

Exam: Multivariate Analysis, Advanced level, 7.5 ECTS credits

The exam consists of 4 exercises giving a total of 50 points. In order to get full score for an exercise provide detailed and well motivated solutions. In order to pass the exam at least 25 points are needed.

Exercise 1. (10p)

(a) Let $\mathbf{x}^T = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, where $\boldsymbol{\mu}^T = (5, 10, 2)$ and

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) What is the conditional distribution of x_2 and x_3 given x_1 ?

(b) Let $\mathbf{z}^T = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2)$. What is the conditional distribution of \mathbf{z} given x_3 ?

(c) What is the distribution of $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$, where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}?$$

(d) Let $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ be *iid* $N(a\mathbf{1}_p, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, where a is a scalar, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is known and $\mathbf{1}_p$ is a p -vector of ones. Consider the following two random variables

$$t_1 = \frac{\mathbf{1}_p^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}}{\mathbf{1}_p^T \mathbf{1}_p} \text{ and } t_2 = \frac{\mathbf{1}_p^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{x}}}{\mathbf{1}_p^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{1}_p},$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i$.

Find $E(t_i)$ and $Var(t_i)$, $i = 1, 2$.

Exercise 2. (10p)

Eight men received 2.0 mg/kg of a certain drug. Their change in blood sugar level and blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) were recorded:

Blood sugar	30	90	-10	10	30	60	0	40
Blood pressure (systolic)	-8	7	-2	0	-2	0	-2	1
Blood pressure (diastolic)	-1	6	4	2	5	3	4	2

Source: Srivastava (2002). Methods of Multivariate Statistics.

(a) Test the hypothesis $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$ vs $H_1 : \boldsymbol{\mu} \neq \mathbf{0}$. Use $\alpha = 0.05$.

(b) Construct and plot a 95% joint confidence ellipse for the population mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu}^T = (\mu_1, \mu_2) = (E(X_1), E(X_2))$, where X_1 and X_2 are systolic and diastolic blood pressure, respectively.

Exercise 3. (15p)

Pokémon Go is an augmented reality mobile game developed and published by Niantic in collaboration with The Pokémon Company. It uses the mobile device GPS to locate, capture, battle, and train virtual creatures, called Pokémons, which appear as if they are in the player's real-world location. Each Pokémon has various characteristics that determine their power and usefulness. Players over the whole world are interested in the following variables: capture rate, flee rate and spawn chance (the average spawns per 10000). Primary type and Combat Power (CP) are believed to be important for capture rate, flee rate and spawn chance.

- (a) Create a new variable CP-class with the following values:

$$CP - class = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } CP \leq 900; \\ 2 & \text{if } 900 < CP \leq 1600; \\ 3 & \text{if } 1600 < CP \leq 2300; \\ 4 & \text{if } 2300 < CP \leq 3000; \\ 5 & \text{if } CP > 3000; \end{cases}$$

(b) Test whether the capture rate, flee rate and spawn chance depend on the primary type of the Pokémon and the CP-class to which it belongs. Formulate your model with necessary assumptions. The model should contain ONLY main effects!

- (c) If the hypothesis in Part (b) is rejected, find the linear combinations of mean components most responsible for rejecting H_0 .
- (d) Provide appropriate plots to illustrate the obtained results.
- (e) What conclusions can you draw from your data analysis?

Exercise 4. (15p)

Waugh (1942) analyzed price and consumption data on meat for the years 1921 through 1940. The datafile comprises Beef prices (PRICEB), hog prices (PRICEH), per capita consumption for beef (CONSUMPB) and consumption for pork (CONSUMPH) which are available for all 20 years. One would like to measure the association between livestock prices and meat consumption.

- (a) Determine the sample canonical correlations.
- (b) Find the sample canonical variates corresponding to significant (at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level) canonical correlations.
- (c) Prepare a table showing the canonical variate coefficients (for "significant" canonical correlations) and the sample correlations the canonical variates with their component variables.
- (d) Given the information in (c), interpret the canonical variates.
- (e) Do the meat price variables have something to say about the consumption variables? Do the consumption variables provide much information about the price variables?
- (f) What proportion of the total sample variance of the first set (meat prices) is explained by the canonical variate \hat{U}_1 ? What proportion of the total sample variance of the second set (consumption variables) is explained by the canonical variate \hat{V}_1 ? Discuss your answers.

Data for Exercise 4.

year	PRICEB	PRICEH	CONSUMPB	CONSUMPH
1921	8.41	8.73	55.7	65.0
1922	8.68	9.26	59.2	65.9
1923	8.22	6.60	59.8	74.5
1924	8.24	7.23	59.9	74.7
1925	8.64	10.04	60.0	67.3
1926	7.63	9.95	60.7	64.6
1927	9.50	8.32	54.9	68.2
1928	11.41	7.56	49.0	71.3
1929	10.49	7.93	49.8	69.8
1930	9.84	8.51	48.9	67.0
1931	9.20	7.03	48.5	68.3
1932	10.58	6.05	46.7	70.6
1933	8.92	6.48	51.4	69.9
1934	9.52	6.55	55.8	64.2
1935	12.76	11.53	53.5	48.6
1936	9.47	10.62	58.8	55.6
1937	11.37	9.93	55.3	55.9
1938	10.10	8.70	54.5	58.3
1939	9.88	6.66	54.5	64.4
1940	9.91	5.42	55.2	72.5