

NAG Toolbox

nag_stat_moments_quad_form (g01na)

1 Purpose

nag_stat_moments_quad_form (g01na) computes the cumulants and moments of quadratic forms in Normal variates.

2 Syntax

```
[rkum, rmom, ifail] = nag_stat_moments_quad_form(a, sigma, l, 'n', n, 'emu', emu)
[rkum, rmom, ifail] = g01na(a, sigma, l, 'n', n, 'emu', emu)
```

Note: the interface to this routine has changed since earlier releases of the toolbox:

At Mark 23: *mom* and *mean* were removed from the interface; **emu** was made optional.

3 Description

Let x have an n -dimensional multivariate Normal distribution with mean μ and variance-covariance matrix Σ . Then for a symmetric matrix A , nag_stat_moments_quad_form (g01na) computes up to the first 12 moments and cumulants of the quadratic form $Q = x^T Ax$. The s th moment (about the origin) is defined as

$$E(Q^s),$$

where E denotes expectation. The s th moment of Q can also be found as the coefficient of $t^s/s!$ in the expansion of $E(e^{Qt})$. The s th cumulant is defined as the coefficient of $t^s/s!$ in the expansion of $\log(E(e^{Qt}))$.

The function is based on the function CUM written by Magnus and Pesaran (1993a) and based on the theory given by Magnus (1978), Magnus (1979) and Magnus (1986).

4 References

Magnus J R (1978) The moments of products of quadratic forms in Normal variables *Statist. Neerlandica* **32** 201–210

Magnus J R (1979) The expectation of products of quadratic forms in Normal variables: the practice *Statist. Neerlandica* **33** 131–136

Magnus J R (1986) The exact moments of a ratio of quadratic forms in Normal variables *Ann. Üconom. Statist.* **4** 95–109

Magnus J R and Pesaran B (1993a) The evaluation of cumulants and moments of quadratic forms in Normal variables (CUM): Technical description *Comput. Statist.* **8** 39–45

Magnus J R and Pesaran B (1993b) The evaluation of moments of quadratic forms and ratios of quadratic forms in Normal variables: Background, motivation and examples *Comput. Statist.* **8** 47–55

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **a**(*lda*, **n**) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

lda, the first dimension of the array, must satisfy the constraint $lda \geq n$.

The n by n symmetric matrix A . Only the lower triangle is referenced.

2: **sigma**(*ldsig*, **n**) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

ldsig, the first dimension of the array, must satisfy the constraint $ldsig \geq n$.

The n by n variance-covariance matrix Σ . Only the lower triangle is referenced.

Constraint: the matrix Σ must be positive definite.

3: **l** – INTEGER

The required number of cumulants, and moments if specified.

Constraint: $1 \leq l \leq 12$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – INTEGER

Default: the first dimension of the arrays **a**, **sigma** and the second dimension of the arrays **a**, **sigma**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

n, the dimension of the quadratic form.

Constraint: $n > 1$.

2: **emu**(:) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The dimension of the array **emu** must be at least **n** if *mean* = 'M', and at least 1 otherwise

If supplied, **emu** must contain the n elements of the vector μ .

5.3 Output Parameters

1: **rkum**(**l**) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The **l** cumulants of the quadratic form.

2: **rmom**(:) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The dimension of the array **rmom** will be **l** if *mom* = 'M' and 1 otherwise

If *mom* = 'M', the **l** moments of the quadratic form.

3: **ifail** – INTEGER

ifail = 0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 5).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, $n \leq 1$,
 or $l < 1$,
 or $l > 12$,
 or $lda < n$,
 or $ldsig < n$,
 or *mom* \neq 'C' or 'M',
 or *mean* \neq 'M' or 'Z'.

ifail = 2

On entry, the matrix Σ is not positive definite.

ifail = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

ifail = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

ifail = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

7 Accuracy

In a range of tests the accuracy was found to be a modest multiple of *machine precision*. See Magnus and Pesaran (1993b).

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

This example is given by Magnus and Pesaran (1993b) and considers the simple autoregression

$$y_t = \beta y_{t-1} + u_t, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where $\{u_t\}$ is a sequence of independent Normal variables with mean zero and variance one, and y_0 is known. The moments of the quadratic form

$$Q = \sum_{t=2}^n y_t y_{t-1}$$

are computed using `nag_stat_moments_quad_form` (g01na). The matrix A is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} A(i+1, i) &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; \\ A(i, j) &= 0, \quad \text{otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

The value of Σ can be computed using the relationships

$$\text{var}(y_t) = \beta^2 \text{var}(y_{t-1}) + 1$$

and

$$\text{cov}(y_t y_{t+k}) = \beta \text{cov}(y_t y_{t+k-1})$$

for $k \geq 0$ and $\text{var}(y_1) = 1$.

The values of β , y_0 , n , and the number of moments required are read in and the moments and cumulants printed.

9.1 Program Text

```
function g01na_example

fprintf('g01na example results\n\n');

% Problem parameters
n = 10;
l = nag_int(4);
beta = 0.8;
con = 1.0;

% Simple autoregression setup
a = zeros(n,n);
```

```

a(2:n,1:n-1) = 0.5*eye(n-1);
emu = zeros(n,1);
for j=1:n
    emu(j) = con*beta^j;
end
sigma = zeros(n,n);
sigma(1,1) = 1;
for j = 2:n
    sigma(j,j) = sigma(j-1,j-1)*beta^2 + 1;
end
for i = 1:n
    s = sigma(i,i);
    for j = i+1:n
        sigma(j,i) = s*beta^(j-i);
    end
end

[rkum, rmom, ifail] = g01na( ...
    a, sigma, 1, 'emu', emu);

% Display results
fprintf(' n = %3d, beta = %6.3f, con = %6.3f\n\n', n, beta, con);
fprintf('      Cumulants      Moments\n\n');
ival = double([1:1]');
fprintf('%3d%12.4e      %12.4e\n',[ival rkum rmom]');

```

9.2 Program Results

g01na example results

n = 10, beta = 0.800, con = 1.000

	Cumulants	Moments
1	1.7517e+01	1.7517e+01
2	3.5010e+02	6.5695e+02
3	1.6091e+04	3.9865e+04
4	1.1700e+06	3.4039e+06
