

多變量分析: 作業一

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4.1

(a)

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{1.2\sqrt{2}\pi} e^{-\frac{x_1^2 + 1.6x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - (4.8\sqrt{2}+2)x_1 - (1.6\sqrt{2}+12)x_2 + 4.8\sqrt{2}+19}{1.44}}$$

(b)

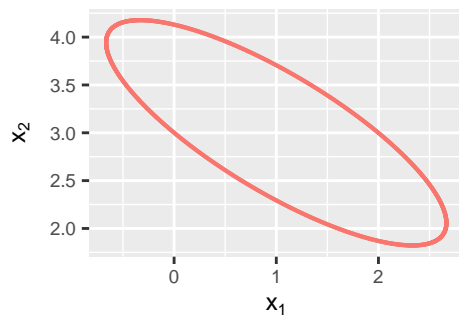
$$\frac{x_1^2 + 1.6x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - (4.8\sqrt{2}+2)x_1 - (1.6\sqrt{2}+12)x_2 + 4.8\sqrt{2}+19}{0.36}$$

(c) Contour Plot

Plot $Distance^2 < \chi_2^2(.50) = 1.39$:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi \det(\Sigma)^{(1/2)}} e^{-\chi_2^2(.50)/2}$$

50% Contour Plot



4.6

Ans: (a)(c)(d)

- (a), (c): $\because Cov(X_1, X_2) = Cov(X_2, X_3) = 0$
- (d): \because both X_1 and X_3 are independent to X_2

4.19

(a)

By lecture 4 in class, it follows χ_6^2

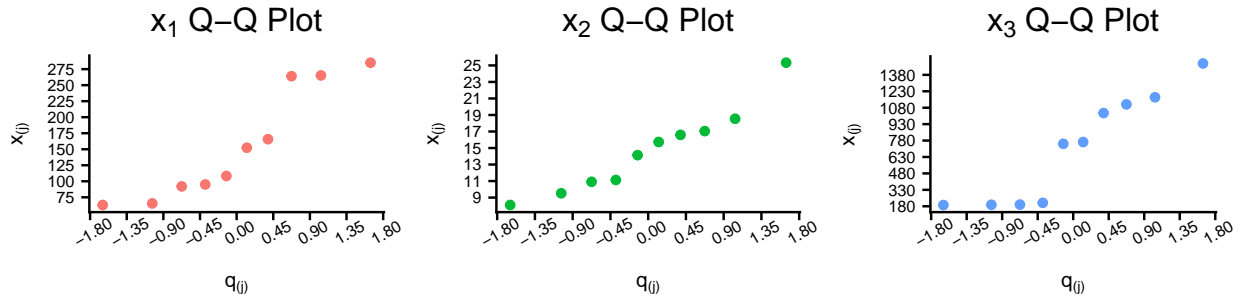
(b)

By CLT, $\bar{X} \xrightarrow{d} N_6(\mu, \frac{1}{20}\Sigma)$, and $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} N_6(0, \Sigma)$

(c)

By textbook, 19S follows Wishart distribution with 19 d. f.

4.24 (a)



The distribution of x_1 seems to deviate from a normal distribution a lot, since the curve of the Q-Q plot isn't straight and looks much more like an S-shaped curve.

The distribution of x_2 is much closer to normal. If the most upper-right point is removed, the curve from the Q-Q plot would resemble a straight line.

4.26

(a): Equations

$$\mathbf{s} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} \\ s_{12} & s_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10.62 & -17.71 \\ -17.71 & 30.85 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.20 \\ 12.48 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distance}^2 &= (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{s}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= (0.7538828748926251 (x_{j2} - 12.841) + 1.25693419723757 (x_{j1} - 5.2)) (x_{j2} - 12.841) \\ &\quad + (x_{j1} - 5.2) (1.25693419723757 (x_{j2} - 12.841) + 2.189804123676667 (x_{j1} - 5.2)) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

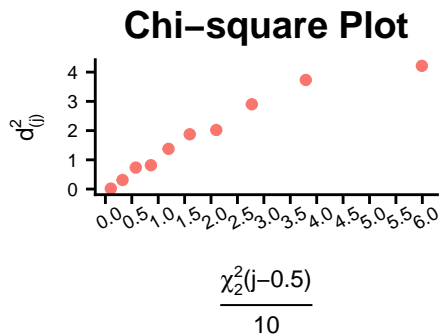
- $\text{distance}^2 = (1.88, 2.02, 2.9, 0.74, 0.31, 0.02, 3.73, 0.82, 1.38, 4.22)$

Observations **within estimated 50% probability contour** is equivalent to observations with $\text{distance}^2 < \chi^2_2(.50) = 1.39$.

Exactly **50%** of observations fall within the estimated 50% probability contour, i.e. 50% of observations have $\text{distance}^2 < \chi^2_2(.50) = 1.39$.

(c): Chi-square plot

- Ordered distance²:** 0.02, 0.31, 0.74, 0.82, 1.38, 1.88, 2.02, 2.9, 3.73, 4.22



Plotting Source Code

R Code: <https://liao961120.github.io/notes/HW.html>