

K. Two Random Variables.**1. Regression (Summary).****2. Covariance (σ_{xy} and s_{xy})****a. Population Covariance**

The population covariance is defined, using probability, as

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \sigma_{xy} = E[(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)] = E(xy) - \mu_x\mu_y. \text{ This can be used to describe the}$$

relationship between X and Y . If the covariance is positive we can say that X and Y tend to move together, while if it is negative we can say that they tend to move in opposite directions. In order to use this formula we must realize that $E(xy) = \sum \sum (xyP(x, y))$. This means that we must add together the product of X and Y , together with their joint probability, for each possible pair of values of X and Y . For example, assume that X and Y are related by the following joint probability table:

		x		
		400	600	800
y	400	.12	.15	.18
	600	.10	.05	.08
	800	.16	.07	.09

We begin by taking the upper left hand probability, .12, which is the probability that both X and Y are 400, and multiplying it by 400 twice. Then we take the next probability in the same row, .15, which is the probability that X is 600 and Y is 400, and multiply it by both 600 and 400. If we continue in this way we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(xy) &= \sum \sum xyP(xy) = \begin{array}{l} \square .12(400)(400) \quad +.15(600)(400) \quad +.18(800)(400) \square \\ \square +.10(400)(600) \quad +.05(600)(600) \quad +.08(800)(600) \square \\ \square +.16(400)(800) \quad +.07(600)(800) \quad +.09(800)(800) \square \end{array} \\
 &= \begin{array}{l} \square 19200 \quad +36000 \quad +57600 \square \\ \square +24000 \quad +18000 \quad +38400 \square \\ \square +51200 \quad +33600 \quad +57600 \square \end{array} = 335600.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can now use the following tableau to compute the means and variances of X and Y .

		x					
		400	600	800	$P(y)$	$yP(y)$	$y^2P(y)$
y	400	.12	.15	.18	.45	180	72000
	600	.10	.05	.08	.23	138	82800
	800	.16	.07	.09	.32	256	204800
	$P(x)$.38	.27	.35	1.00	574	359600
	$xP(x)$	152+	162+	280 =	594		
	$x^2P(x)$	60800+	97200+	224000 =	382000		

To summarize $\sum P(x) = 1$ (a check), $\mu_x = E(x) = \sum xP(x) = 594$,
 $E(x^2) = \sum x^2 P(x) = 382000$, $\sum P(y) = 1$, $\mu_y = E(y) = \sum yP(y) = 574$ and
 $E(y^2) = \sum y^2 P(y) = 359600$

We will need the variances below. To complete what we have done, write

$$\sigma_{xy} = \text{Cov}(xy) = E(xy) - \mu_x \mu_y = 335600 - (594)(574) = -5356$$

b. The Sample Covariance

The sample covariance is much easier to compute, the formula being

$$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum [(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})]}{n - 1} = \frac{\sum xy - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{n - 1}.$$

For example, assume that we have data on income (X) and savings (Y) (in thousands) for 5 families.

Family	x	y	x^2	y^2	xy
1	1.9	0.0	3.61	0.00	0.00
2	12.4	0.9	153.76	0.81	11.16
3	6.4	0.4	40.96	0.16	2.56
4	7.0	1.2	49.00	1.44	8.40
5	<u>7.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>49.00</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>2.10</u>
Sum	34.7	2.8	296.33	2.50	24.22

Then $\bar{x} = \frac{34.7}{5} = 6.94$ and $\bar{y} = \frac{2.8}{5} = 0.56$.

$$s_x^2 = \frac{\sum x^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n - 1} = \frac{296.33 - 5(6.94)^2}{4} = 13.878.$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{\sum y^2 - n\bar{y}^2}{n - 1} = \frac{2.50 - 5(0.56)^2}{4} = 0.2330 \text{ and since}$$

$$\sum xy = 24.22, s_{xy} = \frac{24.22 - 5(6.94)(0.56)}{5 - 1} = 1.197.$$

The positive sign of s_{xy} , the sample covariance, indicates that X and Y tend to move together.