

Homework3

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Problem 1

$$\mathbf{x} \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$\mu = [0, 0, 0]', \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The linear combination of normal distribution is still normal distribution.

$$E(w) = E\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3) = 0$$

$$Var(w) = Var\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{9}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2) = \frac{1}{3}\sigma^2$$

In summary

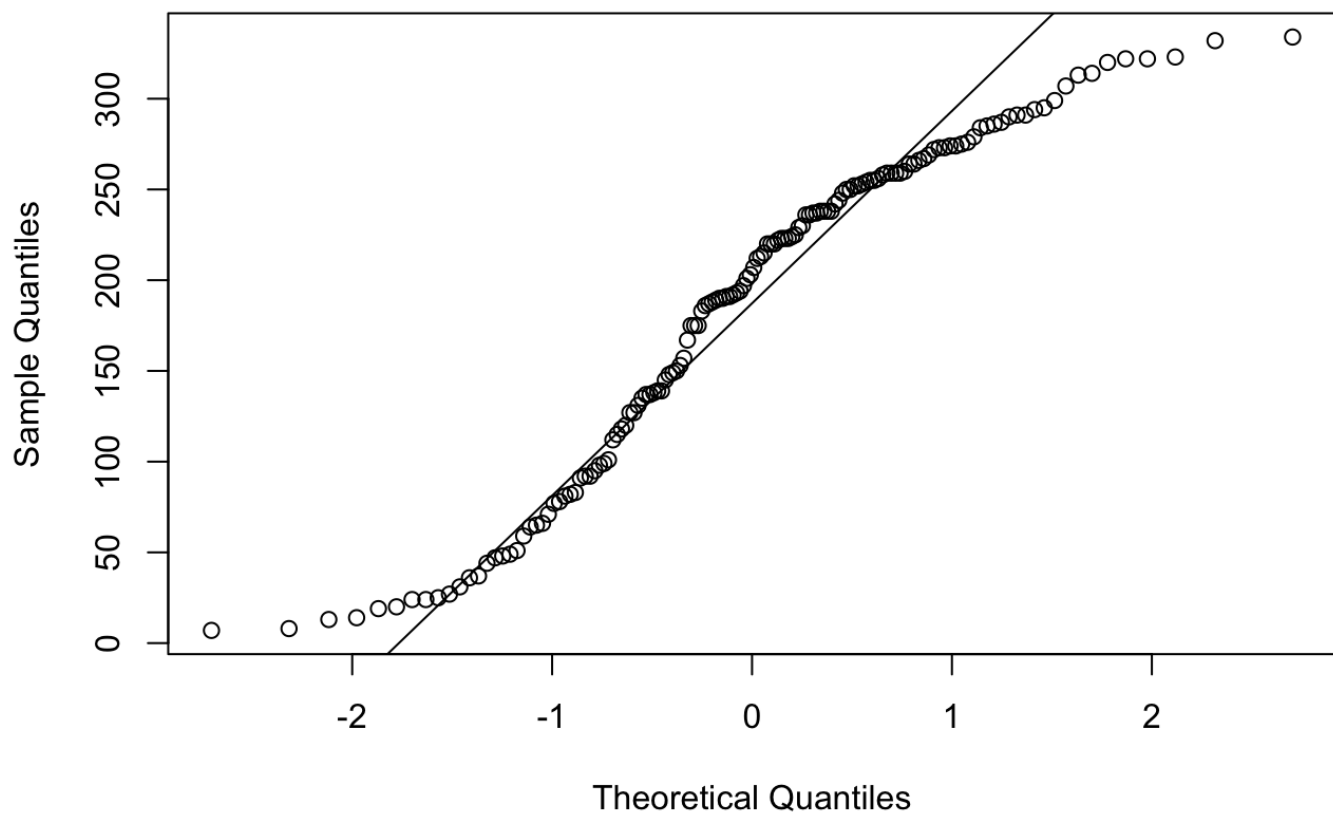
$$w \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\sigma^2\right)$$

Problem 2

a)

```
data <- airquality  
qqnorm(data$Solar.R)  
qqline(data$Solar.R)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



Firstly, the QQ plot indicates that the data is not fully match with the normal distribution.

b)

```
shapiro.test(data$Solar.R)
```

```
##  
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data:  data$Solar.R  
## W = 0.94183, p-value = 9.492e-06
```

Secondly, Shapiro-Wilks test has very small p-value, which also reject normality.

Problem 3

a)

```
x.bar <- c(2.9,0.9,2.9)
mu.0 <- c(3,1,4)
sigma <- matrix(c(6,1,-2,1,13,4,-2,4,4), 3, 3)
n <- 14
p <- 3
z.obs <- n*t(x.bar - mu.0)%*%solve(sigma)%*%(x.bar - mu.0)
1-pchisq(z.obs,df=p)
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 0.02705413
```

Based on the level of significance $\alpha = 0.01$, the hypothesis cannot be rejected.

b)

```
z.obs1 <- n*(x.bar[1]-mu.0[1])^2/sigma[1,1]
z.obs2 <- n*(x.bar[2]-mu.0[2])^2/sigma[2,2]
z.obs3 <- n*(x.bar[3]-mu.0[3])^2/sigma[3,3]
1-pchisq(z.obs1,df=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.8785934
```

```
1-pchisq(z.obs2,df=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.917348
```

```
1-pchisq(z.obs3,df=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.03959862
```

Based on the level of significance $\alpha = 0.01$, none of the three individuals hypothesis' can be rejected.