

Some statistical problems involving estimation of eigenvalues and eigenvectors from noisy data

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1. **Functional linear regression** : Observe i.i.d. $\{(X_i, Y_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$, where Y_i are scalar random variables and X_i are L^2 random processes on an interval \mathcal{I} . Assume the model:

$$Y_i = a + \int_{\mathcal{I}} b(u)X_i(u)du + \epsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where ϵ_i are i.i.d., zero mean r.v., $b \in L^2(\mathcal{I})$ is a deterministic function.

- How to estimate b ?
- How to predict Y ?

One popular method is Principal Components Regression (PCR). (How many components to select ?)

2. **Factor model in statistics** : Observe i.i.d. data X_i distributed as

$$X_i = \mu + \sum_{k=1}^M \sqrt{\lambda_k} v_{ki} \theta_k + \sigma Z_i, \quad (2)$$

where $\{v_{ki} : 1 \leq k \leq M, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ are i.i.d. $N(0, 1)$ r.v. and $\{Z_i\}$ are i.i.d. $N(0, I)$. $\theta_k^T \theta_l = \delta_{kl}$ for $1 \leq k, l \leq M$.

- How to estimate $M, \{(\lambda_k, \theta_k) : k = 1, \dots, M\}$?
- What if data consist of irregularly sampled functions from an interval ?
- More general covariance matrix for Z ?

3. **Factor model in finance** : A market involving K companies, and B industrial branches. κ_b companies in b -th industrial branch ($b = 1, \dots, B$) and $\sum_{b=1}^B \kappa_b = K - \kappa$, where $0 \leq \kappa \leq K$ is the number of companies not associated with any industrial branch. If company k is in branch b , then series of its returns: $M_k(t)$ represented as:

$$M_k(t) = q_b \eta_b(t) + r_b \epsilon_k(t), \quad (3)$$

where $q_b, r_b > 0$ and $\eta_b(t), \epsilon_k(t)$ are i.i.d. $N(0, 1)$.

4. **Time dependent observations** :

- Vector autoregressive process.
- Autoregressive Hilbertian process.