

برهان أساس للفترة $[-1,1]$ لمعامل الارتباط

1- مقدمة:

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. $[-1,1 [$

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(3

[Mendenhall et.al.1981, chap-5 :]

$[-1,1]$



(2) البرهان:

: $(x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) \dots, (x_n, y_n)$

$$y_i \quad x_i \quad u_i = ax_i + cy_i : \{ u_i \}$$

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + cy_i) = a\bar{x} + c\bar{y} \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

[u_i]

$$S_u^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n [(a \times x_i + cy_i) - (a\bar{x} + c\bar{y})]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [a(x_i - \bar{x}) + c(y_i - \bar{y})]^2$$

$$= a^2 S_x^2 + 2ac S_{xy} + c^2 S_y^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$S_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$S_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$S_{xy} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

{ u_i }

S_{xy}

S_u^2

:

$$a = \frac{1}{S_x}, \quad C = \frac{1}{S_y}$$

$$S_u^2 = 2(1 + r_{xy})$$



$$r_{xy} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{S_x}, C = -\frac{1}{S_y}$$

$$S_u^2 = 2(1-r_{xy})$$

(a,c)

$$S_u^2 \geq 0$$

$$(1-r_{xy}) \geq 0 \text{ , } (1+r_{xy}) \geq 0$$

$$-1 \leq r_{xy} \leq 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{S_x} \text{ , } C = \frac{1}{S_y}$$

$$f_i = ax_i \text{ , } g_i = cy_i$$

$$S_f^2 = S_g^2 = 1$$

$$S_{fg} = r_{fg}$$

$$r_{xy} = r_{fg}$$

r_{xy} (a,c)

$$r_{xy} = 1$$

$$S_u^2 = 0$$

$$: a = \frac{1}{S_x}, C = -\frac{1}{S_y}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{S_x} - \frac{(y_i - \bar{y})}{S_y} \right\}^2 = 0 \text{(3)}$$



$$\frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{S_x} = \frac{(y_i - \bar{y})}{S_y}$$

or $y_i = \bar{y} + \frac{S_y}{S_x}(x_i - \bar{x}) \dots\dots\dots(4)$

$r_{xy}=1$

$r_{xy} = -1 \quad \{ x_i \} \quad \{ y_i \}$

$c=1$

$S_u^2 = a^2 S_x^2 + 2aS_{xy} + S_y^2 \quad \text{via}(2)$

$S_u^2 \quad a$

:

$S_u^2 = a^2 S_x^2 + 2aS_{xy} + (\frac{S_{xy}}{S_x})^2 - (\frac{S_{xy}}{S_x})^2 + S_y^2$

$= (aS_x + \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x})^2 + S_y^2 - (\frac{S_{xy}}{S_x})^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(5)$

$(\quad) \quad S_u^2$

$[aS_x + (S_{xy} / S_x)] = 0$

$a = (-S_{xy} / S_x^2)$

:

$S_u^2 = S_y^2 - (S_{xy}^2 / S_x^2) = S_y^2(1 - r_{xy}^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6)$

S_u^2

$a = (-S_{xy} / S_x^2)$

$[a(x_i - \bar{x}) + (y_i - \bar{y})]^2$



$$[y_i - \bar{y} + a(x_i - \bar{x})]^2$$

y_i

:

$$\hat{y}_i = \bar{y} + (S_{xy} / S_x^2)(x_i - \bar{x}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$S_u^2 = S_y^2(1 - r_{xy}^2)$$

$$(S_y^2 - S_u^2) / S_y^2 = 1 - (S_u^2 / S_y^2) = r_{xy}^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

.[-1,1]

 r_{xy}

()

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.(2)

.(X,Y)

. [Freund (1971)p.368,exercise 11]



Reference

- 1) Freund J. E. (1971) **Mathematical Statistics** (2nd Ed.) Englewood Cliffs. NJ Prentice – Hall.
 - 2) Mendenhall W., Scheaffer, R. L. and Wackerly, D. D. (1981) **Mathematical Statistics With Applications** (2nd, ed.) Boston, Daxbury press.
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