

```
(* ----- read in packages ----- *)

<< Statistics`LinearRegression`
<< Statistics`NormalDistribution`
<< Statistics`HypothesisTests`

<< "timeseri\\timeseri.m"
<< "timeseri\\datasmoo.m"
<< "timeseri\\userfunc.m"

SetDirectory["e:\\Geodesy & Math\\Analyza CR"];

(* ----- settings ----- *)

SetOptions[ListPlot, PlotJoined → True, PlotRange → All, DisplayFunction → Identity];

Off[General::spell1];

(* ----- user functions ----- *)

fShow[plot__, o__] := Show[plot, DisplayFunction → $DisplayFunction];

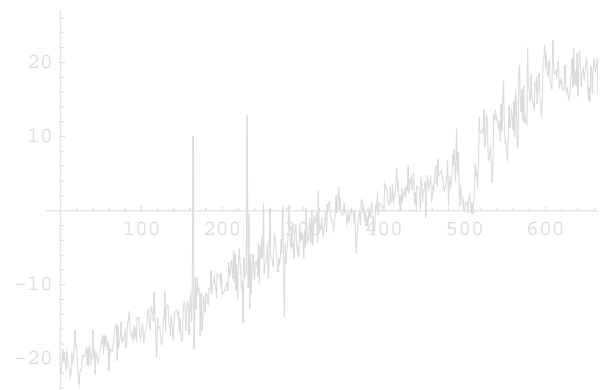
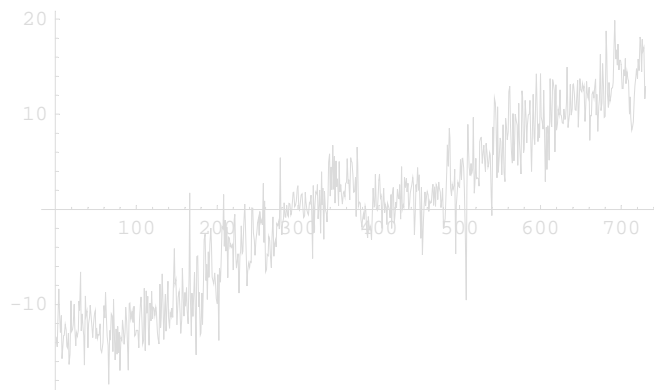
(* ----- read in the data ----- *)

data = ReadList["bor1.dat", Table[Number, {3}]];

mat = Transpose[data];

x1 = mat[[1]];
y1 = mat[[2]];
z1 = mat[[3]];

Show[GraphicsArray[{gd`x1 = ListPlot[x1],
                    gd`y1 = ListPlot[y1]}]]];
```



```
n = Length[x1]

730

 $\mu$  = Mean /@ {x1, y1}
       $\sigma^2$  = Variance /@ {x1, y1};
 $\sigma$  = StandardDeviation /@ {x1, y1}

{-0.0143014, 0.0849315}

{8.68534, 13.1996}

(* --- removin' linear trend --- *)
```

```

Regress@@@{ {x1, {t}, t},
             {y1, {t}, t}}

              Estimate      SE              TStat      PValue
{{ParameterTable → 1      -14.227      0.212248      -67.0302      1.135516932586 × 10-313,
                  t        0.0388857      0.000503078      77.2956      3.62020123304 × 10-353
  RSquared → 0.891386, AdjustedRSquared → 0.891236, EstimatedVariance → 8.2046,

              DF      SumOfSq      MeanSq      FRatio      PValue
ANOVA Table → Model      1      49019.3      49019.3      5974.61      3.62020123304 × 10-353
                  Error    728      5972.95      8.2046
                  Total    729      54992.2

              Estimate      SE              TStat      PValue
{{ParameterTable → 1      -22.2415      0.213629      -104.113      1.91582035557 × 10-439,
                  t        0.0610846      0.000506352      120.637      1.83549805546 × 10-483
  RSquared → 0.95236, AdjustedRSquared → 0.952294, EstimatedVariance → 8.31173,

              DF      SumOfSq      MeanSq      FRatio      PValue
ANOVA Table → Model      1      120962.      120962.      14553.2      1.83549805546 × 10-483
                  Error    728      6050.94      8.31173
                  Total    729      127013.

```

(\* x1 \*)

```

regx = Regress[x1, {t}, t, RegressionReport → {BestFit, FitResiduals}];
regy = Regress[y1, {t}, t, RegressionReport → {BestFit, FitResiduals}];

```

```

trendx = BestFit /. regx;
trendy = BestFit /. regy;

```

```

resx = FitResiduals /. regx;
resy = FitResiduals /. regy;

```

General::spell : Possible spelling error: new symbol name "resy" is similar to existing symbols {regy, resx}.

```

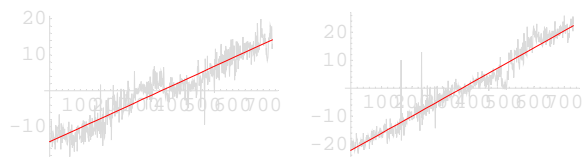
gtx = Plot[trendx, {t, 0, n}, PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0]}, DisplayFunction -> Identity];
gty = Plot[trendy, {t, 0, n}, PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0]}, DisplayFunction -> Identity];

```

```

Show[GraphicsArray[{
  Show[ListPlot[x1], gtx],
  Show[ListPlot[y1], gty]}]];

```



(\* now residuals become new timeseries x,y \*)

```

x1 = resx; y1 = resy;
μ = Mean /@ {x1, y1}
σ2 = Variance /@ {x1, y1};
σ = StandardDeviation /@ {x1, y1}

```

```
{1.43736 × 10-15, -3.76997 × 10-15}
```

```
{2.8624, 2.88103}
```

(\* --- choosing the order of AR models --- \*)

```
x1y1 = Table[{x1[[i]], y1[[i]]}, {i, n}];
```

```
MatrixForm[CorrelationFunction[xly1, 0]]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1. & 0.185757 \\ 0.185757 & 1. \end{pmatrix}$$

```
MatrixForm[km = Flatten[CovarianceFunction[xly1, 0], 1]]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8.18213 & 1.52978 \\ 1.52978 & 8.28896 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
{Det[km],  $\sum_{i=1}^2 km[[i, i]]$ }
```

```
{65.4811, 16.4711}
```

```
(ar1 = LevinsonDurbinEstimate[xly1, pmax = 15]);
```

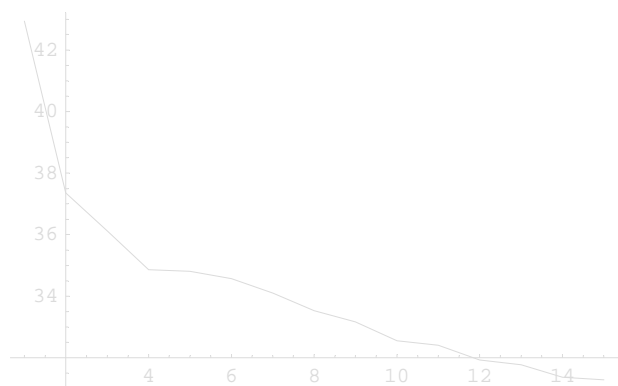
```
(* - from determinants of covariance matrices - *)
```

```
(km = Map[#[-1]] &, ar1);
```

```
dkm = Table[Det[km[[i]]], {i, pmax}]
```

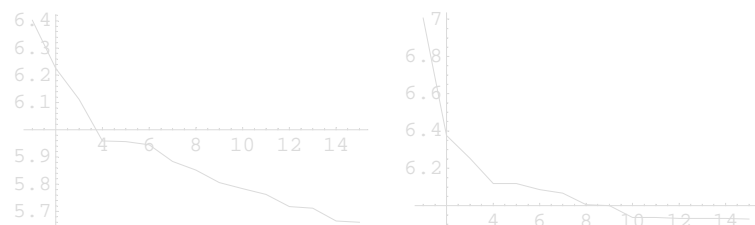
```
{42.9252, 37.3619, 36.1237, 34.8593, 34.8126, 34.5717, 34.1008,  
33.5321, 33.1636, 32.5471, 32.4007, 31.9337, 31.7717, 31.365, 31.2916}
```

```
fShow[ListPlot[dkm]];
```



```
(* Determinants of covariance matrices from Durbin-  
Levinson modeling of univariate series (x1,y1) *)
```

```
Show[GraphicsArray[{  
ListPlot[Map[#[-1]] &, LevinsonDurbinEstimate[x1, pmax]]],  
ListPlot[Map[#[-1]] &, LevinsonDurbinEstimate[y1, pmax]]}]];
```



```
(* - from information criteria - *)
```

```
fVAIC[m_, n_, p_] := Log[dkm[[p]]] + 2 * (m + m^2 * p) / n
```

```
fVBIC[m_, n_, p_] := Log[dkm[[p]]] + Log[n] * (m + m^2 * p) / n
```

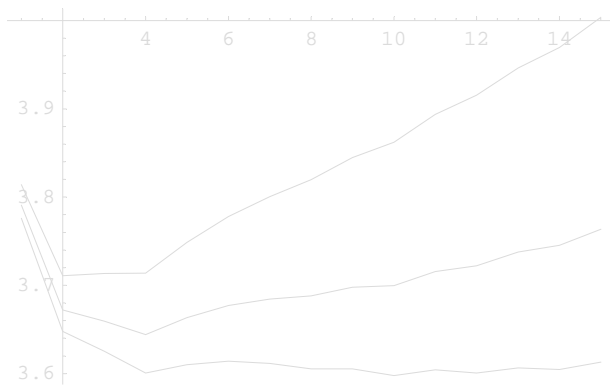
```
fVHQIC[m_, n_, p_] := Log[dkm[[p]]] + 2 * Log[Log[n]] * (m + m^2 * p) / n
```

```
(* Do[Print["p = ", p, " AIC= ", fVAIC[2,n,p],  
" BIC= ", fVBIC[2,n,p], " HQI= ", fVHQIC[2,n,p]], {p, pmax}]; *)
```

```
{aic, bic, hqic} =
```

```
Transpose[Table[{fVAIC[m, n, p], fVBIC[m, n, p], fVHQIC[m, n, p]}, {p, pmax}]] /. m -> 2;
```

```
fShow[ListPlot /@ {aic, bic, hqic}];
```



```
fArgMin[vec_, numb_] := Ordering[vec][[Range[numb]]];
Map[fArgMin[#, 2] &, {aic, bic, hqic}] (* first 2 argmins of IC`s *)

{{10, 4}, {2, 3}, {4, 3}}
```

```
p = 4; (* most appropriate value chosen from the graphs above *)
```

```
(* u          variables *)
```

```
data = dat =
```

```
regx = regy = trendx = trendy = gtx = gty = resx = resy =  $\mu = \sigma = \sigma^2 = ar1 = km = dkm = aic = bic = hqic = .$ 
```

```
(* --- testing for nonlinearity --- *)
```

```
(* set new assignment /as both series make a multivariate timeseries y=[y1,y2]/ *)
```

```
y = x1y1;
```

```
y2 = y1;
```

```
y1 = x1;
```

```
(x1 = x1y1 = .;)
```

```
d = 5; (* /d - threshold lag (delay) *)
```

```
q = 0; (* /q - order of AR for exogenous variables *)
```

```
h = Max[p, q, d]
```

```
5
```

```
k = Length[y[[1]]] (* /k - dimension of time series "y" /number of modeled variables *)
```

```
v = 0; (* /v - dimension of exogenous variable time series "x" *)
```

```
2
```

```
m0 = 3  $\sqrt{n}$  // Round (* /m0 - starting point of the recursive least square estimation *)
```

```
81
```

```
(* rearrange data according to increasing values of threshold variable "z" *)
```

```
z = y1;
```

```
z`ar = z[[ (tz = Ordering[ z[[ Range[h + 1 - d, n - d] ]], n - h] + h - d) ]];
```

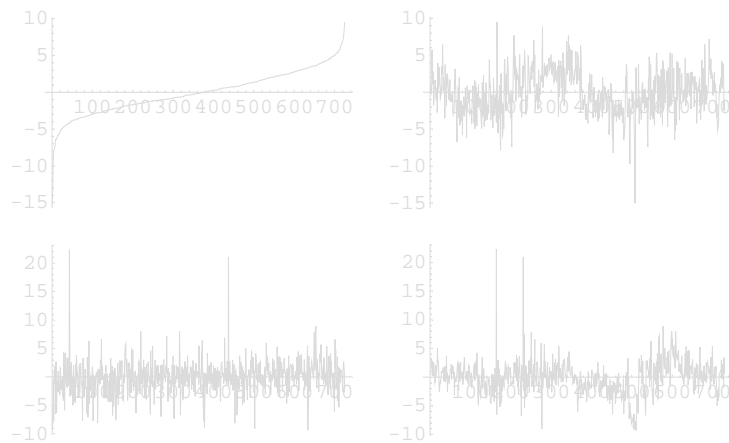
```
y1`ar = y1[[ tz]];
```

```
y2`ar = y2[[ tz]];
```

```
Length /@ {y, z, tz, y1`ar}
```

```
{730, 730, 725, 725}
```

```
fShow[GraphicsArray[ {{ListPlot[y1`ar], ListPlot[y1]},
                      {ListPlot[y2`ar], ListPlot[y2]}}]];
```



(\* Pure

function: create i-th row of (1+pk+qv+...) dimensional information matrix <regressor X>  
 /p - order of AR for nxk-dimensional time series y  
 /q - order of AR for nxv-dimensional time series x (exogenous variables)  
 /Example: fRIM[i, {y,x}, {p,q}] or [i, {y,x1,x2,...}, p] if p=q=... \*)

```
fRIM[i_, tseries_, p_] := Module[{},
  pom[ii_, rad_, pp_] := Reverse[Take[rad, {ii - pp, ii - 1}]];
  Flatten[{1, Thread[f[i, tseries, p]] /. (f -> pom)}]
]
```

```
X [i_] := fRIM[tz[[i]] + d, {y}, p];
```

```
γ [i_] := y[[tz[[i]] + d]];
tz+d
```

(\* improving performance by saving data

into temporary lists /unused elements are set to be zero \*)

```
Xtz+d = Table[X [j], {j, 1, n - h}];
```

```
γtz+d = Table[γ [j], {j, 1, n - h}];
```

(\* least square estimate  $\Phi$  of equation  $y_{tz(i)+d} = X_{tz(i)+d} \Phi + \epsilon_{tz(i)+d}$

"m" must lie in { (1+kp+qv), ... n-h } \*)

```

 $\hat{\Phi}_m$  := Module[{ypom, XpomT, Xpom},
  ypom = Table[ $y_{tz+d}[[i]]$ , {i, 1, m}];
  Xpom = Table[ $X_{tz+d}[[i]]$ , {i, 1, m}];
  XpomT = Transpose[Xpom];
  Inverse[XpomT.Xpom].XpomT.ypom
]
```

General::spell : Possible spelling error: new symbol name "Xpom" is similar to existing symbols {pom, XpomT}.

```

 $\hat{\Phi}_m$  = PadLeft[Table[ $\hat{\Phi}_m[j]$ , {j, m0, n-h}], n-h, {0}];
```

```

 $V_m$  := Inverse[ $\sum_{i=1}^m$  Outer[Times,  $X_{tz+d}[[i]]$ ,  $X_{tz+d}[[i]]$ ]];
 $V_m$  = PadLeft[Table[ $V_m[j]$ , {j, m0, n-h}], n-h, {0}];
(* computing time (n=435,p=4,m0=63,k=2,v=0) = 23 s *)
```

```

 $\hat{\epsilon}_{tz+d}[[i_]] := y_{tz+d}[[i]] - X_{tz+d}[[i]].\hat{\Phi}_m[[i-1]];$  (* predictive residuals *)
 $\hat{\epsilon}_{tz+d}$  = PadLeft[Table[ $\hat{\epsilon}_{tz+d}[j]$ , {j, m0+1, n-h}], n-h, {0}];
```

```

 $\hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[[i_]] := \hat{\epsilon}_{tz+d}[[i]] / (1 + X_{tz+d}[[i]].V_m[[i-1]].X_{tz+d}[[i]])^{1/2};$ 
(* standardized predictive residuals *)
 $\hat{\eta}_{tz+d}$  = PadLeft[Table[ $\hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[j]$ , {j, m0+1, n-h}], n-h, {0}];
```

(\* least square estimate  $\Psi$  of equation  $\eta_{tz(l)+d} = X_{tz(l)+d} \Psi + w_{tz(l)+d}$

"m" must lie in { (1+kp+qv), ... n-h } \*)

```

 $\Psi$  = Module[{ypom, XpomT, Xpom},
  ypom = Table[ $\hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[[i]]$ , {i, m0+1, n-h}];
  Xpom = Table[ $X_{tz+d}[[i]]$ , {i, m0+1, n-h}];
  XpomT = Transpose[Xpom];
  Inverse[XpomT.Xpom].XpomT.ypom
];
```

% // MatrixForm

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.0321423 & 0.00527471 \\ -0.0256836 & 0.018771 \\ 0.00465837 & 0.0384256 \\ 0.082 & -0.0185242 \\ 0.0213739 & 0.0190878 \\ -0.050683 & -0.0183188 \\ 0.00346258 & -0.0887042 \\ 0.0878427 & -0.00358282 \\ -0.00900207 & 0.0184206 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

 $\hat{w}_{tz+d}[[l_]] := \hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[[l]] - X_{tz+d}[[l]].\Psi;$ 
 $\hat{w}_{tz+d}$  = PadLeft[Table[ $\hat{w}_{tz+d}[j]$ , {j, m0+1, n-h}], n-h, {0}];
```

$$S0 = \frac{1}{n-h-m0} \sum_{l=m0+1}^{n-h} \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[[l]], \hat{\eta}_{tz+d}[[l]]]$$

{{5.78925, -0.111831}, {-0.111831, 6.33406}}

$$S1 = \frac{1}{n-h-m0} \sum_{l=m0+1}^{n-h} \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \hat{w}_{tz+d}[[l]], \hat{w}_{tz+d}[[l]]]$$

{{5.68213, -0.0950337}, {-0.0950337, 6.27852}}

```

(* test statistic *)
Cd = (n - h - m0 - (k p + v q + 1)) (Log[Det[S0]] - Log[Det[S1]])

17.3966

(* degrees of freedom *)
df = k (k p + v q + 1)

18

(* confidence level *)
cl = {0.95, 0.99};

(*  $\chi^2_{df}$  for confidence level "cl" *)
chiq = Quantile[ChiSquareDistribution[df], cl]

{28.8693, 34.8053}

fLinearityQ[teststatistic_, quantile_] := Print[teststatistic < quantile]

Thread[f[Cd, chiq]] /. f → fLinearityQ;
(* gives answer, whether time series are linear or not*)

True

True

ChiSquarePValue[Cd, df]

OneSidedPValue → 0.496017

(* --- estimation --- *)

(* u          variables *)
m0 =
y1`ar = y2`ar = z`ar = Xtz+d = Ytz+d =  $\hat{\Theta}_m$  = Vm =  $\hat{e}_{tz+d}$  =  $\hat{\eta}_{tz+d}$  =  $\Psi$  =  $\hat{w}_{tz+d}$  = S0 = S1 = Cd = df = cl = chiq = d = .

(* entry parameters for estimation *)
p = 4;
q = 0;
(* s=2 ; *) (* number of regimes *)
h = Max[p, q];
h

4 Null3

dimXt = 1 + k p + v q

9

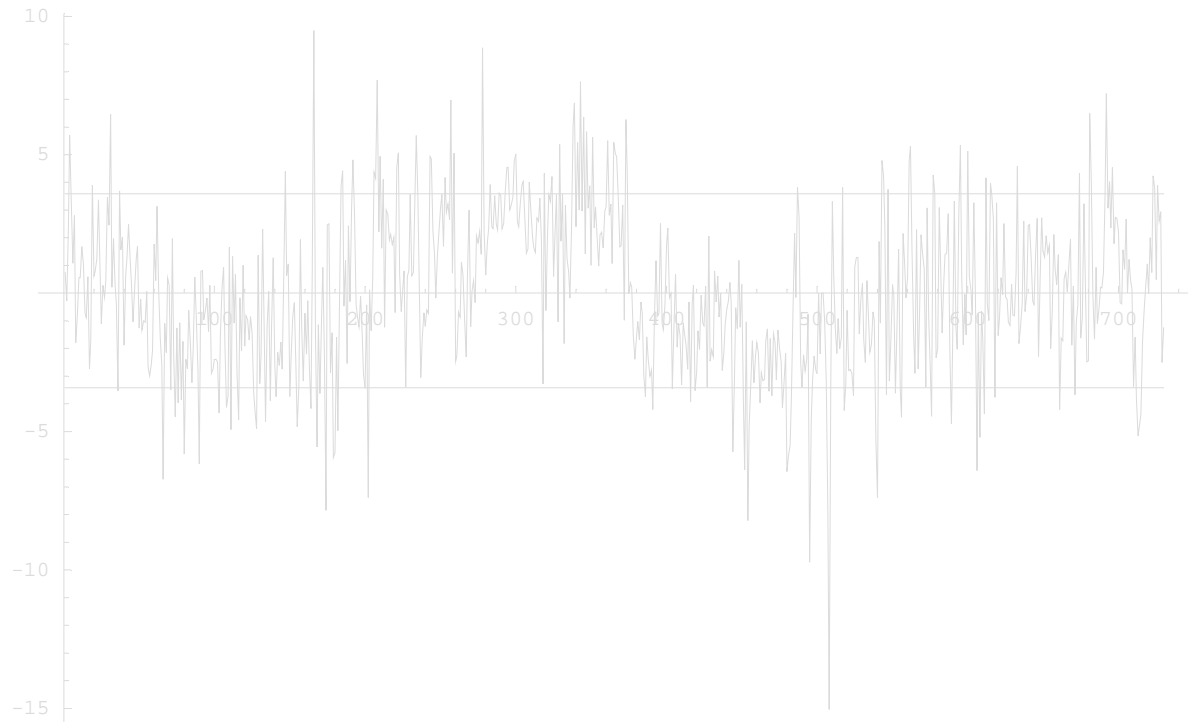
(* parameter grid *)

{rmin, rmax} = Map[Sort[z] [[Round[#]]] &, {n*10/100, n*90/100}]
(* min,max values of threshold "r" as 10 % percentiles of "z" *)

{-3.41914, 3.59666}

```

```
Show[ListPlot[z], Plot[{r_min, r_max}, {i, 1, n}, DisplayFunction->Identity],
  DisplayFunction->$DisplayFunction]
```



- Graphics -

(\* group time-indices according to threshold intervals with respect to time lag

  /r - vector or threshold value

  /d - time lag

  /h - starting time index of time series estimation  $h = \max(p, q, d)$

  /z - threshold variable (time series)

  example: `tr[0.3, 1, 4, y1];` or `tr[{-0.5, 2, 5.1}, d, h, z]` \*)

```
tr[r_, d_, h_, z_] := Module[{vec, rsort, nint, tz, j, hh},
  If[h < d, hh = d, hh = h];
  tz = Ordering[z[[Range[hh + 1 - d, n - d]]]] + hh - d;
  rsort = If[VectorQ[r], Sort[r], {r}];
  nint = Length[rsort] + 1;
  rsort = PadRight[rsort, nint, z[[Last[tz]]]];
  vec = Table[{}, {nint}];
  For[j = 1; i = 1, i ≤ nint, i++,
    While[If[j < n - (hh - 1), z[[tz[[j]]]] ≤ rsort[[i]], False],
      vec[[i]] = Append[vec[[i]], tz[[j]] + d];
      j++];
  vec]
```

(\* (pk+vq+1)-dimensional regressor  $X_t = (1, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_{t-p}, x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-q})$  \*)

```
X = PadLeft[Table[fRIM[i, {y}, p], {i, h + 1, n}], n, {{}}];
```



```

(* Sum of allregimes traces as function of threshold "r" and delay "d" *)
fS[r_, d_] := Module[{trpom, nint, @pom, Σpom, Spom},
  trpom = tr[r, d, h, z];
  nint = Map[Length, trpom];
  @pom = Σpom = Spom = Table[, {Length[nint]}];
  For[j = 1, j ≤ Length[nint], j++,
    @pom[[j]] = Inverse[ $\sum_{i=1}^{nint[[j]]} \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, X[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]], X[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]]]$ ].
     $\sum_{i=1}^{nint[[j]]} \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, X[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]], y[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]]$ ;
    Σpom[[j]] =  $\left( \sum_{i=1}^{nint[[j]]} \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, y[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]] - X[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]].@pom[[j]], \right.$ 
     $y[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]] - X[\text{trpom}[[j, i]]].@pom[[j]] \left. \right) / (nint[[j]] - \text{dim}X_t);$ 
    Spom[[j]] = Tr[(nint[[j]] - dimXt) * Σpom[[j]]];
  Plus @@ Spom];

General::spell : Possible spelling error: new symbol name "Spom" is similar to existing symbols {pom, Xpom}.

(* show row and column profile of a matrix *)
fRCshow[row_, col_, matrix_] :=
  fShow[GraphicsArray[{ListPlot[matrix[[row, All]]], ListPlot[matrix[[All, col]]]}]];

(* show 2 column profiles of a matrix *)
fCshow[col1_, col2_, matrix_] :=
  fShow[GraphicsArray[{ListPlot[matrix[[All, col1]]], ListPlot[matrix[[All, col2]]]}]];

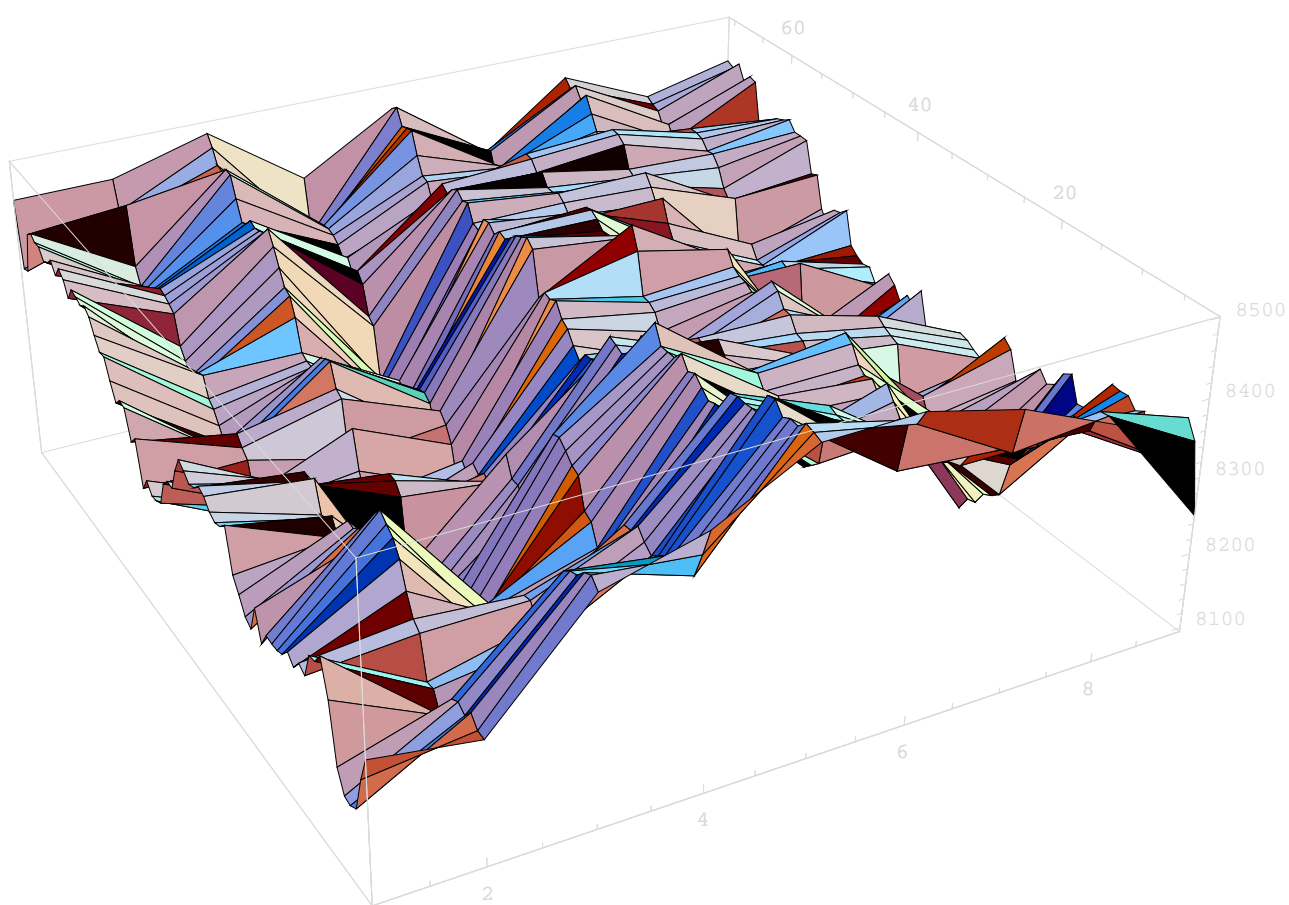
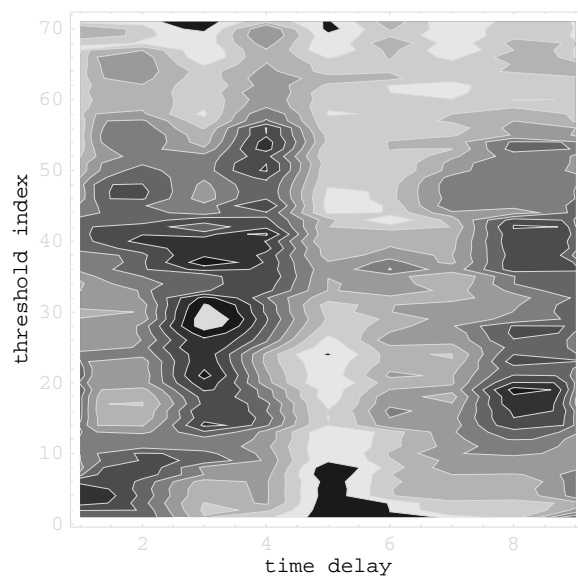
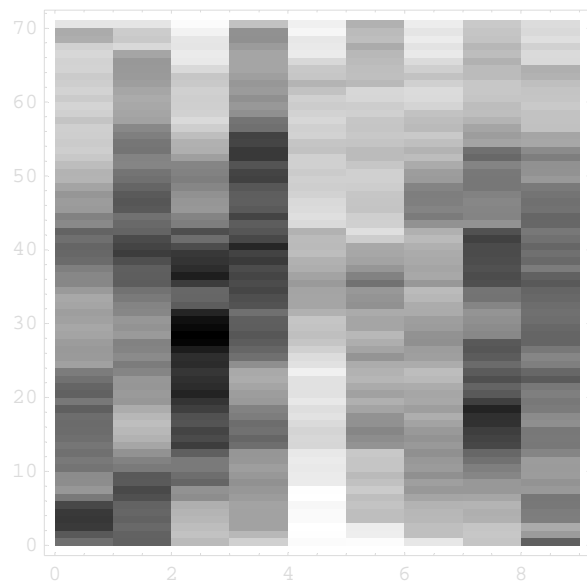
(* find minima of matrix (!) and print first
"numb" of them in the following form: {{row,col},value} *)

fMinMatrix[matrix_, numb_] := Module[{pom, pom1, pom2, n, m, fp, ip},
  {n, m} = Dimensions[matrix];
  pom = Ordering[Flatten[matrix]];
  pom1 = pom / m;
  fp[i_] := FractionalPart[pom1[[i]]];
  ip[i_] := IntegerPart[pom1[[i]]];
  pom2 =
  Table[If[fp[i] == 0, {ip[i], m}, {ip[i] + 1, fp[i] * m}], {i, nm}];
  Table[{pom2[[i]], matrix[[pom2[[i], 1], pom2[[i], 2]]}], {i, numb}]
];

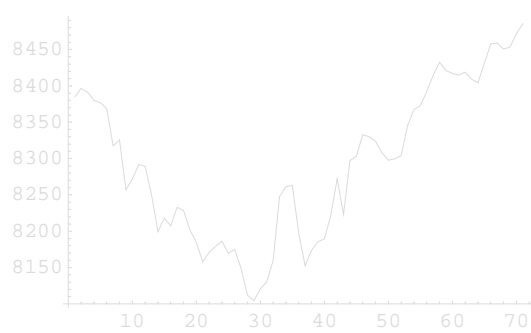
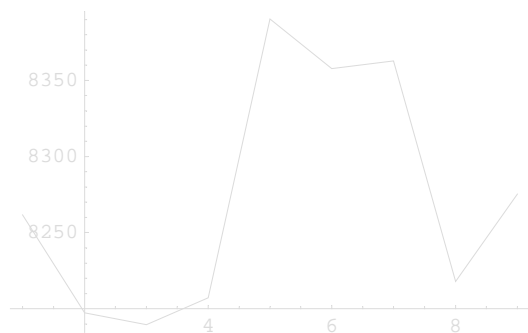
(* Rough grid rxd *)
r1 = Range[rmin1 = rmin, rmax1 = rmax, rstep1 = 0.1];
d1 = Range[dmin1 = 1, dmax1 = 9];
S`rd1 = Table[fS[r, d], {r, rmin1, rmax1, rstep1}, {d, dmin1, dmax1}];

GraphicsArray[{ListDensityPlot[S`rd1, Mesh → False, DisplayFunction → Identity],
  ListContourPlot[S`rd1,
    FrameLabel → {"time delay", "threshold index"}, DisplayFunction → Identity]}] // fShow;
ListPlot3D[S`rd1, ViewPoint → {-1.3, -2.4, 1.5},
  DisplayFunction → Identity] // fShow;

```



```
fRCshow[40, 3, s`rd1];
```



```
fMinMatrix[S`rd1, 10] // MatrixForm
```

```
Print["r = ", r1[[1, 1, 1]], ", ", "d = ", d1[[1, 1, 2]]]
```

```
{ {29, 3} 8104.4 }
{ {28, 3} 8111.84 }
{ {30, 3} 8120.55 }
{ {31, 3} 8130.28 }
{ {27, 3} 8148.4 }
{ {37, 3} 8152.29 }
{ {19, 8} 8157.92 }
{ {21, 3} 8157.98 }
{ {32, 3} 8159.27 }
{ {41, 4} 8164.78 }
```

```
r = -0.61914, d = 3
```

```
(* Fine grid rxd *)
```

```
r2 = Range[rmin2 = -0.8, rmax2 = -0.5, rstep2 = 0.01];
```

```
d2 = Range[dmin2 = 2, dmax2 = 4];
```

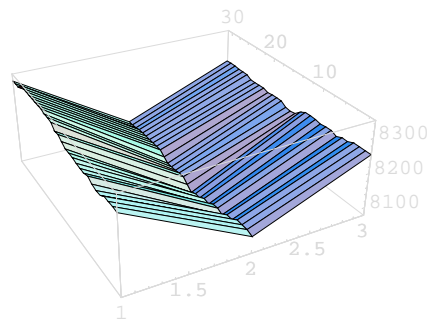
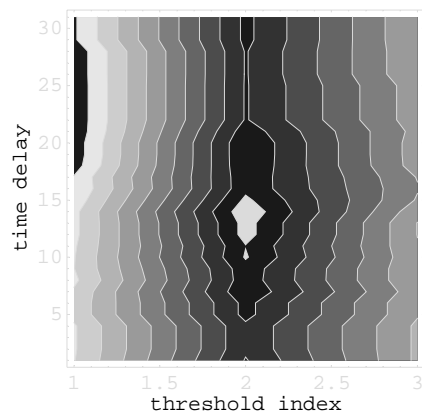
```
S`rd2 = Table[fS[r, d], {r, rmin2, rmax2, rstep2}, {d, dmin2, dmax2}];
```

```
GraphicsArray[{ ListContourPlot[S`rd2,
```

```
FrameLabel -> {"threshold index", "time delay"}, DisplayFunction -> Identity],
```

```
ListPlot3D[S`rd2, ViewPoint -> {-1.3, -2.4, 1.5}, DisplayFunction -> Identity]] /.
```

```
fShow;
```



```
fMinMatrix[S`rd2, 5] // MatrixForm
```

```
Print["r = ", r2[[1, 1, 1]], ", ", "d = ", d2[[1, 1, 2]]]
```

```
{ {14, 2} 8083.93 }
{ {12, 2} 8092.43 }
{ {13, 2} 8092.43 }
{ {15, 2} 8096.82 }
{ {10, 2} 8099.76 }
```

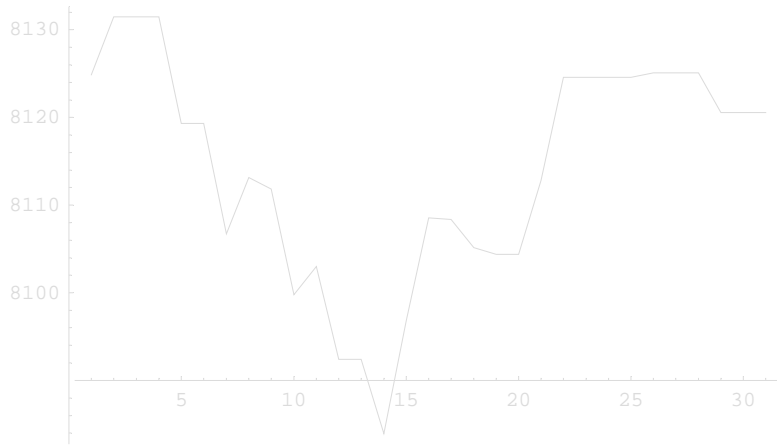
```
r = -0.67, d = 3
```

```
r3 = Range[rmin3 = -0.8, rmax3 = -0.5, rstep3 = 0.01];
```

```
d3 = Range[dmin3 = 3, dmax3 = 3];
```

```
S`rd3 = Table[fS[r, d], {r, rmin3, rmax3, rstep3}, {d, dmin3, dmax3}];
```

```
ListPlot[Flatten[S`rd3]] // fShow;
```



```
fMinMatrix[S`rd3, 5] // MatrixForm
```

```
Print["r = ", r3[[%[1, 1, 1]]], ", ", "d = ", d3[[%[1, 1, 2]]]]
```

```
Print["r = ", r3[[%[2, 1, 1]]], ", ", "d = ", d3[[%[2, 1, 2]]]]
```

```
{ {14, 1} 8083.93 }
{ {12, 1} 8092.43 }
{ {13, 1} 8092.43 }
{ {15, 1} 8096.82 }
{ {10, 1} 8099.76 }
```

```
r = -0.67, d = 3
```

```
r = -0.69, d = 3
```

```
fΣΣy[p_, q_, r_, d_] := Module[{P, R, s, ni, H, TR, X, φ, σ, ym},
  R = If[VectorQ[r], r, {r}];
  s = Length[R] + 1;
  P = If[VectorQ[p], p, Table[p, {s}]];
  TR = tr[r, d, H = Max[p, q, d], z];
  ni = Map[Length, TR];
  φ = σ = Table[, {s}];
  ym = Table[Table[0, {s}], {n}];
  For[j = 1, j ≤ s, j++,
    X = PadLeft[Table[fRIM[i, {y}, P[[j]]], {i, H + 1, n}], n, { {} }];
    dimX = Length[X[[n]]];
    φ[[j]] = Inverse[Sum[Outer[Times, X[[TR[[j], i]]], X[[TR[[j], i]]]],
      {i = 1, ni[[j]]}];
    Sum[Outer[Times, X[[TR[[j], i]]], y[[TR[[j], i]]]],
      {i = 1, ni[[j]]}];
    σ[[j]] = (Sum[Outer[Times, y[[TR[[j], i]]] - X[[TR[[j], i]]].φ[[j]],
      {i = 1, ni[[j]]}]) / (ni[[j]] - dimX);
    For[i = 1, i ≤ ni[[j]], i++,
      ym[[TR[[j], i]] - 1] = (X[[TR[[j], i]]].φ[[j]]);
    ];
    {φ, σ, ym}];
```

```
{Σ, Σ, ym} = fΣΣy[4, 0, -0.67, 3];
```

**MatrixForm /@  $\Phi$**

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -0.878266 & 0.181902 \\ 0.33602 & 0.048456 \\ -0.0514867 & 0.454105 \\ -0.0325374 & 0.0637941 \\ 0.225029 & 0.0240707 \\ -0.0868232 & -0.0076824 \\ -0.062344 & 0.135737 \\ 0.0408783 & 0.0738319 \\ 0.0852954 & 0.136432 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.389975 & 0.061375 \\ 0.313233 & 0.0854483 \\ -0.00532233 & 0.0712893 \\ 0.198924 & 0.0462444 \\ 0.0733865 & 0.309571 \\ -0.104012 & -0.00930218 \\ 0.193612 & 0.0381747 \\ 0.147542 & -0.0121817 \\ -0.0927181 & 0.0775122 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

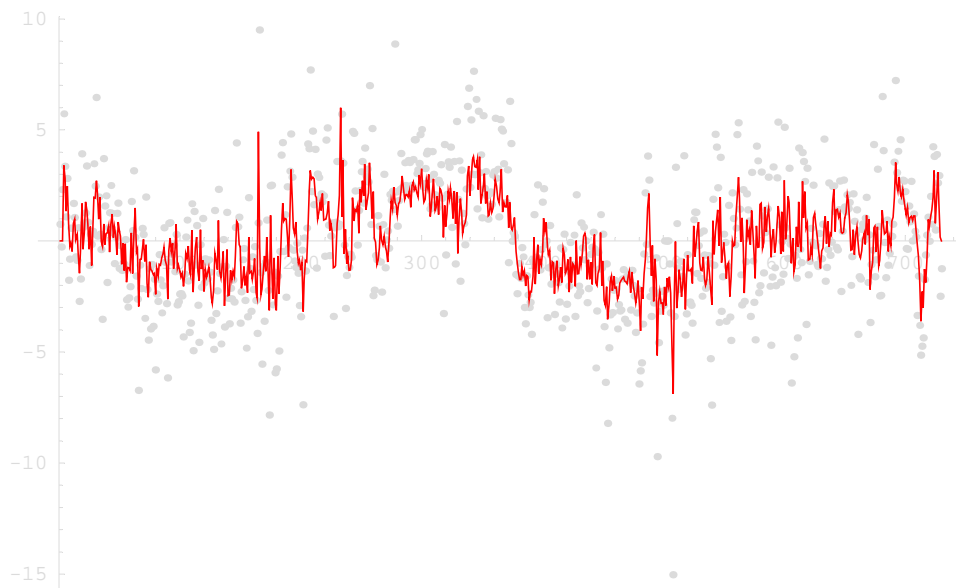
**MatrixForm /@  $\Sigma$**

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5.89322 & 0.0711409 \\ 0.0711409 & 5.7838 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5.31043 & 0.107268 \\ 0.107268 & 5.91262 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4.73640373323072 & -0.2866012438390284 \\ -0.2866012438390284 & 3.1942166324628998 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4.398913578842942 & -0.8975591691086565 \\ -0.8975591691086565 & 4.691562132201497 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

{{{4.7364, -0.286601}, {-0.286601, 3.19422}}, {{4.39891, -0.897559}, {-0.897559, 4.69156}}}

**Show[ListPlot[y1, PlotJoined → False], ListPlot[ym[[All, 1]],  
PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.002]}], DisplayFunction → \$DisplayFunction];**



```
Show[ListPlot[y2, PlotJoined → False], ListPlot[ym[[All, 2]],  
PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.002]}], DisplayFunction → $DisplayFunction];
```

