

Example: Expectation, Variance, and Covariance

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
X	7	5	8	3	4
Y	3	1	5	2	7

The expected values of the random variables X and Y are their respective means:

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i = \frac{7 + 5 + 8 + 3 + 4}{5} = 5.4 = \mu_x$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{3 + 1 + 5 + 2 + 7}{5} = 3.6 = \mu_y$$

The variance can be estimated by either using the well known formula for the population variance (assuming that the five observations cover the entire population):

$$Var(X) = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 = \frac{(7 - 5.4)^2 + (5 - 5.4)^2 + \dots}{5} = 3.44 = \sigma_x^2$$

$$Var(Y) = 4.64 = \sigma_y^2$$

Or one can use the relationship:

$$Var(X) = E(X - \mu_x)^2 = E(X^2) - \mu_x^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i^2 - \mu_x^2 = \frac{49 + 25 + 64 + \dots}{5} - 5.4^2 = 3.44$$

You can also think of this in terms of probabilities. Assuming that all the above values for X occur with the same probability i.e. $P(x_i) = f(x_i) = 1/5 = 0.2$:

$$Var(X) = \sum f(x_i) (x_i - \mu_x)^2 = 0.2 * (7 - 5.4)^2 + 0.2 * (5 - 5.4)^2 + \dots = 3.44$$

The covariance of the two variables is defined as:

$$Cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y) = \frac{(7 - 5.4) * (3 - 3.6) + (5 - 5.4) * (1 - 3.6) + \dots}{5} = 0.56$$

Alternative:

$$Cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i y_i - \mu_X \mu_Y = 20 - 19.44 = 0.56$$

In terms of expectation operators one can use:

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= E(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i y_i - \mu_X \mu_Y \\ &= 20 - 19.44 = 0.56 \end{aligned}$$

In terms of PDF one can use:

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= \sum \sum (x_i - \mu_X)(y_i - \mu_Y) f(x, y) = 0.2 * (7 - 5.4) * (3 - 3.6) + 0.2 \\ &\quad * (5 - 5.4) * (1 - 3.6) + \dots = 0.56 \end{aligned}$$

If the probabilities for each of the values are not equal i.e. are not 0.2 the weighting would be done according to the respective probabilities.

NOTE: This is an example in which it is assumed that with the sample of 5 observations for each of the variables the entire population is observed. Hence, the true parameters for the mean and variance can be estimated without a bias. This is not the case as these parameters are estimated based on a sample.