# Applied Statistics

#### Correlations





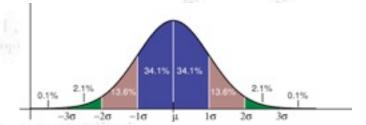








Troels C. Petersen (NBI)



"Statistics is merely a quantization of common sense"

### Correlation

Recall the definition of the Variance, V:

$$V = \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 = E[(x - \mu)^2] = E[x^2] - \mu^2$$

Likewise, one defines the **Covariance**,  $V_{xy}$ :

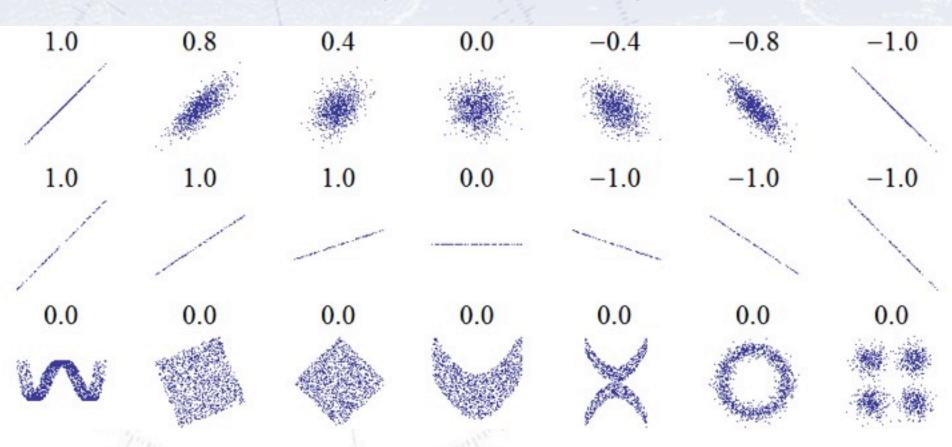
$$V_{xy} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y) = E[(x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)]$$

"Normalizing" by the widths, gives the (linear) correlation:

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{V_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \qquad \frac{-1 < \rho_{xy} < 1}{\sigma(\rho) \simeq \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}(1 - \rho^2)^2 + O(n^{-2})}}$$

### Correlation

Correlations in 2D are in the gaussian case the "degree of ovalness"!



Note how ALL of the bottom distributions have  $\varrho = 0$ , despite obvious correlations!

#### Correlation

The correlation matrix Vxy explicitly looks as:

$$V_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{1N}^2 \\ \sigma_{21}^2 & \sigma_{22}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{2N}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_N^2 & \sigma_{N2}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{NN}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Very specifically, the calculations behind are:

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_n - \mu_n)] \\ E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_n - \mu_n)] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_1 - \mu_1)] & E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_2 - \mu_2)] & \cdots & E[(X_n - \mu_n)(X_n - \mu_n)] \end{bmatrix}$$

### **Correlation and Information**

Correlations influence results in complex ways!

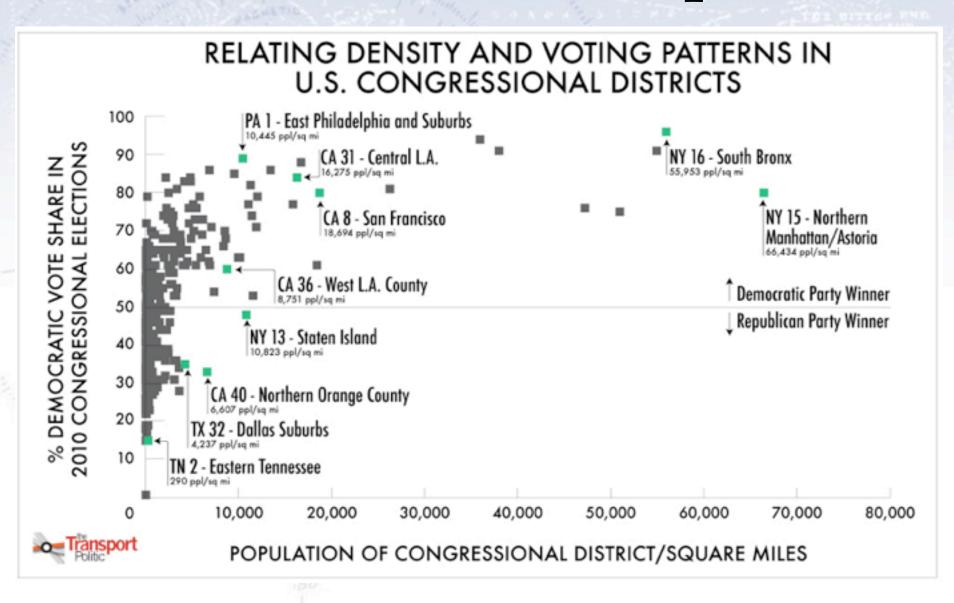
They need to be taken into account, for example in **Error Propagation!** 

Correlations may contain a significant amount of information.

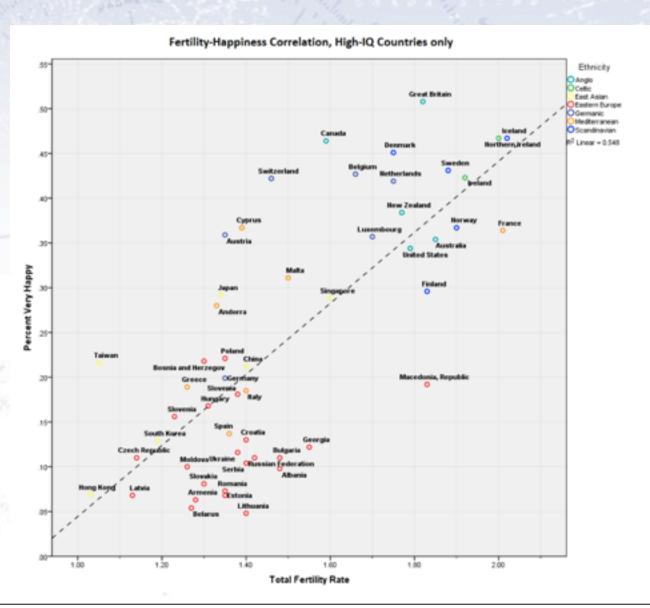
We will consider this more when we play with multivariate analysis.



## Correlation example



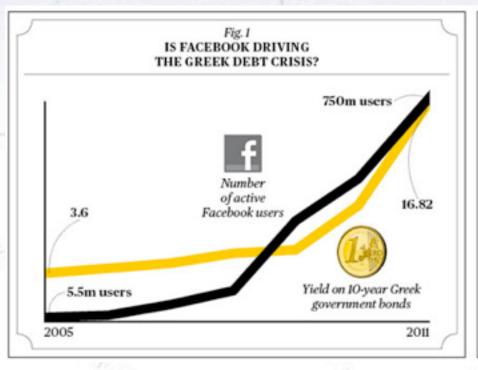
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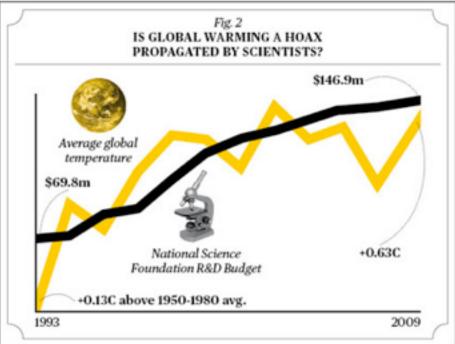


### Correlation Vs. Causation

#### "Com hoc ergo propter hoc"

(with this, therefore because of this)





### Correlation Vs. Causation

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