556: MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS I

MULTIVARIATE 1-1 TRANSFORMATIONS

We consider the case of 1-1 transformations $\underset{\sim}{g}$, as in this case the probability transform result coincides with changing variables in a k-dimensional integral. We can consider $\underset{\sim}{g} = (g_1, \ldots, g_k)$ as a vector of functions forming the components of the new random vector $\underset{\sim}{Y}$.

Given a collection of variables $(X_1, ...X_k)$ with range $\mathbb{X}^{(k)}$ and joint pdf $f_{X_1,...,X_k}$ we can construct the pdf of a transformed set of variables $(Y_1, ...Y_k)$ using the following steps:

1 Write down the set of transformation functions $g_1, ..., g_k$

$$\begin{array}{c} Y_1 = g_1 \left(X_1, ..., X_k \right) \\ \vdots \\ Y_k = g_k \left(X_1, ..., X_k \right) \end{array} .$$

2 Write down the set of inverse transformation functions $g_1^{-1}, ..., g_k^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 = g_1^{-1} \left(Y_1, ..., Y_k \right) \\ \vdots \\ X_k = g_k^{-1} \left(Y_1, ..., Y_k \right) \end{array}$$

3 Consider the joint range of the new variables, $\mathbb{Y}^{(k)}$.

4 Compute the Jacobian of the transformation: first form the matrix of partial derivatives

$$D_y = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_k} \\ \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \dfrac{\partial x_k}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_k}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \dfrac{\partial x_k}{\partial y_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

where, for each (i, j)

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial y_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left\{ g_i^{-1} \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right) \right\}$$

and then set $|J \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right)| = |\det D_y|$

Note that

$$\det D_y = \det D_y^T$$

so that an alternative but equivalent Jacobian calculation can be carried out by forming D_y^T. *Note also that*

$$|J \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right)| = \frac{1}{|J \left(x_1, ..., x_k \right)|}$$

where $J \left(x_1, ..., x_k \right)$ *is the Jacobian of the transformation regarded in the reverse direction (that is, if we start with* $(Y_1, ..., Y_k)$ *and transfrom to* $(X_1, ..., X_k)$*)*

5 Write down the joint pdf of $(Y_1, ...Y_k)$ as

$$f_{Y_1,...,Y_k} \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right) = f_{X_1,...,X_k} \left(g_1^{-1} \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right), ..., g_k^{-1} \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right) \right) \times |J \left(y_1, ..., y_k \right)|$$

for $(y_1, ..., y_k) \in \mathbb{Y}^{(k)}$

EXAMPLE Suppose that X_1 and X_2 have joint pdf

$$f_{X_1,X_2}(x_1, x_2) = 2 \qquad 0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1$$

and zero otherwise. Compute the joint pdf of random variables

$$Y_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \qquad\qquad Y_2 = X_2$$

SOLUTION

1 Given that $\mathbb{X}^{(2)} \equiv \{(x_1, x_2) : 0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1\}$ and

$$g_1(t_1, t_2) = \frac{t_1}{t_2} \qquad\qquad g_2(t_1, t_2) = t_2$$

2 Inverse transformations:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Y_1 = X_1/X_2 \\ Y_2 = X_2 \end{array}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} X_1 = Y_1Y_2 \\ X_2 = Y_2 \end{array}\right.$$

and thus

$$g_1^{-1}(t_1, t_2) = t_1t_2 \qquad\qquad g_2^{-1}(t_1, t_2) = t_2$$

3 Range: to find $\mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ consider point by point transformation from $\mathbb{X}^{(2)}$ to $\mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ For a pair of points $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{X}^{(2)}$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ linked via the transformation, we have

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < y_1y_2 < y_2 < 1$$

and hence we can extract the inequalities

$$0 < y_2 < 1 \text{ and } 0 < y_1 < 1 \qquad\qquad \mathbb{Y}^{(2)} \equiv (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$$

4 The Jacobian for points $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ is

$$D_y = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |J(y_1, y_2)| = |\det D_y| = |y_2| = y_2$$

Note that for points $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{X}^{(2)}$ is

$$D_x = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dfrac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \dfrac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \dfrac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{1}{x_2} & \dfrac{x_1}{x_2^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |J(x_1, x_2)| = |\det D_x| = \left|\frac{1}{x_2}\right| = \frac{1}{x_2}$$

so that

$$|J(y_1, y_2)| = \frac{1}{|J(x_1, x_2)|}$$

5 Finally, we have

$$f_{Y_1,Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = f_{X_1,X_2}(y_1y_2, y_2) \times y_2 = 2y_2 \qquad 0 < y_1 < 1, 0 < y_2 < 1$$

and zero otherwise

EXAMPLE Suppose that X_1 and X_2 are **independent** and **identically distributed** random variables defined on $\mathbb{R}^+$ each with pdf of the form

$$f_X(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi x}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x}{2}\right\} \qquad x > 0$$

and zero otherwise. Compute the joint pdf of random variables $Y_1 = X_1$ and $Y_2 = X_1 + X_2$

SOLUTION

1 Given that $\mathbb{X}^{(2)} \equiv \{(x_1, x_2) : 0 < x_1, 0 < x_2\}$ and

$$g_1(t_1, t_2) = t_1 \qquad g_2(t_1, t_2) = t_1 + t_2$$

2 Inverse transformations:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Y_1 = X_1 \\ Y_2 = X_1 + X_2 \end{array}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} X_1 = Y_1 \\ X_2 = Y_2 - Y_1 \end{array}\right.$$

and thus

$$g_1^{-1}(t_1, t_2) = t_1 \qquad g_2^{-1}(t_1, t_2) = t_2 - t_1$$

3 Range: to find $\mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ consider point by point transformation from $\mathbb{X}^{(2)}$ to $\mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ For a pair of points $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{X}^{(2)}$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ linked via the transformation; as both original variables are strictly positive, we can extract the inequalities

$$0 < y_1 < y_2 < \infty$$

4 The Jacobian for points $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{Y}^{(2)}$ is

$$D_y = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \dfrac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |J(y_1, y_2)| = |\det D_y| = |1| = 1$$

Note, here, $J(x_1, x_2) = |\det D_x| = 1$ also so that again

$$|J(y_1, y_2)| = \frac{1}{|J(x_1, x_2)|}$$

5 Finally, we have for $0 < y_1 < y_2 < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{Y_1,Y_2}(y_1, y_2) &= f_{X_1,X_2}(y_1, y_2 - y_1) \times 1 = f_{X_1}(y_1) \times f_{X_2}(y_2 - y_1) \qquad \text{by independence} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi y_1}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y_1}{2}\right\} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi (y_2 - y_1)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{2}\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_1 (y_2 - y_1)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

and zero otherwise

Here, for $y_2 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{Y_2}(y_2) &= \int f_{Y_1,Y_2}\left(y_1,y_2\right)dy_1 = \int_0^{y_2} \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{1}{\sqrt{y_1\left(y_2-y_1\right)}}\exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\}dy_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\}\int_0^{y_2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{y_1\left(y_2-y_1\right)}}dy_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\}\int_0^{1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{ty_2\left(y_2-ty_2\right)}}y_2dt \qquad \text{setting } y_1 = ty_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\}\int_0^{1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{t\left(1-t\right)}}dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\exp\left\{-\frac{y_2}{2}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

as

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t\left(1-t\right)}}dt = \pi$$