y)^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2 \leq E[(X+Y)^2] \leq (\sigma_X+\sigma_Y)^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2\,, \tag{3.9}$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] \leq \sigma_X^2+\sigma_Y^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2 \leq (\sigma_Y+\sigma_X)^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2\,,\ \text{if}\ \rho_{XY}\leq 0\,, \tag{3.10}$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] \geq \sigma_X^2+\sigma_Y^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2 \geq (\sigma_X-\sigma_Y)^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2\,,\text{ if } \rho_{XY}\geq 0\,, \tag{3.11}$$

$$E[(Y+X)^2] = \sigma_X^2+\sigma_Y^2+(\mu_X+\mu_Y)^2\,,\text{ if } \rho_{XY}=0\,. \tag{3.12}$$

From (3.1), it is also easy to see that

$$E\left[\left(\frac{Y}{\sigma_Y}-\frac{X}{\sigma_X}\right)^2\right] = 2(1-\rho_{XY})+\left(\frac{\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}-\frac{\mu_X}{\sigma_X}\right)^2. \tag{3.13}$$

Let

$$\tilde{X}=\frac{X-\mu_X}{\sigma_X}\,,\quad \tilde{Y}=\frac{Y-\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}\,,\quad \rho\left(\tilde{X},\tilde{Y}\right)=\rho\left(X,Y\right)=\rho_{XY}\,, \tag{3.14}$$

where we set $\tilde{X}=0$ if $\sigma_X=0$, and $\tilde{Y}=0$ if $\sigma_Y=0$. We then have:

$$E(\tilde{X})=E(\tilde{Y})=0\,,\quad \mathsf{V}(\tilde{X})=\mathsf{V}(\tilde{Y})=1\,, \tag{3.15}$$

and

$$E[(\tilde{Y}-\tilde{X})^2]=2(1-\rho_{XY})\,. \tag{3.16}$$

Since

$$X=\mu_X+\sigma_X\tilde{X}\,,\quad Y=\mu_Y+\sigma_Y\tilde{Y}\,, \tag{3.17}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y-X)^2] &= E\left\{[(\mu_Y+\sigma_Y\tilde{Y})-(\mu_X+\sigma_X\tilde{X})]^2\right\} \\ &= E\left\{[(\sigma_Y\tilde{Y}-\sigma_X\tilde{X})+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)]^2\right\} \\ &= E\left\{[(\sigma_Y\tilde{Y}-\sigma_X\tilde{X})+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)]^2\right\} \\ &= E[(\sigma_Y\tilde{Y}-\sigma_X\tilde{X})^2]+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y-X)^2] &= \sigma_Y^2 E\left[\left(\tilde{Y}-\frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y}\tilde{X}\right)^2\right]+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 \\ &= \sigma_Y^2\left[1+\left(\frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)^2-2\left(\frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y}\right)\rho_{XY}\right]+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,,\quad \text{if } \sigma_Y\neq 0\,, \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

and

$$E[(Y-X)^2]=\sigma_X^2+(\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2\,,\quad \text{if } \sigma_Y=0\,. \tag{3.20}$$

If the variances of X and Y are the same, i.e.

$$\sigma_Y^2=\sigma_X^2\,, \tag{3.21}$$

we have:

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 2\sigma_Y^2(1-\rho_{XY}) + (\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 = 2\sigma_X^2(1-\rho_{XY}) + (\mu_Y-\mu_X)^2 . \quad (3.22)$$

If the means and variances of X and Y are the same, i.e.

$$\mu_Y = \mu_X \text{ and } \sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_X^2 , \quad (3.23)$$

we have:

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 2\sigma_Y^2\,(1-\rho_{XY}) = 2\sigma_X^2\,(1-\rho_{XY}) \quad (3.24)$$

and

$$0 \leq E[(Y-X)^2] \leq 4\sigma_X^2 \quad (3.25)$$

so that

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 0 \text{ and } \mathsf{P}[Y=X] = 1, \text{ if } \rho_{XY} = 1 , \quad (3.26)$$

and, using Chebyshev's inequality,

$$\mathsf{P}[|Y-X| > c] \leq \frac{E[(Y-X)^2]}{c^2} = \frac{2\sigma_X^2\,(1-\rho_{XY})}{c^2} \text{ for any } c > 0 , \quad (3.27)$$

$$\mathsf{P}\,[|Y-X| > c\sigma_X] \leq \frac{E[(Y-X)^2]}{\sigma_X^2\,c^2} = \frac{2(1-\rho_{XY})}{c^2} \text{ for any } c > 0 . \quad (3.28)$$

If $\mu_Y = \mu_X$ and $\sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_X^2 > 0$, we also have:

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 1 , \quad (3.29)$$

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 2\sigma_X^2 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0 , \quad (3.30)$$

$$E[(Y-X)^2] = 4\sigma_X^2 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = -1 . \quad (3.31)$$

Since

$$\sigma_Y(\tilde{Y}-\tilde{X}) = Y - \mu_Y - \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}(X-\mu_X) = Y - \left(\mu_Y + \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}\mu_X\right) - \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}X , \quad (3.32)$$

the linear function

$$L_0(X) = \left(\mu_Y + \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}\mu_X\right) + \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}X \quad (3.33)$$

can be viewed as a "forecast" of Y based on X such that

$$E[(Y-L_0(X))^2] = \sigma_Y^2\,E[(\tilde{Y}-\tilde{X})^2] = 2\sigma_Y^2(1-\rho_{XY}) . \quad (3.34)$$

It is then of interest to note that

$$E[(Y-L_0(X))^2] \leq E[(Y-\mu_Y)^2] = \sigma_Y^2 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} \geq 0.5 , \quad (3.35)$$

with

$$E\left[(Y-L_0(X))^2\right] < E\left[(Y-\mu_Y)^2\right] = \sigma_Y^2 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} > 0.5 \tag{3.36}$$

when $\sigma_Y^2 > 0$. Thus $L_0(X)$ provides a "better forecast" of Y than the mean of Y, when $\rho_{XY} > 0.5$. If $\rho_{XY} < 0.5$ and $\sigma_Y^2 > 0$, the opposite holds: $E\left[(Y-L_0(X))^2\right] > \sigma_Y^2$.

3.2. Polarization identity

Since

$$V(X+Y) = V(X)+V(Y)+2C(X,Y)\,, \tag{3.37}$$

$$V(X-Y) = V(X)+V(Y)-2C(X,Y)\,, \tag{3.38}$$

it is easy to see that

$$C(X,Y) = \frac{1}{4}\left[V(X+Y)-V(X-Y)\right]. \tag{3.39}$$

(3.39) is sometimes called the "polarization identity". Further,

$$\rho\,(X,Y) = \frac{1}{4}\frac{V(X+Y)-V(X-Y)}{\sigma_X\,\sigma_Y} = \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{\sigma_{X+Y}^2}{\sigma_X\,\sigma_Y} - \frac{\sigma_{X-Y}^2}{\sigma_X\,\sigma_Y}\right]. \tag{3.40}$$

On $X+Y$ and $X-Y$, it also interesting to observe that

$$C(X+Y,X-Y) = [V(X)-V(Y)]+[C(Y,X)-C(X,Y)] = V(X)-V(Y) \tag{3.41}$$

so

$$C\big((X+Y)/2, X-Y\big) = C(X+Y,X-Y) = 0\,, \quad \text{if } V(X) = V(Y)\,. \tag{3.42}$$

This holds irrespective of the covariance between between X and Y. In particular, if the vector (X,Y) is multinormal $X+Y$ and $X-Y$ are independent when $V(X) = V(Y)$.

4. Covariance matrices

Consider now k r.v.´s $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_k$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{E}\,(X_i) &= \mu_i\,,\ \ i = 1,\ldots,k\,, \\ \mathsf{C}\,(X_i,X_j) &= \sigma_{ij}\,,\ \ i,j = 1,\ldots,k\,. \end{aligned}$$

We often wish to compute the mean and variance of a linear combination of $X_1,\ldots,X_k$:

$$\Sigma_{i=1}^k a_i X_i = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \cdots + a_k X_k\,.$$

It is easily verified that

$$\mathsf{E}\left[\Sigma_{i=1}^k a_i X_i\right] = \Sigma_{i=1}^k a_i \mu_i$$

and

$$\mathsf{V}\left[\Sigma_{i=1}^{k} a_i X_i\right] = \mathsf{E}\left\{\left[\Sigma_{i=1}^{k} a_i (X_i - \mu_i)\right]\left[\Sigma_{j=1}^{k} a_j (X_j - \mu_j)\right]\right\}$$
$$= \Sigma_{i=1}^{k}\Sigma_{j=1}^{k} a_i a_j \sigma_{ij} .$$

Since such formulae may often become cumbersome, it will be convenient to use vector and matrix notation

We define a random vector $\mathbf{X}$ and its mean value $\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})$ by:

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \end{pmatrix} \ , \ \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{E}(X_1) \\ \vdots \\ \mathsf{E}(X_k) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_k \end{pmatrix} \equiv \mu_X .$$

Similarly, we define a random matrix M and its mean value $\mathsf{E}(M)$ by:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \dots & X_{1n} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \dots & X_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ X_{m1} & X_{m2} & \dots & X_{mn} \end{bmatrix} , \ \mathsf{E}(M) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{E}(X_{11}) & \mathsf{E}(X_{12}) & \dots & \mathsf{E}(X_{1n}) \\ \mathsf{E}(X_{21}) & \mathsf{E}(X_{22}) & \dots & \mathsf{E}(X_{2n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathsf{E}(X_{m1}) & \mathsf{E}(X_{m2}) & \dots & \mathsf{E}(X_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the X_{ij} are *r.v.*´s. To a random vector $\mathbf{X}$, we can associate a covariance matrix $\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})$:

$$\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathsf{E}\left\{[\mathbf{X} - \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})][\mathbf{X} - \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})]'\right\} = \mathsf{E}\left\{[\mathbf{X} - \mu_X][\mathbf{X} - \mu_X]'\right\}$$
$$= \mathsf{E}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} (X_1 - \mu_1)(X_1 - \mu_1) & (X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \dots & (X_1 - \mu_1)(X_k - \mu_k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (X_k - \mu_k)(X_1 - \mu_1) & (X_k - \mu_k)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \dots & (X_k - \mu_k)(X_k - \mu_k) \end{bmatrix}\right\}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \dots & \sigma_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_{k1} & \sigma_{k2} & \dots & \sigma_{kk} \end{bmatrix} = \Sigma .$$

If $\mathbf{a} = (a_{1,} \dots, a_k)'$, we see that:

$$\Sigma_{i=1}^{k} a_i X_i = \mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X} .$$

Basic properties of $\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})$ and $\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})$ are summarized by the following proposition.

4.1 Proposition *Let* $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_k)'$ *a* $k \times 1$ *random vector,* α *a scalar,* $\mathbf{a}$ *and* $\mathbf{b}$ *fixed* $k \times 1$ *vectors, and* A *a fixed* $g \times k$ *matrix. Then, provided the moments considered are finite, we have the following properties:*

(a) $\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{a}) = \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}) + \mathbf{a}$;

(b) $\mathsf{E}(\alpha\mathbf{X}) = \alpha\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})$;

(c) $\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{a}'\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})$, $\mathsf{E}(A\mathbf{X}) = A\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X})$;

(d) $\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{a}) = \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})$;

(e) $\mathsf{V}(\alpha\mathbf{X}) = \alpha^2\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})$ *;*

(f) $\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{a}'\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}$, $\mathsf{V}(A\mathbf{X}) = A\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})A'$;

(g) $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{b}'\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{a}'\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}'\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}$.

4.2 Theorem *Let* $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_k)'$ *be a random vector with covariance matrix* $\mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}) = \Sigma$*. Then we have the following properties:*

(a) $\Sigma' = \Sigma$;

(b) Σ *is a positive semidefinite matrix;*

(c) $0 \le |\Sigma| \le \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 \ldots \sigma_k^2$ *where* $\sigma_i^2 = \mathsf{V}(X_i)$, $i = 1, \ldots, k$;

(d) $|\Sigma| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ *there is at least one linear relation between the* r.v.´s $X_1, \ldots, X_k$*, i.e., we can find constants* $a_1, \ldots, a_k$*,* b *not all equal to zero such that* $a_1X_1 + \cdots + a_kX_k = b$ *with probability 1;*

(e) *rank*$(\Sigma) = r < k \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}$ *can be expressed in the form*

$$\mathbf{X} = B\mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{c}$$

where $\mathbf{Y}$ *is a random vector of dimension* r *whose covariance matrix is* I_r, B *is a* $k \times r$ *matrix of rank* r, *and* $\mathbf{c}$ *is a* $k \times 1$ *constant vector.*

4.3 Remark We call the determinant $|\Sigma|$ the *generalized variance of* $\mathbf{X}$.

4.4 Definition *If we consider two random vectors* $\mathbf{X}_1$ *and* $\mathbf{X}_2$ *with dimensions* $k_1 \times 1$ *and* $k_2 \times 1$ *respectively, the covariance matrix between* $\mathbf{X}_1$ *and* $\mathbf{X}_2$ *is defined by:*

$$\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) = \mathsf{E}\left\{[\mathbf{X}_1 - \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}_1)][\mathbf{X}_2 - \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}_2)]'\right\} .$$

The following proposition summarizes some basic properties of $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2)$.

4.5 Proposition *Let* $\mathbf{X}_1$ *and* $\mathbf{X}_2$ *two random vectors of dimensions* $k_1 \times 1$ *and* $k_2 \times 1$ *respectively. Then, provided the moments considered are finite we have the following properties:*

(a) $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) = \mathsf{E}[\mathbf{X}_1\mathbf{X}_2'] - \mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}_1)\mathsf{E}(\mathbf{X}_2)'$;

(b) $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) = \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_1)'$;

(c) $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_1) = \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_1)$, $\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_2) = \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_2)$;

(d) *if* $\mathbf{a}$ *and* $\mathbf{b}$ *are fixed vectors of dimensions* $k_1 \times 1$ *and* $k_2 \times 1$ *respectively,*

$$\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{X}_2 + \mathbf{b}) = \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) \ ;$$

(e) *if* α *and* β *are two scalar constants,*

$$\mathsf{C}(\alpha\mathbf{X}_1, \beta\mathbf{X}_2) = \alpha\beta\,\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) \ ;$$

(f) *if* $\mathbf{a}$ *and* $\mathbf{b}$ *are fixed* $k_1 \times 1$ *and* $k_2 \times 1$ *vectors,*

$$\mathsf{C}\left(\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{b}'\mathbf{X}_2\right) = \mathbf{a}'\,\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2)\,\mathbf{b} \ ;$$

(g) *if* A *and* B *are fixed matrices matrices with dimensions* $g_1 \times k_1$ *and* $g_2 \times k_2$ *respectively,*

$$\mathsf{C}(A\mathbf{X}_1, B\mathbf{X}_2) = \mathbf{A}\,\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2)\,\mathbf{B}' \ ;$$

(h) *if* $k_1 = k_2$ *and* $\mathbf{X}_3$ *is a* $k \times 1$ *random vector,*

$$\mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3) = \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_3) + \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3) \ ;$$

(i) *if* $k_1 = k_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2) &= \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_1) + \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_2) + \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) + \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_1) \ , \\ \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{X}_2) &= \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_1) + \mathsf{V}(\mathbf{X}_2) - \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) - \mathsf{C}(\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_1) \ . \end{aligned}$$