

STA 431s15 Formulas¹

Columns of \mathbf{A} linearly dependent means there is a vector $\mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0}$ with $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$.

\mathbf{A} positive definite means $\mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} > 0$ for all vectors $\mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0}$.

$$E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx,$$

$$\text{or } E(g(X)) = \sum_x g(x) p_X(x)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - \mu_X)^2]$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)]$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

$$V(\mathbf{X}) = E\{(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_x)(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_x)^\top\}$$

$$C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = E\{(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_x)(\mathbf{Y} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_y)^\top\}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{X}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}_m \mathbf{X}_m + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\overset{c}{\mathbf{L}} = \mathbf{A}_1 \overset{c}{\mathbf{X}}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}_m \overset{c}{\mathbf{X}}_m$$

$$V(\mathbf{L}) = E(\overset{c}{\mathbf{L}} \overset{c}{\mathbf{L}}^\top)$$

$$C(\mathbf{L}_1, \mathbf{L}_2) = E(\overset{c}{\mathbf{L}}_1 \overset{c}{\mathbf{L}}_2^\top)$$

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{\frac{1}{2}}(2\pi)^{\frac{p}{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

If $\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, then $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b} \sim N_p(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}^\top)$.

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{-n/2} (2\pi)^{-np/2} \exp -\frac{n}{2} \left\{ \text{tr}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}) + (\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^\top$$

$$G^2 = -2 \ln \left(\frac{\max_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta)}{\max_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)} \right) = -2 \ln \left(\frac{L(\widehat{\theta}_0)}{L(\widehat{\theta})} \right)$$

If $W = X + e$,

$$\text{Reliability is } \text{Corr}(W, X)^2 = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_e^2}$$

The Double Measurement Model in centered form:

$$\mathbf{Y}_i = \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{X}_i + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i$$

$$V(\mathbf{X}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_x, V(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Psi}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_i \\ \mathbf{Y}_i \end{pmatrix}$$

\mathbf{X}_i is $p \times 1$, \mathbf{Y}_i is $q \times 1$, \mathbf{F}_i is $(p + q) \times 1$

$$V(\mathbf{F}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i,1} = \mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{e}_{i,1}$$

$$V(\mathbf{e}_{i,1}) = \boldsymbol{\Omega}_1, V(\mathbf{e}_{i,2}) = \boldsymbol{\Omega}_2$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{i,2} = \mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{e}_{i,2}$$

$\mathbf{X}_i, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i, \mathbf{e}_{i,1}$ and $\mathbf{e}_{i,2}$ are independent.

The General Structural Equation Model in centered form:

$$\mathbf{Y}_i = \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{Y}_i + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}\mathbf{X}_i + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i$$

$$V(\mathbf{X}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_x \text{ and } V(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Psi}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_i \\ \mathbf{Y}_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(\mathbf{F}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{12}^\top & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_i = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$V(\mathbf{e}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Omega}$$

$\mathbf{X}_i, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i$ and \mathbf{e}_i are independent.

\mathbf{X}_i is $p \times 1$, \mathbf{Y}_i is $q \times 1$, \mathbf{D}_i is $k \times 1$.

¹This formula sheet was prepared by Jerry Brunner, Department of Statistics, University of Toronto. It is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution - ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/). Use any part of it as you like and share the result freely. The L^AT_EX source code is available from the course website: <http://www.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/oldclass/431s15>