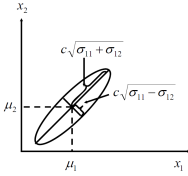


# Contents

## 0.0.1 Multivariate Normal Distribution

$$N_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})}{2}}$$

## 0.0.2 Contour of Distance



$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})_{1 \times p}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})_{p \times 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda_1} y_1^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} y_2^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_p} y_p^2 \\ (p = 2 \text{ in this case}) \quad \lambda_1 &= \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12}, \\ \lambda_2 &= \sigma_{11} - \sigma_{12} \text{ are the eigenvalues of } \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 0.0.3 Linear Combinations of Variables

Let  $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{X}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\mu}_z &= E(\mathbf{Z}) = E(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\mu}_x, \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_z &= Cov(\mathbf{Z}) = Cov(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_x \mathbf{C}^T \end{aligned}$$

## 0.0.4 Assessing Normality

1. **Univariate:** Q-Q plot
2. **Bivariate:** Scatter plot
3. **Multivariate:** Chi-square plot

### 0.0.4.1 Q-Q Plot

Plot  $q_{(j)}$  (Z score, or standard normal quantile) against  $x_{(j)}$ .

$$P[Z \leq q_{(j)}] = p_{(j)} = \frac{j-0.5}{n}, \text{ where } x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(j)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}.$$

### 0.0.4.2 Chi-square Plot

Plot  $d_{(j)}^2$  against  $q_{c, p}(\frac{j-0.5}{n})$ , where p is the degrees of freedom of the chi-square quantile and is also the dimension of the multivariate normal  $N_p$ .

$$d_{(j)}^2 = (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

## 0.0.5 Correlation between principle component $Y_i$ and variable $X_k$

**Parameter**

$$\rho_{Y_i, X_k} = \frac{e_{ik} \sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{kk}}}$$

**Estimator**

$$r_{\hat{Y}_i, \hat{X}_k} = \frac{\hat{e}_{ik}\sqrt{\hat{\lambda}_i}}{\sqrt{s_{kk}}}$$

$, i, k = 1, 2, \cdots, p$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (a-x)(b+x)(c-x)(d+x) \\ &= [ab + (a-b)x + x^2][cb + (c-d)x + x^2] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$