

## Statistics Formulas

(last modified 9/7/99)

Table 1: Names and formulas for statistical quantities. The first column lists the exact definitions. The second column indicates how the formulas are used in practice, when only a finite data set is available. Capital letters represent the exact quantities, small letters are estimates. Note that  $\sigma$  is used as general notation for standard deviation of data, average, etc., so be careful for what it stands.

Name	Formula	Estimator
Data ("Trace")	$A_k; -\infty < k < +\infty$	$A_k; 1 \leq k \leq N$
Equilibrated Data Range	$-\infty < k < +\infty$	$k_1 \leq k \leq k_2; N_{eq} = k_2 - k_1 + 1$
Mean of A	$\langle A \rangle = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_k A_k$	$a = \frac{1}{N_{eq}} \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} A_k \approx \langle A \rangle$
Variance of A	$V = \langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle$	$v = \frac{1}{N_{eq}-1} \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} (A_k - a)^2$
Standard Deviation of Data	$\sigma = \sqrt{V}$	
Autocorrelation of A	$C_A(i) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k=1}^{N-i} \langle (A_k - \langle A \rangle)(A_{k+i} - \langle A \rangle) \rangle$	$c_A(i) = \frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{N_{eq}-i} \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2-i} (A_k - a)(A_{k+i} - a)$
Correlation Time of A	$\kappa = 1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_A(i)$	$\kappa = 1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{i_{cutoff}} c_A(i)$
Effective Number of Points	$N_{eff} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N}{\kappa} \rightarrow \infty$	$N_{eff} = \frac{N_{eq}}{\kappa}$
Error of Mean	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{V_A}{N_{eff}}} \rightarrow 0$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{v_A}{N_{eff}}} = \sqrt{\frac{v_A \kappa}{N_{eq}}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{eq}}}$

The block transformation transform function can be used to reduce the autocorrelation of a set of data. For a blocking size of  $m$  data points per block, the new blocked data  $A'$  take the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A'_k &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} A_{m(k-1)+i}; \quad 1 \leq k \leq \frac{N_{eq}}{m} \\
 N' &= N/m \\
 \kappa' &\approx \kappa/m \\
 a' &= a
 \end{aligned}$$

Blocking should be used until  $N' \approx N_{eff}$ , or equivalently  $\kappa' \approx 1$ . If you know the approximate correlation time, blocking your data can be an easy way to remove autocorrelation in your programs.

*Please email any questions or corrections to ceperley@uiuc.edu*