

In the name of God

# Department of Physics Shahid Beheshti University

## STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

### Exercise Set 6

(Date Due: 1400/01/25)

1. Using the input file (data1), write a proper program to do the following tasks. Remember that you must split data into 100 part with equal size.

**A** : Compute  $C(i, j) = \langle x(t_i)x(t_j) \rangle$ . To this end, you must do the averaging on the 100 data sets. Make a matrix and plot it as a density plot.

**B** : Compute  $C_i(\tau) = \langle x(t + \tau)x(t) \rangle$  for series and plot it for 5 sets of you data.

**C** : Compute Markov time scale for input data. Use the Chapman-Kolmogorov criterion.

2. According to Pearson correlation coefficient, compute the degree of correlation between 0.2.txt and 0.5.txt as well as with themselves.
3. Compute  $C(\tau) = \langle x(t + \tau)x(t) \rangle$  for 0.2.txt and 0.5.txt and 0.8.txt data sets. Interpret your results.
4. Non-linear correlation. There are many methods to compute non-linear correlation coefficient. According to Wang, Qiang, Yi Shen, and Jian Qiu Zhang. "A nonlinear correlation measure for multivariable data set." Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena 200.3-4 (2005): 287-295, and use the Eqs. (1), (2) and (3) of mentioned paper, compute the mutual information between all pairs of 0.2.txt, 0.5.txt and 0.8.txt.
5. Linear and non-linear correlation coefficients. Pearson's coefficient is a familiar measure to quantify the linear-correlation, while for assessing non-linear relation and even to determine the degree of correlation in the presence of outliers the Spearman's correlation coefficient is used. For all available pairs of 0.2.txt, 0.5.txt and 0.8.txt data sets, compute Spearman's and Pearson's correlation coefficient compare your results. Where:

$$\rho_p \equiv \frac{\langle [x - \langle x \rangle][y - \langle y \rangle] \rangle}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$\rho_s \equiv 1 - 6 \frac{\sum_{i,j} d_{ij}^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

and  $d_{ij} \equiv [Rank(x_i) - Rank(x_j)][Rank(y_i) - Rank(y_j)]$  and *Rank* means the order of value of variable in a set. Suppose that for  $\{x\} : \{20, 100, 30, 50, 160, 10\}$ . Then the  $Rank(x) : \{5, 2, 4, 3, 1, 6\}$ .

Good luck, Movahed

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