Ex: See Example 6.9, p.304 of textbook.

$$\rho = 2, g = 3 \qquad n_1 = 3, n_2 = 2, n_3 = 3$$

$$\chi_1' = [X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13}] = [q_1]_1[q_1]_1[q_1]_1, X_1 = [q_1]_1$$

$$\chi_2 = [X_{21}, X_{22}] = [q_1]_1[q_1]_1, X_2 = [q_1]_1$$

$$\chi_3' = [X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{32}]_2 = [q_1]_1[q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, X_2 = [q_1]_2$$

$$\chi_3' = [X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{32}]_2 = [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, X_2 = [q_1]_2$$

$$\chi_3' = [X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{32}]_2 = [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1$$

$$\chi_3' = [X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{32}]_2 = [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1$$

$$\chi_2 = [X_{21}, X_{22}, X_{22}]_2 = [q_1]_1, [q_1]_1$$

TABLE 6.3 DISTRIBUTION OF WILKS' LAMBDA, $\Lambda^* = |\mathbf{W}|/|\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{W}|$

No. of variables	No. of groups	Sampling distribution for multivariate normal data
p = 1	$g \ge 2$	$\left(rac{\Sigma n_\ell - g}{g-1} ight)\left(rac{1-\Lambda^*}{\Lambda^*} ight) \sim F_{g-1,\Sigma n_\ell - g}$
p = 2	$g \ge 2$	$\left(\frac{\Sigma n_{\ell}-g-1}{g-1}\right)\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\Lambda^*}}{\sqrt{\Lambda^*}}\right) \sim F_{2(g-1),2(\Sigma n_{\ell}-g-1)}$
$p \ge 1$	<i>g</i> = 2	$\left(rac{\Sigma n_\ell - p - 1}{p} ight)\left(rac{1 - \Lambda^*}{\Lambda^*} ight) \sim F_{p, \Sigma n_\ell - p - 1}$
<i>p</i> ≥ 1	g = 3	$\left(\frac{\Sigma n_{\ell} - p - 2}{p}\right) \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{\Lambda^*}}{\sqrt{\Lambda^*}}\right) \sim F_{2p, 2(\Sigma n_{\ell} - p - 2)}$