

# Multivariate Location and Scatter

## Lecture 4

### Spatial Sign and Rank Based Functionals

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## Spatial Signs and Spatial Ranks

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Spatial signs and spatial ranks are generalizations of univariate signs and ranks. Spatial signs and spatial ranks can be used, among other things, for constructing multivariate measures of location and scatter.

Let  $x$  denote a  $p$ -variate random vector with a cumulative distribution function  $F_x$  and let  $X = [x_1 \dots x_n]$ , where  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are i.i.d. observations from the distribution  $F_x$ .

The spatial sign  $U(x_i)$  is defined as

$$U(x_i) = \begin{cases} x_i(\|x_i\|)^{-1} & x_i \neq 0, \\ 0 & x_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

The spatial rank  $R(x_i)$  is defined as

$$R(x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n U(x_i - x_j).$$

The spatial signed rank  $Q(x_i)$  is defined as

$$Q(x_i) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{j=1}^n (U(x_i - x_j) + U(x_i + x_j)).$$



The theoretical spatial sign  $U(F_x)$ , spatial rank  $R(F_x)$ , and spatial signed rank  $Q(F_x)$  functionals are defined as

$$U(F_x) = E(U(x)), \quad R(F_x) = E(R(x)), \quad \text{and} \quad Q(F_x) = E(Q(x)).$$

Let

$$D_n(\mu) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \|x_i - \mu\| - \|x_i\| \right),$$

and let

$$D(\mu) = E(\|x_i - \mu\| - \|x_i\|).$$

Now the sample spatial median is defined as the minimizer  $\mu(X)$  of  $D_n(\mu)$ , and the population spatial median is defined as the minimizer  $\mu(F_X)$  of  $D(\mu)$ .

Let  $S = S(X)$  denote any scatter matrix. Then the transformation retransformation spatial median  $T_r(X)$  is defined as

$$T_r(X) = S(X)^{1/2} \mu(XS(X)^{-1/2}).$$

The spatial Kendall's tau covariance matrix functional  $S_T(F_X)$ , and the spatial rank covariance matrix functional  $S_R(F_X)$  are defined as

$$S_T(F_X) = E(U(x_1 - x_2)(U(x_1 - x_2))^T),$$

and

$$S_R(F_X) = E(R(x)(R(x))^T),$$

where  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are independent observations from  $F_X$ .

The spatial Kendall's tau sample matrix  $S_T(X)$  and the sample spatial rank covariance matrix  $S_R(X)$  are defined as

$$S_T(X) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n U(x_i - x_j)(U(x_i - x_j))^T,$$

and

$$S_R(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n R(x_i)(R(x_i))^T.$$

-  H. Oja, Multivariate Nonparametric Methods With R, Springer-Verlag, New York (2010).