

### 1. Proof of Exercise 3 Demo

Show that the sample mean  $T(\cdot)$  is affine equivariant.

Let  $X$  denote a  $n \times p$  data matrix of  $n$  independent and identically distributed  $p$ -variate observations  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  from some continuous distribution with a finite covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ . Furthermore, consider the transformation,

$$y_i = Ax_i + b,$$

where  $A$  is a nonsingular  $p \times p$  matrix and  $b$  is a  $p$ -variate location vector. Let  $T(\cdot)$  be the sample mean. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} T(X) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \\ T(Y) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Ax_i + b) = A \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{n} (nb) = AT(X) + b. \end{aligned}$$

Show that the sample covariance matrix  $S(\cdot)$  is affine equivariant.

Let  $S(\cdot)$  be the sample covariance matrix and consider the same transformation as in (a). Then,

$$\begin{aligned} S(X) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - T(X))(x_i - T(X))^\top, \\ S(Y) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Ax_i + b - T(Y))(Ax_i + b - T(Y))^\top \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (A(x_i - T(X))) (A(x_i - T(X)))^\top \\ &= A \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - T(X))(x_i - T(X))^\top A^\top = AS(X)A^\top. \end{aligned}$$