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An Excel Tool for Statistical Analysis

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Abstract

This article presents a macro-enhanced Excel file for statistical analysis, intended as a portable, WYSIWYG tool for analyzing medium sized data. The tool demonstrates the inner workings of some commonly used multivariate methods (Anderson (2003), Johnson and Wichern (1992)) on a spreadsheet. For each method, a large portion of the function chain between the raw data and the final statistics is kept to allow users to perform interactive studies such as data perturbation, formula branching (to experiment an ad-hoc idea), and visualization of internal stages of the analysis. Users can see all the key variables at the same time, allowing them to quickly identify some close relationships between the results. The tool can be used to produce end results, to facilitate in the model construction stage, as well for instructional purposes. It includes several plotting macros and is compatible with both Windows and Mac versions of Excel. It is a useful addition to an Excel user's statistical toolkit.

Keywords: Canonical Correlation Analysis, Excel®, Factor Analysis, General Linear Model, Longitudinal Analysis, Linear Discriminant Analysis, Multivariate ANOVA, Multivariate Regression, Principal Component Analysis, Visual Basic for Applications.

1. Introduction

To expose the method of core multivariate statistics, one needs a more transparent statistical software rather than the one used by professionals for production purpose. It is by the good software engineering principle to hide the implementation details away from the user. However, some proper amount of detail is exactly what is needed for understanding the methods, and only a deep methodological understanding could enable dexterous usage of softwares. Arguably, the ideal way to acquire such understanding is to code one's own implementation of a method like Multivariate Regression with the explicit goal of lining the outputs (coefficient estimates, standard deviation, MANOVA statistics, etc.) up with those of an established software. A good place to carry out such line-up is on a spreadsheet, where one

can have a view of the entire "memory" layout and its dynamic updating that is monitored by an event system and orchestrated by the functional evaluator. Microsoft Excel is a very popular spreadsheet software. It is fully integrated with the highly productive Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) language. VBA complements the sheet-level functional environment with procedural programming (e.g., loops, state variables, classes) and integrates with Excel so closely that it can automate literally everything that one does manually on Excel. And even the automation itself is automated. Excel carries a macro recording utility to automate the coding of manual operations. Excel also implements a set of data visualization utilities that produce several types of sophisticated plots that can be made with a few selections and clicks.

Disadvantages of Excel may include reduced speed and a hard cap of data size when facing big datasets. For Excel add-in development under higher speed and memory requirement, extensions are commonly written as `COM` `dll` using C++ and/or on the `.NET` platform using C# or VB.NET through the Visual Studio Tools for Office (`VSTO`) and therefore is currently hinged to the Windows platform. There could be other short-comings perceived with individual developer's experience. Despite of these, Excel is still a popular numerical environment for mathematical modeling. It supports basic matrix mathematics (multiplication, inversion, and determinant), includes many of the building-block functions in mathematics and statistics, and has the basic functions and utilities for text processing. Finally, for Windows users, Excel has access to unlimited number of `dll` files that exposes functions and objects to `COM`.

The software presented here has been validated together with SAS®(version 9.2) for commonly used multivariate methods as described in Anderson (2003) and Johnson and Wichern (1992). These are classical works of Hotelling, Fisher, and Pearson, including a multivariate version of the t–test, covariance tests, canonical correlation (as a measure of association between two sets of variates), linear discrimination (as a supervised classification algorithm), principal component (as a data orthogonalization algorithm), Factor analysis (to reduce correlation by splitting random factors of the covariance matrix), and the General Linear Model (mixture of continuous and categorical regressors predicting multivariate continuous response with multivariate ANOVA).

2. Examples

In this section, we explain the tool to a general readership using examples in the style of "Introduction to Statistics with Excel Tool". We cannot cover every aspect implemented in Excel while we focus on the most important ones.

2.1. Regression with Excel Tool

This example demonstrates multiple regression, i.e. a single y-variate to be regressed on a number of x-variates. We use the "Correl" (Correl) sheet to perform multiple regression and a manual variable selection for the prostate cancer data[1] already stored on the "Data" (Data) sheet under name "Prostate", which can be found in the drop-down menu of cell `Data!H2`. The original source of this dataset is Stamey, Kabalin, McNeal, Johnstone, Freiha, Redwine,

[1]The dataset is extracted from R's `lasso2` package under name "Prostate". Schematic summary about the dataset can be found at http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~ririzarr/Teaching/649/prostate.html and http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/ElemStatLearn/datasets/prostate.info.txt

and Yang (1989). The column "lpsa" is the y-variate; all other columns are x-variates.

Paste from Clipboard | Register Selected Datatable | Registered Data table

1a: select Prostate

lcavol	lweight	age	lbph	svi	lcp	gleason	pgg45	lpsa
-0.57982	2.769459	50	-1.38629	0	-1.38629	6	0	-0.43078
-0.99425	3.319626	58	-1.38629	0	-1.38629	6	0	-0.16252
-0.51083	2.691243	74	-1.38629	0	-1.38629	7	20	-0.16252
-1.20397	3.282789	58	-1.38629	0	-1.38629	6	0	-0.16252
0.751416	3.432373	62	-1.38629	0	-1.38629	6	0	0.371564

1b: copy

Figure 1: Data sheet: Prostate dataset registered under name "Prostate"

1. Copy the Prostate dataset from the sheet "Data" (Data) to the system clipboard then immediately switch to the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet and double-click the top-left green cell at `Pivot!A1` to create a working copy of the dataset on the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet. All subsequent operations will be performed on this copy.

2. Select column "lpsy" by putting an "x" above the header (a reordering of columns will be triggered to prioritize the selected) and double-click the orange button "Normality Plots" (Normality Plots) to have a visual check of the response variable's normality condition. The plots show that the data have a little bit excess kurtosis over that of a normal distribution. Nevertheless, we will proceed for demonstration purpose.

3. Activate the "Correl" (Correl) sheet.

4. On the "Correl" (Correl) sheet, double-click on the green cell at `Correl!A26` to copy-paste the dataset from the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet and augment it with two additional columns: the fitted response "`y_predicted`" and the residuals of fitting. The the "Correl" (Correl) sheet now appears as

5. Enter "y" in cell `Correl!B30` and "x" to any subset of cells `Correl!C30:J30` while mointoring the R^2 at cell `Correl!E27`. After a few trials, one may quickly settle to the subset of "lweight", "svi", "lcavol" giving an $R^2 = 0.62644$. One can then quickly make some visualizations of the numbers. The "Correl" (Correl) sheet now appears as Figure 4.

One may quickly verify the three ways of computing R^2 in multiple regression:

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SSR + SSE} = \mathbf{R}_{yx}\mathbf{R}_{xx}^{-1}\mathbf{R}_{xy} = \mathrm{corr}(y, \hat{y})^2$$

The second way is coded into the formula for r at cell `Correl!D27` (Figure 5). It interprets multiple regression as a process of maximizing the squared correlation between the response and a vector in the linear space spanned by the regressors. And the correlation-maximizing vector is the $\hat{y}$.

One may test the hypothesis that $\mathrm{corr}(\mathrm{y}, \hat{\mathrm{y}})$ is close enough to 1.

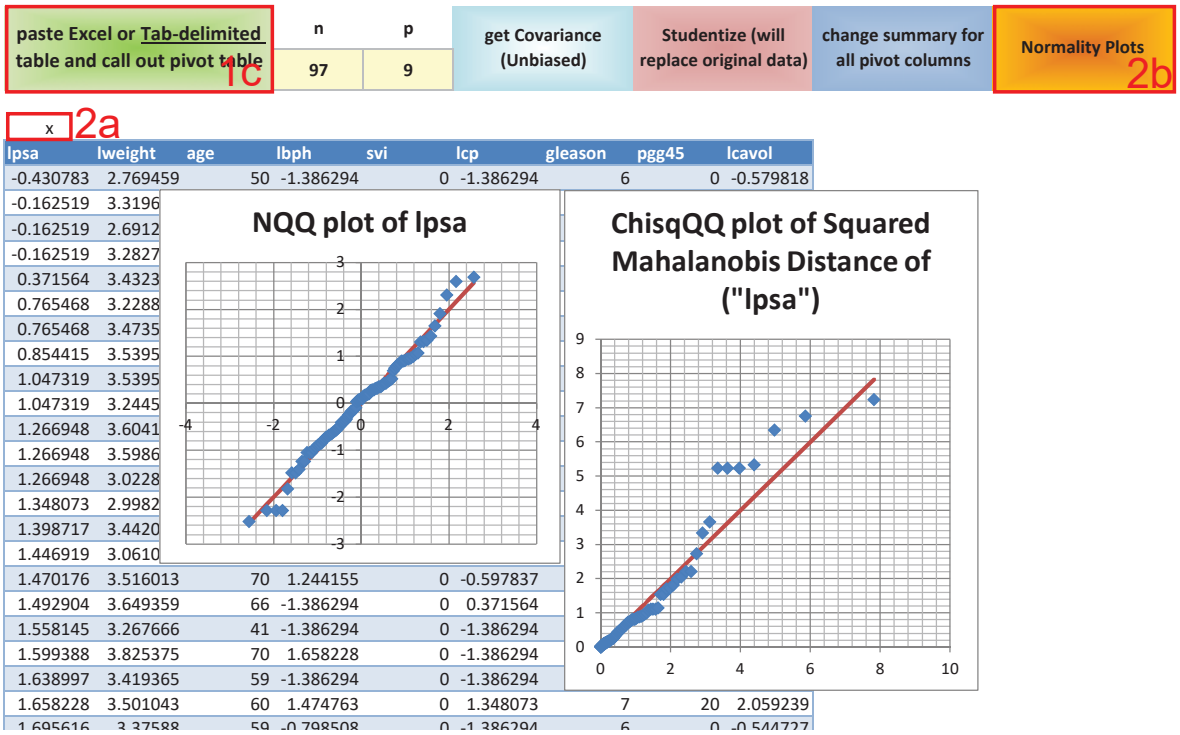


Figure 2: Pivot sheet: First glance at the Prostate data with normality plots.

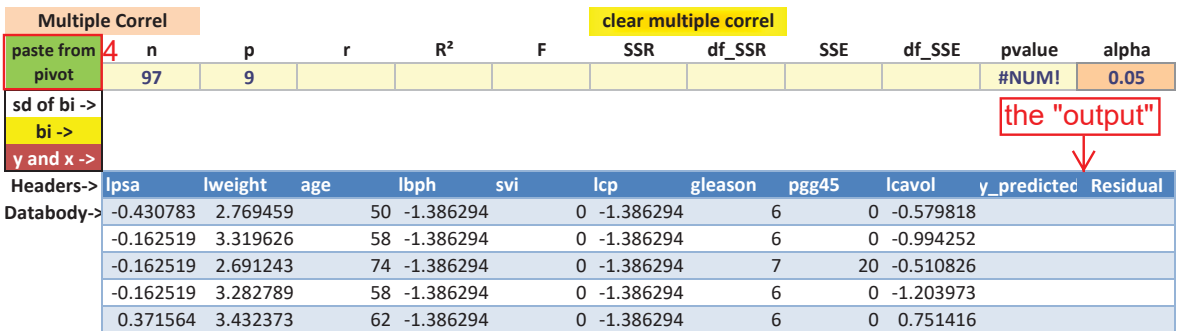
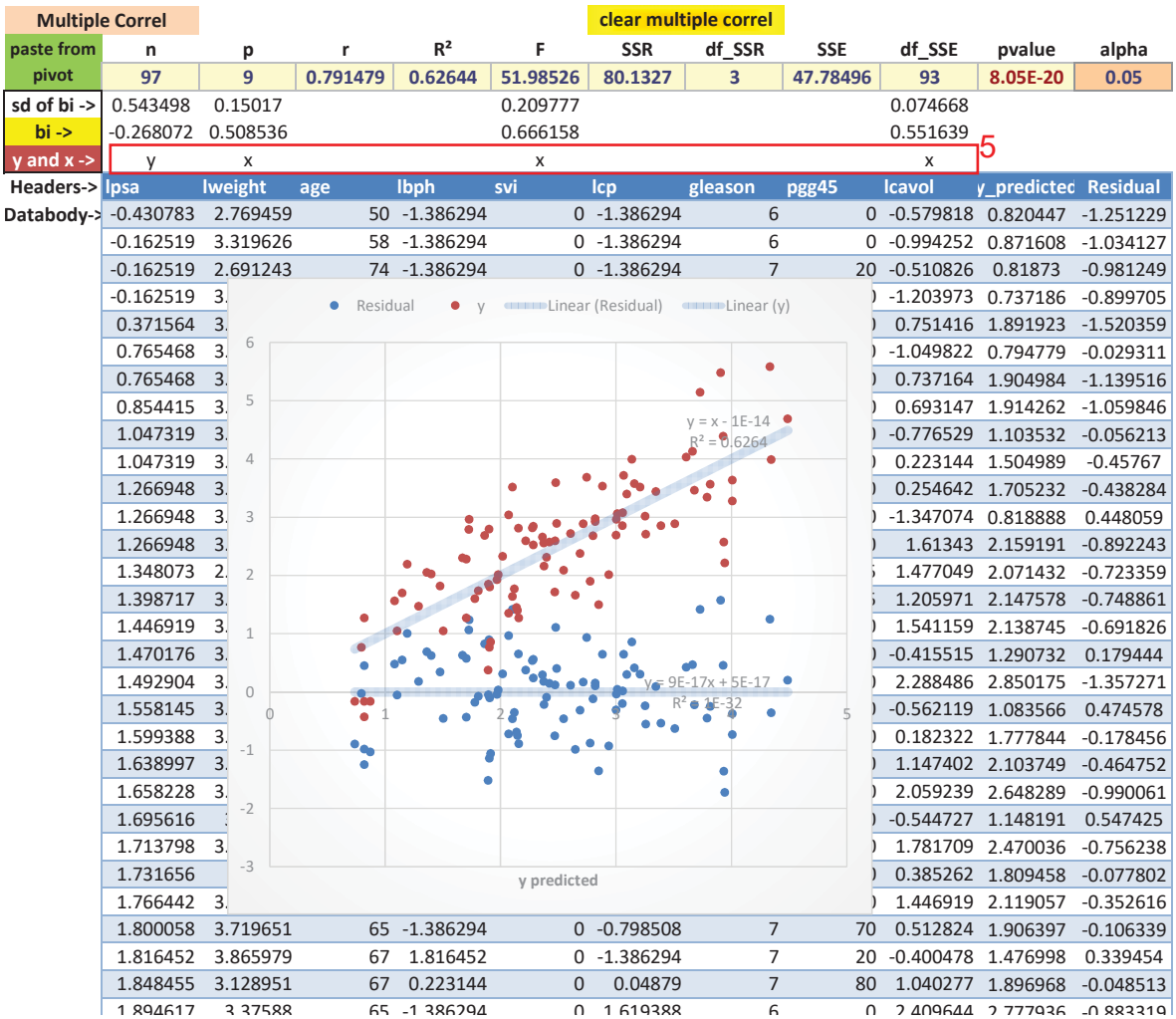


Figure 3: Correl sheet: 1-click setup

1. Select the two columns of "y" and "`y_predicted`" holding the `ctrl` key
2. Copy the selection
3. Double click cell `Correl!B2`
4. Enter 0.99 in cell `Correl!C14`

2.2. Multivariate Regression Involving Categorical Variables

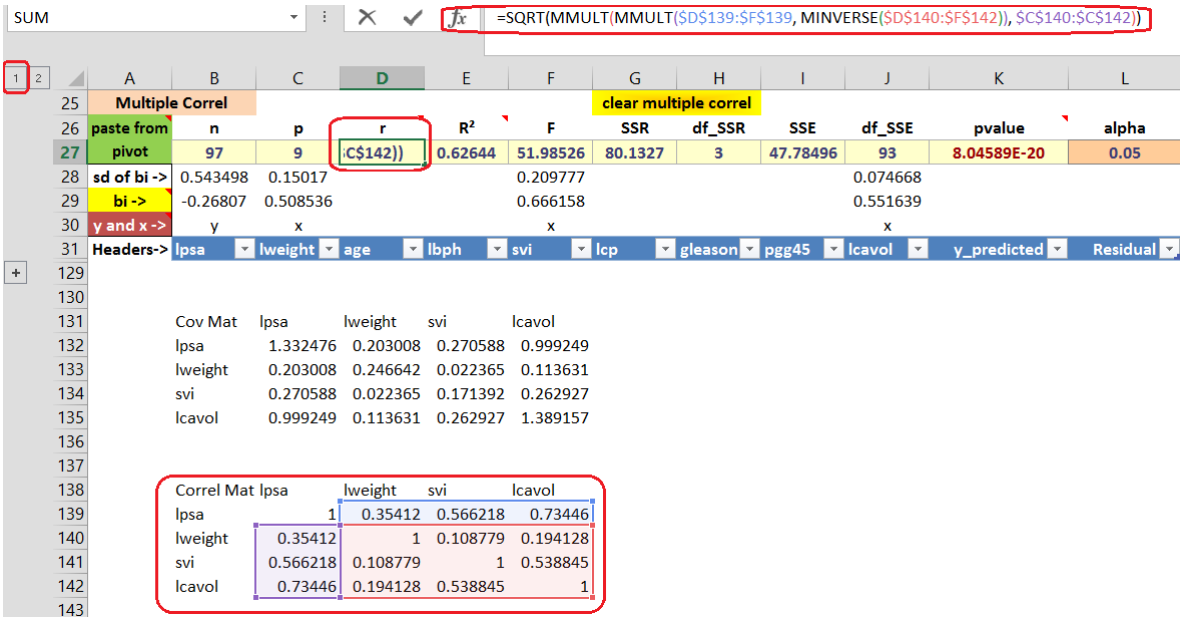
In a general regression setup, one frequently encounters more than one response variable and



Multiple Correl						clear multiple correl					
paste from pivot	n	p	r	R^2	F	SSR	df_SSR	SSE	df_SSE	pvalue	alpha
	97	9	0.791479	0.62644	51.98526	80.1327	3	47.78496	93	8.05E-20	0.05
sd of bi ->	0.543498	0.15017			0.209777				0.074668		
bi ->	-0.268072	0.508536			0.666158				0.551639		
y and x ->	y	x			x				x		
Headers->	lpsa	lweight	age	lbph	svi	lcp	gleason	pgg45	lcavol	y_predicted	Residual
Databody->	-0.430783	2.769459	50	-1.386294	0	-1.386294	6	0	-0.579818	0.820447	-1.251229
	-0.162519	3.319626	58	-1.386294	0	-1.386294	6	0	-0.994252	0.871608	-1.034127
	-0.162519	2.691243	74	-1.386294	0	-1.386294	7	20	-0.510826	0.81873	-0.981249
	-0.162519	3.							-1.203973	0.737186	-0.899705
	0.371564	3.							0.751416	1.891923	-1.520359
	0.765468	3.							-1.049822	0.794779	-0.029311
	0.765468	3.							0.737164	1.904984	-1.139516
	0.854415	3.							0.693147	1.914262	-1.059846
	1.047319	3.							-0.776529	1.103532	-0.056213
	1.047319	3.							0.223144	1.504989	-0.45767
	1.266948	3.							0.254642	1.705232	-0.438284
	1.266948	3.							-1.347074	0.818888	0.448059
	1.266948	3.							1.61343	2.159191	-0.892243
	1.348073	2.							1.477049	2.071432	-0.723359
	1.398717	3.							1.205971	2.147578	-0.748861
	1.446919	3.							1.541159	2.138745	-0.691826
	1.470176	3.							-0.415515	1.290732	0.179444
	1.492904	3.							2.288486	2.850175	-1.357271
	1.558145	3.							-0.562119	1.083566	0.474578
	1.599388	3.							0.182322	1.777844	-0.178456
	1.638997	3.							1.147402	2.103749	-0.464752
	1.658228	3.							2.059239	2.648289	-0.990061
	1.695616								-0.544727	1.148191	0.547425
	1.713798	3.							1.781709	2.470036	-0.756238
	1.731656								0.385262	1.809458	-0.077802
	1.766442	3.							1.446919	2.119057	-0.352616
	1.800058	3.719651	65	-1.386294	0	-0.798508	7	70	0.512824	1.906397	-0.106339
	1.816452	3.865979	67	1.816452	0	-1.386294	7	20	-0.400478	1.476998	0.339454
	1.848455	3.128951	67	0.223144	0	0.04879	7	80	1.040277	1.896968	-0.048513
	1.894617	3.37588	65	-1.386294	0	1.619388	6	0	2.409644	2.777936	-0.883319

Figure 4: Correl sheet: Multiple Regression

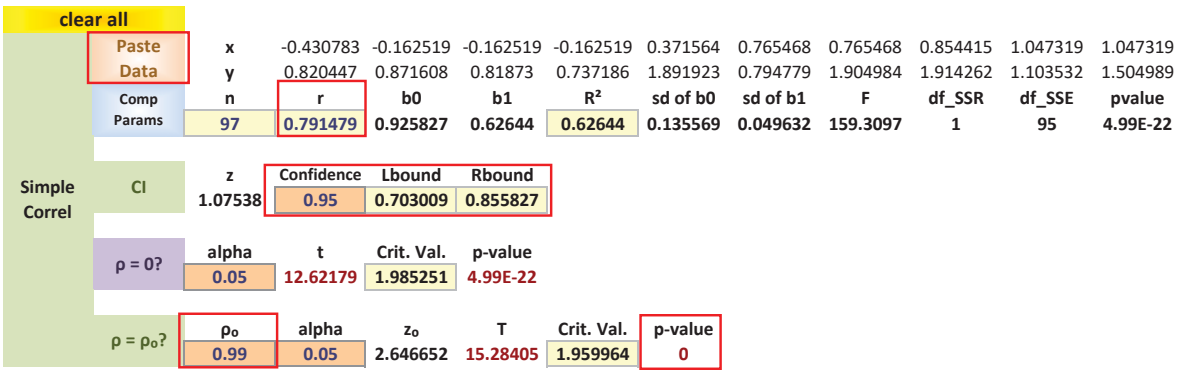
categorical variables in the regressors. The "LM" (LM) sheet is implemented for this task. LM stands for Linear Model. The initiation step is similar as before: after the data is pasted to the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet and preprocessed there, one double-clicks the green paste-from-pivot button at the top-left corner to bring data to the "LM" (LM) sheet. One then specifies a `y` ahead of each response column, an `x` ahead of each continuous regressor column and a `c` ahead of each categorical regressor column. A second specification, regarding Rectangle 3 of Figure 7, is needed to indicate which of the `x` and `c` columns will finally be used with an `x` in the cells above the Working Data. Note that the categorical variables in Rectangle 2 are auto-encoded into dummy variables of Rectangle 4 in Figure 7. The coefficient and standard deviation estimates the multivariate regression are output in Rectangle 6. In addition to estimation of the regression coefficients, the sheet also implements Multivariate-ANOVA tests, a SAS `proc glm` code generator macro, and transformation matrices on both continuous responses and continuous regressors.



SUM =SQRT(MMULT(MMULT($D$139:$F$139, MINVERSE($D$140:$F$142)), $C$140:$C$142))

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
25	Multiple Correl						clear multiple correl					
26	paste from	n	p	r	R^2	F	SSR	df_SSR	SSE	df_SSE	pvalue	alpha
27	pivot	97	9	;C$142))	0.62644	51.98526	80.1327	3	47.78496	93	8.04589E-20	0.05
28	sd of bi ->	0.543498	0.15017			0.209777				0.074668		
29	bi ->	-0.26807	0.508536			0.666158				0.551639		
30	y and x ->	y	x			x				x		
31	Headers->	lpsa	lweight	age	lbph	svi	lcp	gleason	pgg45	lcavol	y_predicted	Residual
129												
130												
131		Cov Mat	lpsa	lweight	svi	lcavol						
132		lpsa	1.332476	0.203008	0.270588	0.999249						
133		lweight	0.203008	0.246642	0.022365	0.113631						
134		svi	0.270588	0.022365	0.171392	0.262927						
135		lcavol	0.999249	0.113631	0.262927	1.389157						
136												
137												
138		Correl Mat	lpsa	lweight	svi	lcavol						
139		lpsa	1	0.35412	0.566218	0.73446						
140		lweight	0.35412	1	0.108779	0.194128						
141		svi	0.566218	0.108779	1	0.538845						
142		lcavol	0.73446	0.194128	0.538845	1						
143												

Figure 5: Multiple Regression R^2



clear all												
	Paste Data	x	-0.430783	-0.162519	-0.162519	-0.162519	0.371564	0.765468	0.765468	0.854415	1.047319	1.047319
		y	0.820447	0.871608	0.81873	0.737186	1.891923	0.794779	1.904984	1.914262	1.103532	1.504989
	Comp Params	n	r	b0	b1	R^2	sd of b0	sd of b1	F	df_SSR	df_SSE	pvalue
		97	0.791479	0.925827	0.62644	0.62644	0.135569	0.049632	159.3097	1	95	4.99E-22
Simple Correl	CI	z	Confidence	Lbound	Rbound							
		1.07538	0.95	0.703009	0.855827							
	ρ = 0?	alpha	t	Crit. Val.	p-value							
		0.05	12.62179	1.985251	4.99E-22							
	ρ = ρ₀?	ρ₀	alpha	z₀	T	Crit. Val.	p-value					
		0.99	0.05	2.646652	15.28405	1.959964	0					

Figure 6: Correl sheet: Testing simple correlation hypotheses.

2.3. Multivariate Hypothesis Testing with Excel Tool

Many hypotheses for analysis of differences among *correlated* variables can be tested using Hotelling's T^2 statistic. The T^2 statistic adopts a quadratic form, which is a multivariate generalization of Student's t statistic, and has a sampling distribution linked to the F-distribution (Hotelling 1931).

$$n(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\intercal}\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \sim T^2(p, n-1) = \frac{p\,(n-1)}{n-p} F\,(p, n-p)$$

where $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$ is the data vector, $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is the sample mean vector, $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is the true

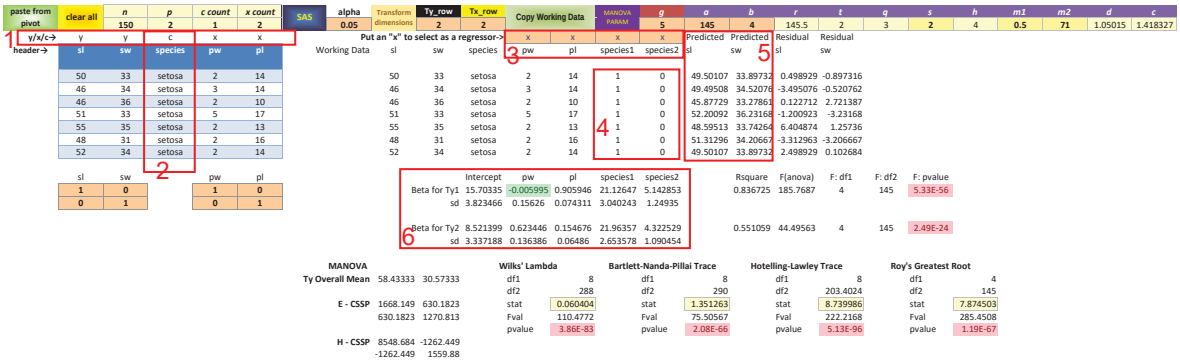


Figure 7: Output of the Linear Model sheet

mean vector, n is the sample size, and $\mathbf{S}$ is the sample covariance matrix

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{n-1}\left(\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{1}^{\intercal}\right)\left(\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{1}^{\intercal}\right)^{\intercal}.$$

If the sample covariance $\mathbf{S}$ is replaced by the true covariance $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ then the resulting pivotal quantity $n(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\intercal}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$ is χ^2-distributed. Since any linear transformation of a normal random vector remains normal, the test statistic remains T^2. One then focuses on the design of a linear transform C that represents the hypothesis of interest:

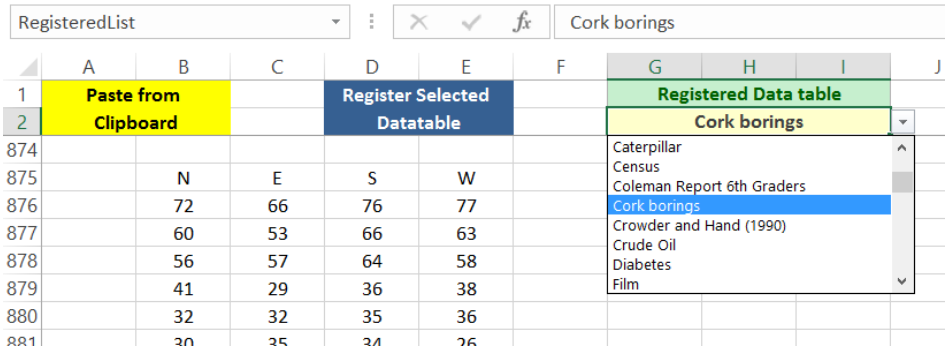
$$H_0 : C\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_0 = \mathbf{0}.$$

Since the design of the linear transform is essentially a process of choosing the proper basis for a re-coordinatization of data, the whole process can be intuitively understood as finding the most direct "angle" to view the data such that the hypothesis is settled by judging whether the distance between a pair of points is too much for them to be considered the same point. We demonstrate the methodology using the classic example of Rao (1948) with our Excel tool.

Example: Bark deposit from 4 directions of the trunk of 28 Oak trees.

Rao (1948) exhibited a dataset containing measurements of the weights of cork borings taken from 4 directions on the trunk of 28 Oak trees. The hypothesis of interest was that the deposit is uniform in the North–South directions and also uniform but *less* in the East–West directions.

1. Locate the dataset under name "Cork borings" on the "Data" (**Data**) sheet using drop-down menu at cell `Data!A2` and copy it to clipboard.



2. Activate the "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `Pivot!A1` to make a copy of the dataset and equip it with the Excel table format.

3. Activate the "Tsquare" (**Tsquare**) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `Tsquare!A1` to copy the data over.

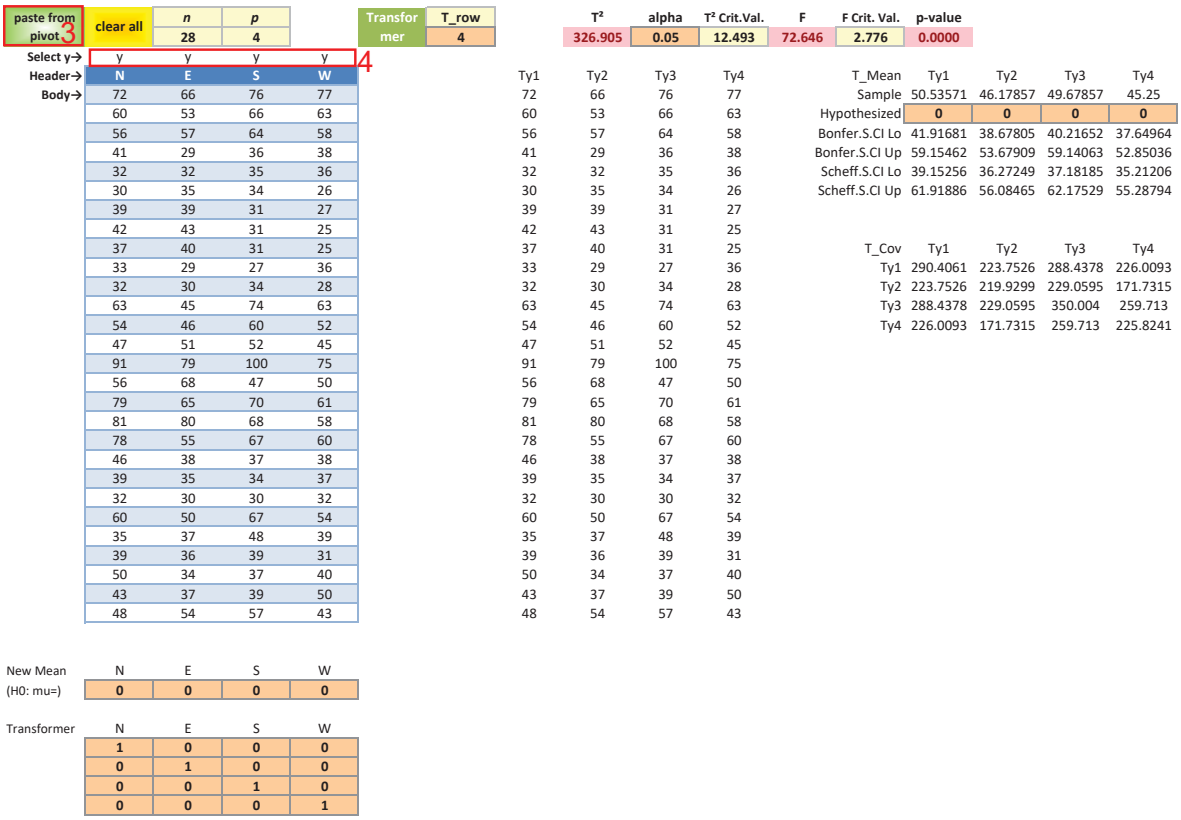


Figure 8: Tsquare sheet: initial setup.

4. Perform the following three steps exactly: Select cells `Tsquare!B3:E3` | press `y` on the keyboard | Windows user: press `ctrl` + `Enter` on the keyboard; Mac user: Press `command` + `Enter`. By doing these steps, you have entered 4 "y"s simultaneously.

Now the data has been loaded onto the "Tsquare" (Tsquare) sheet, we proceed to test some hypotheses. We start with the univariate null hypothesis $H_0 : N = S$. The following step show the p-value of this test in `Tsquare!N2`, which is 0.5740 and the null hypothesis therefore accepted.

5. Enter -1 in cell `Tsquare!D39` such that the first row of the matrix of our linear transform becomes $(1, 0, -1, 0)$. Enter 1 in cell `Tsquare!G2` to indicate we use only the first row of the transformation matrix. The "Tsquare" (Tsquare) sheet should now appear as

paste from pivot	clear all	n	p
		28	4

Transformer	T_row
	1

5b

T²	alpha	T² Crit.Val.	F	F Crit. Val.	p-value
0.324	0.05	4.210	0.324	4.210	0.5740

Select y→	y	y	y	y	
Header→	N	E	S	W	
Body→	72	66	76	77	-4
	60	53	66	63	-6
	56	57	64	58	-8
	41	29	36	38	5
	32	32	35	36	-3
	30	35	34	26	-4
	39	39	31	27	8
	42	43	31	25	11
	37	40	31	25	6
	33	29	27	36	6
	32	30	34	28	-2
	63	45	74	63	-11
	54	46	60	52	-6
	47	51	52	45	-5
	91	79	100	75	-9
	56	68	47	50	9
	79	65	70	61	9
	81	80	68	58	13
	78	55	67	60	11
	46	38	37	38	9
	39	35	34	37	5
	32	30	30	32	2
	60	50	67	54	-7
	35	37	48	39	-13
	39	36	39	31	0
	50	34	37	40	13
	43	37	39	50	4
	48	54	57	43	-9

Ty1

	T_Mean	Ty1
	Sample	0.857143
	Hypothesized	0
	Bonfer.S.CI Lo	-2.233629
	Bonfer.S.CI Up	3.947914
	Scheff.S.CI Lo	-2.233629
	Scheff.S.CI Up	3.947914

	T_Cov	Ty1
	Ty1	63.53439

New Mean (H0: mu=)	N	E	S	W
	0	0	0	0

Transformer	N	E	S	W
	1	0	-1	0
	0	1	0	0
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	1

5a

Figure 9: Tsquare sheet: Testing $H_0 : N = S$

Next we test the another univariate hypothesis $H_0 : E = W$. The following step results in a p-value=0.6310 and therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

6. Modify the first row of the transformation matrix near `Tsquare!B39:E39` into $(0, 1, 0, -1)$. The "Tsquare" (Tsquare) sheet should now appear as

Next we test the two hypotheses jointly: $H_0 : N = S$ and $E = W$. The following step results in an increased p-value=0.8194 and therefore null hypothesis accepted.

paste from pivot	clear all	*n*	*p*
		28	4

Transformer	T_row
	1

T²	alpha	T² Crit.Val.	F	F Crit. Val.	p-value
0.236	0.05	4.210	0.236	4.210	0.6310

changed

Select y→	y	y	y	y
Header→	N	E	S	W
Body→	72	66	76	77
	60	53	66	63
	56	57	64	58
	41	29	36	38
	32	32	35	36
	30	35	34	26
	39	39	31	27
	42	43	31	25
	37	40	31	25
	33	29	27	36
	32	30	34	28
	63	45	74	63
	54	46	60	52
	47	51	52	45
	91	79	100	75
	56	68	47	50
	79	65	70	61
	81	80	68	58
	78	55	67	60
	46	38	37	38
	39	35	34	37
	32	30	30	32
	60	50	67	54
	35	37	48	39
	39	36	39	31
	50	34	37	40
	43	37	39	50
	48	54	57	43

Ty1
-11
-10
-1
-9
-4
9
12
18
15
-7
2
-18
-6
6
4
18
4
22
-5
0
-2
-2
-4
-2
5
-6
-13
11

T_Mean	Ty1
Sample	0.928571
Hypothesized	0
Bonfer.S.CI Lo	-2.99319
Bonfer.S.CI Up	4.850333
Scheff.S.CI Lo	-2.99319
Scheff.S.CI Up	4.850333

T_Cov	Ty1
Ty1	102.291

New Mean (H0: mu=)	N	E	S	W
	0	0	0	0

Transformer	N	E	S	W
	0	1	0	-1
	0	1	0	0
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	1

6

Figure 10: Tsquare sheet: Testing $H_0 : E = W$

7. Change `Tsquare!G2` to 2 and modify the first 2 rows of the transformation matrix near `Tsquare!B39:E40` into

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

   The "Tsquare" (Tsquare) sheet should now appear as

8. To understand why the p-value has increased in the previous step, we plot the covariance matrix of the transformed data. Now perform the following steps: copy `L14:M15`, the covariance of the transformed data (`Ty1, Ty2`), switch to the "Cov2Correl" (Cov2Correl) sheet, double-click on the wide green cell `Cov2Correl!A3`, double-click on the orange cell `Cov2Correl!Q1`, follow the instruction on the popup to pick the covariance range at `Cov2Correl!B4:C5` and click done. Figure 12 should appear on the "Cov2Correl" (Cov2Correl) sheet now.

Now we see that the covariance is elongated along the positive sloped direction, making it possible that the mean vector (`0.857142857, 0.928571429`), displayed at range `Tsquare!L5:L6`,

paste from pivot	clear all	*n*	*p*
		28	4

Transformer	T_row
	2

7a

T^2	alpha	T^2 Crit.Val.	F	F Crit. Val.	p-value
0.417	0.05	6.997	0.201	3.369	0.8194

increased!

Select y→	y	y	y	y		Ty1	Ty2
Header→	N	E	S	W			
Body→	72	66	76	77		-4	-11
	60	53	66	63		-6	-10
	56	57	64	58		-8	-1
	41	29	36	38		5	-9
	32	32	35	36		-3	-4
	30	35	34	26		-4	9
	39	39	31	27		8	12
	42	43	31	25		11	18
	37	40	31	25		6	15
	33	29	27	36		6	-7
	32	30	34	28		-2	2
	63	45	74	63		-11	-18
	54	46	60	52		-6	-6
	47	51	52	45		-5	6
	91	79	100	75		-9	4
	56	68	47	50		9	18
	79	65	70	61		9	4
	81	80	68	58		13	22
	78	55	67	60		11	-5
	46	38	37	38		9	0
	39	35	34	37		5	-2
	32	30	30	32		2	-2
	60	50	67	54		-7	-4
	35	37	48	39		-13	-2
	39	36	39	31		0	5
	50	34	37	40		13	-6
	43	37	39	50		4	-13
	48	54	57	43		-9	11

T_Mean	Ty1	Ty2
Sample	0.857143	0.928571
Hypothesized	0	0
Bonfer.S.CI Lo	-2.71805	-3.607854
Bonfer.S.CI Up	4.432336	5.464997
Scheff.S.CI Lo	-3.12748	-4.127363
Scheff.S.CI Up	4.841765	5.984506

T_Cov	Ty1	Ty2
Ty1	63.53439	28.39683
Ty2	28.39683	102.291

New Mean (H0: mu=)	N	E	S	W
	0	0	0	0

Transformer	N	E	S	W
	1	0	-1	0
	0	1	0	-1
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	1

7b

Figure 11: Tsquare sheet: Testing $H_0 : N = S$ `and` $E = W$

has a smaller Mahalanobis distance from the center than both its projections on the two standard basis coordinates. This should be understood in common-sense language that the two hypotheses corroborate each other. The data has indicated that it is more natural to have $N = S$ and $E = W$ happening together than separately, and it is rather strange to observe uniformity in only one of the directions but not in the other. The corroboration effect would not have been captured had we been testing only univariate procedures.

To test that the $E - W$ direction is less uniform than the $N - S$ direction, we use the linear combination $(N - S) - (E - W)$ and the null hypothesis that the two directions are equally uniform so that linear combination has zero mean under the null. On the "Tsquare" (Tsquare) sheet, we change back to use only the 1st row of the transform matrix by setting `Tsquare!G2` to 1 and enter $(1, -1, -1, 1)$ as the 1st row at `Tsquare!B39:E39`. The test result accepts the null with an even bigger p-value=0.9714 (`Tsqaure!N2`). Looking into the data, we do find a number of points where the difference between $N - S$ is greater than that between $E - W$.

Note because $(1, -1, -1, 1) = (1, 0, -1, 0) - (0, 1, 0, -1)$, therefore we cannot test all three hypotheses in one transformation as that would create a singular covariance matrix for the transformed data and then no T^2 statistic could be constructed.

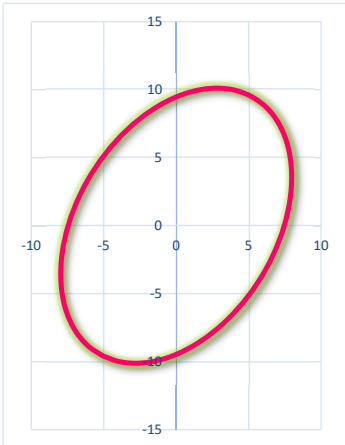


Figure 12: Cov2Correl sheet: Covariance plot of the transformed responses.

paste from pivot	clear all	*n*	*p*
		28	4

Transformer	T_row
	1

T^2	alpha	T^2 Crit.Val.	F	F Crit. Val.	p-value
0.001	0.05	4.210	0.001	4.210	0.9714

Select y→	y	y	y	y	
Header→	N	E	S	W	Ty1
Body→	72	66	76	77	7
	60	53	66	63	4
	56	57	64	58	-7
	41	29	36	38	14
	32	32	35	36	1
	30	35	34	26	-13
	39	39	31	27	-4
	42	43	31	25	-7
	37	40	31	25	-9
	33	29	27	36	13
	32	30	34	28	-4
	63	45	74	63	7
	54	46	60	52	0
	47	51	52	45	-11
	91	79	100	75	-13
	56	68	47	50	-9
	79	65	70	61	5
	81	80	68	58	-9
	78	55	67	60	16
	46	38	37	38	9
	39	35	34	37	7
	32	30	30	32	4
	60	50	67	54	-3
	35	37	48	39	-11
	39	36	39	31	-5
	50	34	37	40	19
	43	37	39	50	17
	48	54	57	43	-20

	T_Mean	Ty1
	Sample	-0.071429
	Hypothesized	0
	Bonfer.S.CI Lo	-4.120346
	Bonfer.S.CI Up	3.977489
	Scheff.S.CI Lo	-4.120346
	Scheff.S.CI Up	3.977489

	T_Cov	Ty1
	Ty1	109.0317

New Mean (H0: mu=)	N	E	S	W
	0	0	0	0

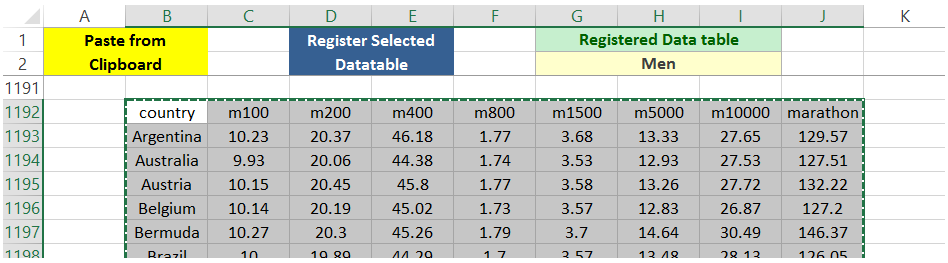
Transformer	N	E	S	W
	1	-1	-1	1
	0	1	0	-1
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	1

Figure 13: Tsquare sheet: Testing $N - S = E - W$.

2.4. Principal Component Analysis with Excel Tool

Men's track data.

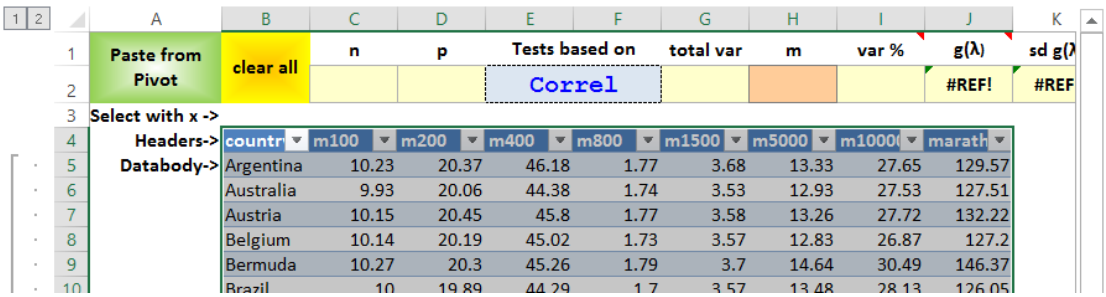
1. Locate the dataset under name "Men" on the "Data" (Data) sheet using drop-down menu at cell `Data!A2` and copy it to clipboard



	country	m100	m200	m400	m800	m1500	m5000	m10000	marathon
1192	Argentina	10.23	20.37	46.18	1.77	3.68	13.33	27.65	129.57
1193	Australia	9.93	20.06	44.38	1.74	3.53	12.93	27.53	127.51
1194	Austria	10.15	20.45	45.8	1.77	3.58	13.26	27.72	132.22
1195	Belgium	10.14	20.19	45.02	1.73	3.57	12.83	26.87	127.2
1196	Bermuda	10.27	20.3	45.26	1.79	3.7	14.64	30.49	146.37
1197	Brazil	10	19.89	44.29	1.7	3.57	13.48	28.13	126.05

2. Activate the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `Pivot!A1` to make a copy of the dataset and equip it with the Excel table format.

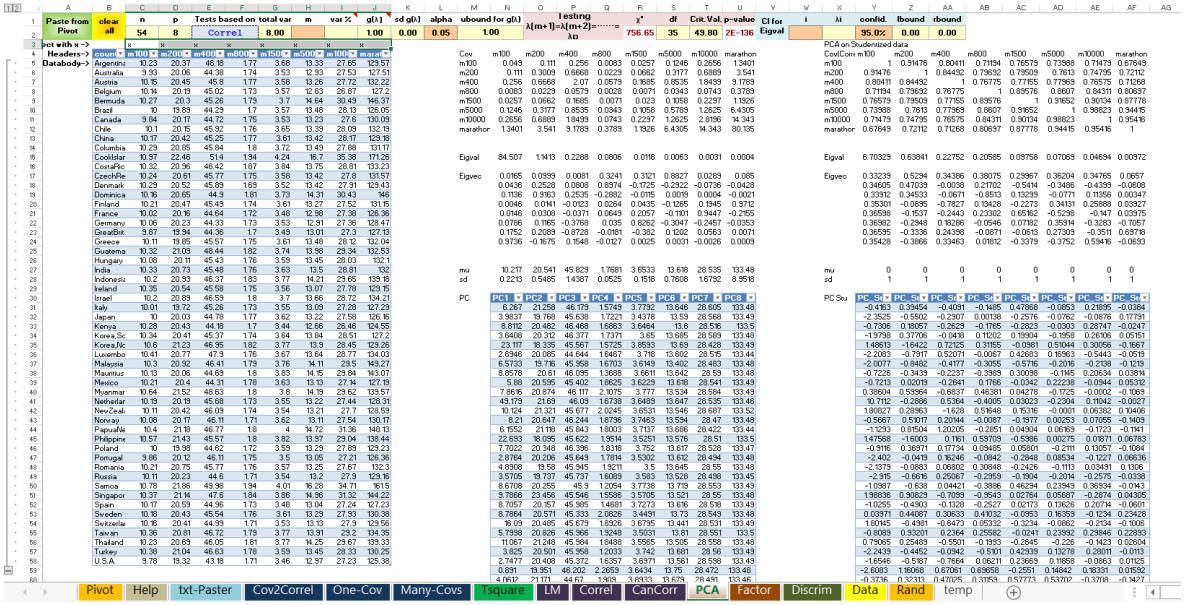
3. Activate the "PCA" (PCA) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `PCA!A1` to copy the data over.



	country	m100	m200	m400	m800	m1500	m5000	m10000	marath
5	Argentina	10.23	20.37	46.18	1.77	3.68	13.33	27.65	129.57
6	Australia	9.93	20.06	44.38	1.74	3.53	12.93	27.53	127.51
7	Austria	10.15	20.45	45.8	1.77	3.58	13.26	27.72	132.22
8	Belgium	10.14	20.19	45.02	1.73	3.57	12.83	26.87	127.2
9	Bermuda	10.27	20.3	45.26	1.79	3.7	14.64	30.49	146.37
10	Brazil	10	19.89	44.29	1.7	3.57	13.48	28.13	126.05

4. Perform the following 3 steps exactly: Select cells `PCA!C3:J3` | press `x` on the keyboard | Windows user: press `ctrl` + `Enter` on the keyboard; Mac user: Press `command` + `Enter`. By doing these steps, you have entered 8 "x"s simultaneously.

The "PCA" (PCA) sheet should now appear as



The main purpose of principal component analysis is dimension reduction and, if one assumes multivariate normality of data, de-correlation as a side effect. The "PCA" (**PCA**) sheet implements principal component analysis with the multivariate normality assumption. Under the assumption, PCA amounts to eigen-decomposition of the covariance matrix because the eigenvectors give the principal axes of the elliptic contour of the data. The longest principal axis is the linear direction on which the data projects to maximum variance. The second longest principal axis gives the next maximum-variance linear direction, and so on. The covariance matrix is always real-symmetric and have a set of orthogonal eigenvectors with positive eigenvalues. The eigenvalues have the interpretation as the variance of the multivariate data along the corresponding eigenvector direction. There is a subjective decision to make about whether studentization of data is needed. PCA on studentized data is equivalent to eigen-decomposition of the correlation matrix. The main issue is whether one wants to retain variance ratios among the observed variables. This certainly depends on the context. Ratios among some original variables may have established interpretations and hence would be preferred to retain. In other cases, for example, one is preparing the independent variables going into the right-hand side of a regression formula, one might want to studentize the data as the regression coefficients can recover such ratio. In middle cases, a properly estimated convex combination between the two matrices might be considered. Following are some further details regarding implementation.

1. PCA on correlation matrix do not add back the mean vector because if we do that we must also multiply back the s.d. But we don't want to do that because the s.d. is now unity for studentized data. This reflects that PCA on correlation matrix focuses on the angular difference between coordinates and ignores the radial differences.

2. PCA on covariance matrix may add back the mean vector. The PCA on multivariate normal sample is essentially doing a rotation of the sample space about the mean vector, not the origin. To carry out that rotation via a rotation matrix, we need to first remove the mean before applying the rotation matrix formed by the eigenvectors, and may or may not add the mean vector back.

3. PCA is essentially a data orthogonalization routine and does not model the mean vector. It can be used to orthogonalize the covariates for regression if prediction is the main goal and interpretation of the new covariates' meaning is not a concern. A more important purpose is dimension reduction. Those eigenvectors with a tiny eigenvalue indicate insufficient information in those trailing dimensions and hence could be removed to avoid over-fitting.

Note that the original definition of PCA is to be a method seeking the linear directions on which data projects with maximum variance. With this definition, it is not restricted to multivariate normal data but is applicable under any sampling assumption by proper techniques. Nonetheless, if we can assume multivariate normality, the computation becomes much easier.

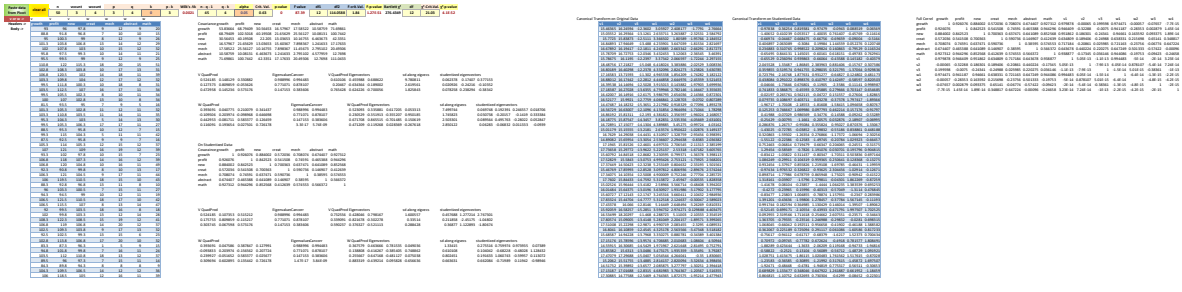
2.5. Correlation Analysis with Excel Tool

We use Salespeople Data to demonstrate canonical correlation analysis following Anderson (2003) The raw data can be located with name "Salespeople" on the "Data" (**Data**) sheet

Paste from Clipboard | **Register Selected Datatable** | **Registered Data table** — **Salespeople**

growth	profit	new	creat	mech	abstract	math
93	96	97.8	9	12	9	20
88.8	91.8	96.8	7	10	10	15
95	100.3	99	8	12	9	26
101.3	103.8	106.8	13	14	12	29
102	107.8	103	10	15	12	32
95.8	97.5	99.3	10	14	11	21
95.5	99.5	99	9	12	9	25

As before, the raw data should be copied first to the "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet, and then brought to the "CanCorr" (**CanCorr**) sheet using the green paste-from-pivot double-click button. We will investigate the correlation structure between the 3 performance variables and the 4 skill variables. To indicate grouping, we put a letter `v` ahead each column of a performance variable and a letter `w` ahead each column of a skill variable. The "CanCorr" (**CanCorr**) sheet should now appear as



The overall idea of Canonical Correlation Hotelling (1936) Analysis is to construct a scalar "correlation measure" r to describe linear association between two vectors of multivariate

random variables $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^q$. The scalar is constructed by finding in each space a unit directional vector such that the usual unsigned correlation (geometrically the cosine of the angle) between the two directional vectors are maximal. The derivation of the pair of optimal directional vectors happens to become eigenvalue problems for two positive semi-definite matrices. The two matrices happen to share the a same set of non-zero eigenvalues and the largest eigenvalue is the square "correlation" measure being sought. Moreover, the eigenvectors corresponding to the largest eigenvalue for each matrix is the unit vector in the respective space.

$$r^2\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{S}_{vv}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_{vw}\mathbf{S}_{ww}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_{wv}\mathbf{v}$$
$$r^2\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{S}_{ww}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_{wv}\mathbf{S}_{vv}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_{vw}\mathbf{w}$$

Covarianc	growth	profit	new	creat	mech	abstract	math
growth	53.83664	68.79409	30.56453	16.57967	17.58522	10.58759	71.69861
profit	68.79409	112.1018	40.19508	21.65629	25.56127	10.08131	100.7442
new	30.56453	40.19508	22.205	13.03653	10.16755	6.463673	42.3351
creat	16.57967	21.65629	13.03653	15.60367	7.898367	1.241633	17.17633
mech	17.58522	25.56127	10.16755	7.898367	11.45673	2.795102	20.49306
abstract	10.58759	10.08131	6.463673	1.241633	2.795102	4.577959	12.7698
math	71.69861	100.7442	42.3351	17.17633	20.49306	12.7698	111.0433

S_{vv} S_{vw} S_{wv} S_{ww}

V QuadProd			Eigenvalu	Cancorr	V QuadProd Eigenvectors			sd along eigv
=MMULT(MMULT(MINVERSE($L$5:$N$7), $O$5:$R$7), MMULT(MINVERSE($O$8:$R$11), $L$8:$N$11))								9.780811
0.127373	0.809859	-0.053626	0.771071	0.878107	0.20467	-0.634364	-0.189002	2.619561
0.472958	0.145236	0.573176	0.147153	0.383606	0.765428	0.624226	-0.700056	1.825843

W QuadProd				Eigenvalu	Cancorr	W QuadProd Eigenvectors			
0.393691	0.040775	0.210079	0.341437	0.988996	0.994483	0.523093	0.335881	0.617205	0.053313
-0.109506	0.203974	-0.098968	0.646698	0.771071	0.878107	0.230529	-0.351913	-0.355207	0.950185
0.442953	-0.081711	0.583377	0.126459	0.147153	0.383606	0.671708	0.865515	-0.701485	0.150619
0.116091	0.193654	0.027501	0.726178	3.64E-17	6.04E-09	0.471209	-0.119268	0.028369	-0.267618

For the second-largest eigenvalue, it is the squared canonical correlation between the spaces $\alpha^\perp \subset \mathbb{R}^{p-1}$ and $\beta^\perp \subset \mathbb{R}^{q-1}$, the orthogonal complement spaces of the two directional vectors, and recursively so doing for the other smaller non-zero eigenvalues. Note that the "Quad-Prod" matrices are real symmetric, this means that the eigenvectors are perpendicular to each other. Together with the "maximal correlation" property, the eigenvectors can be used to re-coordinate the data columns, as done in range starting at cell `CanCorr!AG4` and `CanCorr!AP4`. Figure 14 shows first a few rows of re-coordinated variates. The full correlation

Canonical Transform on Original Data

v1	v2	v3	w1	w2	w3	w4
15.46365	16.24594	-12.3602	3.05927	2.408177	-1.7791	2.76664
15.03552	16.29364	-13.1261	2.633711	3.263887	-2.32531	2.584792
15.7723	15.83873	-12.5111	3.366502	1.80589	-1.95766	2.184552
16.84893	17.94649	-13.488	4.233901	3.647039	-1.81534	2.821697
16.67892	16.19417	-12.1811	4.243885	2.663342	-2.66291	2.817273
15.78709	16.72753	-12.0346	3.432453	3.12063	-2.36545	3.46391
15.78675	16.1195	-12.2397	3.37342	2.066597	-1.72244	2.297155
18.48756	17.21827	-15.048	6.418024	3.383886	-2.02529	3.008336

Canonical Transform on Studentized Data

v1	v2	v3	w1	w2	w3	w4
-0.97838	0.36254	0.819381	-0.97479	-0.0943	0.088519	0.06569
-1.40652	0.410239	0.053517	-1.40035	0.761407	-0.45769	-0.11616
-0.66974	-0.04467	0.668475	-0.66756	-0.69659	-0.09004	-0.5164
0.406897	2.063089	-0.3084	0.19984	1.144559	0.052276	0.120748
0.236883	0.310765	0.998522	0.209824	0.160863	-0.79529	0.116324
-0.65495	0.844131	1.145015	-0.60161	0.618151	-0.49783	0.762961
-0.65529	0.236094	0.939863	-0.66064	-0.43588	0.145182	-0.40379
2.045528	1.33487	-1.86845	2.383963	0.881406	-0.15767	0.307386

Figure 14: Canonical Variates

matrix including the original dataset and the constructed canonical variates is displayed in range starting at cell `CanCorr!AY3`.

Full Correl	growth	profit	new	creat	mech	abstract	math	v1	v2	v3	w1	w2	w3	w4
growth	1	0.926076	0.884002	0.572036	0.708074	0.674407	0.927312	0.979878	-0.00065	0.199598	0.974471	-0.00057	-0.07657	-7.7E-15
profit	0.926076	1	0.842523	0.541508	0.74591	0.465388	0.944296	0.946409	-0.32288	-0.0075	0.941187	-0.28353	0.002879	1.45E-14
new	0.884002	0.842523	1	0.700363	0.637471	0.641089	0.852568	0.951862	0.186301	-0.24341	0.94661	0.163592	0.093375	1.89E-14
creat	0.572036	0.541508	0.700363	1	0.590736	0.146907	0.412639	0.634809	0.189406	-0.24988	0.638331	0.215698	0.65141	0.348817
mech	0.708074	0.74591	0.637471	0.590736	1	0.38595	0.574553	0.717184	-0.20861	0.025985	0.721163	-0.23756	-0.06774	0.647224
abstract	0.674407	0.465388	0.641089	0.146907	0.38595	1	0.566372	0.643678	0.440224	0.220275	0.647249	0.501333	-0.57422	-0.00096
math	0.927312	0.944296	0.852568	0.412639	0.574553	0.566372	1	0.938877	-0.17345	0.036146	0.944086	-0.19753	-0.09423	-0.24658
v1	0.979878	0.946409	0.951862	0.634809	0.717184	0.643678	0.938877	1	5.05E-13	-1.1E-13	0.994483	-5E-14	-2E-14	3.23E-14
v2	-0.00065	-0.32288	0.186301	0.189406	-0.20861	0.440224	-0.17345	5.05E-13	1	-7.9E-13	6.05E-14	0.878107	-5.4E-14	7.24E-14
v3	0.199598	-0.0075	-0.24341	-0.24988	0.025985	0.220275	0.036146	-1.1E-13	-7.9E-13	1	-1.5E-14	5.01E-15	-0.38361	-1E-13
w1	0.974471	0.941187	0.94661	0.638331	0.721163	0.647249	0.944086	0.994483	6.05E-14	-1.5E-14	1	-6.4E-14	-1.3E-15	-2.2E-15
w2	-0.00057	-0.28353	0.163592	0.215698	-0.23756	0.501333	-0.19753	-5E-14	0.878107	5.01E-15	-6.4E-14	1	-4.8E-15	-4.2E-15
w3	-0.07657	0.002879	0.093375	0.65141	-0.06774	-0.57422	-0.09423	-2E-14	-5.4E-14	-0.38361	-1.3E-15	-4.8E-15	1	-2E-15
w4	-7.7E-15	1.45E-14	1.89E-14	0.348817	0.647224	-0.00096	-0.24658	3.23E-14	7.24E-14	-1E-13	-2.2E-15	-4.2E-15	-2E-15	1

The fact that each V-canonical variate only respond to one of the W-canonical variates means that if we run a regression of all V's on all W's, then we know it is merely a bunch of 1-to-1 simple linear regression performed together.

Finally, the first two rows implements some hypothesis tests to determine how many canonical variates should be retained if dimension reduction is a concern.

n	vcount	wcount	p	q	k	p - k	Wilk's Λk	n - q - 1	q - k	alpha	Crit. Val.	p-value	F value	df1	df2	F-crit.Val.	F-p-value	Bartlett χ^2	df	χ^2-Crit.Val.	χ^2-p-value
50	3	4	3	4	0	3	0.0021	45	4	0.05	0.63	0	87.39	12	114.0588	1.84	1.27E-51	276.4349	12	21.03	4.1E-52

2.6. Factor Analysis with Excel Tool

When all observed variable are used and the residuals are still not spherical, one ponders over the existence of latent factors. The factor model is formulated as

$$y - \mu = \Lambda F + \varepsilon$$

where F is a multivariate normal vector that can be required to satisfy

$$\operatorname{var}(F) = I$$

and ε is the new residual that is hopefully more spherical than before. The coefficient matrix Λ is called the factor loadings. Both F and Λ will need to be estimated. A further simplifying assumption makes Λ constant so that

$$\operatorname{var}(\Lambda F) = \Lambda\Lambda^{\intercal}$$

hence

$$\operatorname{var}(y - \mu) = \Lambda\Lambda^{\intercal} + \operatorname{var}(\varepsilon).$$

This suggests expanding the real-symmetric left-hand side by eigen-decomposition

$$\operatorname{var}(y - \mu) = \lambda_1 v_1 v_1^{\intercal} + \lambda_2 v_2 v_2^{\intercal} + \cdots + \lambda_p v_p v_p^{\intercal}$$

and estimating $\Lambda\Lambda^{\intercal}$ by first m terms of this summation. This is the method implemented in the Excel tool. After Λ, the factor loadings matrix, is estimated, one then proceed to estimate

F by, for example, least square. In the Excel tool, we follow Anderson (2003) to implement the weighted least square method of Bartlett (1938)

$$\hat{F} = \left(\Lambda^\intercal \Psi^{-1} \Lambda\right)^{-1} \Lambda^\intercal \Psi^{-1} z$$

and the conditional expectation method of Thomson (1951)

$$\hat{F} = \Lambda^\intercal (\Lambda\Lambda^\intercal + \Psi)^{-1} z = (I + \Lambda^\intercal \Psi \Lambda)^{-1} \Lambda^\intercal \Psi^{-1} z.$$

In the following example, we analyze the olympic88 men decathlon data using factor analysis. The dataset doesn't contain any covariants, making it suitable to demonstrate the latent factor approach.

1988 Summer Olympics Men's Decathlon data.

1. Locate the dataset under name "Olympic88" on the "Data" (Data) sheet using drop-down menu at cell `Data!RegisteredList` and copy it to clipboard.

Paste from Clipboard | Register Selected Datatable | Registered Data table: Olympics88

name	m100	longjump	shotput	highjump	m400	m110	discus	polevault	javelin	m1500
Schenk	11.25	7.43	15.48	2.27	48.9	15.13	49.28	4.7	61.32	268.95
Voss	10.87	7.45	14.97	1.97	47.71	14.46	44.36	5.1	61.76	273.02
Steen	11.18	7.44	14.2	1.97	48.29	14.81	43.66	5.2	64.16	263.2
Thompson	10.62	7.38	15.02	2.03	49.06	14.72	44.8	4.9	64.04	285.11
Blondel	11.02	7.43	12.92	1.97	47.44	14.4	41.2	5.2	57.46	256.64
Plaziat	10.83	7.72	13.58	2.12	48.34	14.18	43.06	4.9	52.18	274.07

2. Activate the "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `Pivot!A1` to make a copy of the dataset and equip it with the Excel table format.

3. Activate the "Factor" (Factor) sheet and directly double-click the top-left green cell `Factor!A1` to copy the data over.

Paste from Pivot | clear | n: 34 | p: 11 | m: 5

Select with x ->

Headers-> / Databody-> / Run

name	m100	longjump	shotput	highjump	m400	m110	discus	polevault	javelin	m1500
Schenk	11.25	7.43	15.48	2.27	48.9	15.13	49.28	4.7	61.32	268.95
Voss	10.87	7.45	14.97	1.97	47.71	14.46	44.36	5.1	61.76	273.02
Steen	11.18	7.44	14.2	1.97	48.29	14.81	43.66	5.2	64.16	263.2
Thompson	10.62	7.38	15.02	2.03	49.06	14.72	44.8	4.9	64.04	285.11
Blondel	11.02	7.43	12.92	1.97	47.44	14.4	41.2	5.2	57.46	256.64
Plaziat	10.83	7.72	13.58	2.12	48.34	14.18	43.06	4.9	52.18	274.07

4. Perform the following 3 steps exactly: Select cells `Factor!C3:L3` | press `x` on the keyboard | Windows user: press `ctrl` + `Enter` on the keyboard; Mac user: Press `command` + `Enter`. By doing these steps, you have entered 10 "x"s simultaneously.

The "Factor" (Factor) sheet should now appear as Figure 15. The heat-mapped regions on the right are 6 factor scores from different scoring methods and whether the input data has been studentized.

Figure 15: Output from the Factor Analysis sheet

3. Storing Data

The data import/export of the tool is delegated to Excel's own data i/o utilities. The user can add a blank sheet to import the dataset from various original sources. Next, all datasets need to be transformed into the *data frame* format, i.e., a matrix of data with column header texts. A row in the data frame is a multivariate sample vector jointly observed for all the variates and a column is a univariate sample observed repeatedly for a single variate. The number of rows in the data frame is the sample size. This format should be familiar to both `SAS` (sas7bdat) and `R` (data frame) users.

After importing and transforming into the data frame format, the dataset should be registered on the sheet "Data" (**Data**) and archived there for future usage. The sheet "Data" (**Data**) can be navigated via a drop-down menu near cell `Data!A2`, which lists all registered datasets.

A working copy of a dataset should be put on the "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet.

Following is an example of generating multivariate normal random sample using the "Rand" (**Rand**) sheet and then registering and storing it on the "Data" (**Data**) sheet.

1. Activate sheet "Rand" (**Rand**) .
2. Put 3000 to `Rand!C2` to specify the sample size.
3. Enter the mean vector as a column vector right below cell `Rand!D1`: $[0, 0, 0]^\intercal$
4. Enter the covariance matrix as a symmetric positive-definite matrix right below cell `Rand!E1` and extend to the right:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

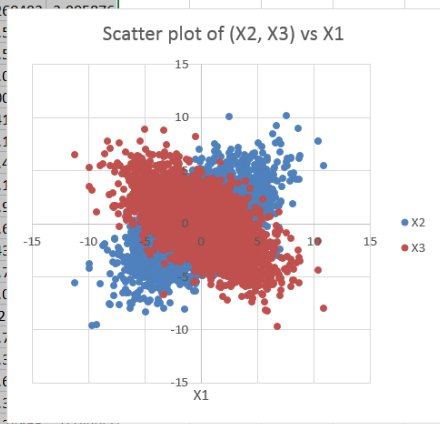
Sheet "Rand" (**Rand**) should now appear as

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	*Multivariate*		*Size*	Mean	Cov			
2	*Normal*		3000	0	9	5	-5	
3				0	5	8	0	
4	Clear start ↓			0	-5	0	7	
5	$D$2							

Now if you double-click on the cell `Rand!A7` (Generate) some equation will be entered to the sheet by a VBA macro (`shtRand.generate`) triggered on the double-click event you just performed to the cell `Rand!A7`. The 3000×3 range `Rand!E7:G3006` is also automatically selected so that you can directly press the scatter plot button to have a visual check as I am doing. Sheet "Rand" (**Rand**) should now appear as

E7 {=MMULT($N$7:$P$3006, TRANSPOSE($N$2:$P$4)) + TRANSPOSE($D$2:$D$4)}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	*Multivariate*		*Size*	Mean	Cov											
2	*Normal*		3000	0	9	5	-5					15.37495		0.74205	0.070511	0.666626
3				0	5	8	0					7.507461		0.503088	-0.71579	-0.4843
4	Clear start ↓			0	-5	0	7					1.117591		-0.44302	-0.69474	0.566627
5	$D$2															
6																
7	Generate				0.419668	-1.48264	-1.59495							0.272105	2.198934	0.09406
8					2.751046	1.960644	-1.6788							3.771528	-0.0431	-0.06687
9					1.483725	2.26								0.507853	-4.22701	2.107514
10					-3.1915	-2.5								-5.18415	-0.79712	1.067472
11					1.227685	-1.5								1.8729	3.96985	-0.66307
12					2.540642	10.0								5.669984	-9.0092	-1.54737
13					1.058948	1.00								0.859103	-1.32353	0.772208
14					2.909658	1.41								4.527777	1.783666	-0.86397
15					-2.51951	-2.1								-4.28941	-0.68511	1.067693
16					-7.11651	-2.4								-8.9458	-2.52061	-0.45086
17					-0.37733	-1.1								0.057659	2.286698	-0.87208
18					-0.56706	-0.9								-1.08375	0.331083	0.320695
19					4.122614	0.6								5.160819	2.576374	0.167061
20					-1.26798	0.43								-1.15527	-1.07782	-0.5021
21					0.603142	-0.7								1.006844	2.111382	-0.43932
22					-0.29309	-2.0								-1.04567	1.807599	0.533119
23					-0.47049	-2								-1.18845	2.496551	0.353067
24					2.151751	-0.7								2.681309	2.978093	-0.07186
25					-1.50274	-2.3								-1.31541	3.124838	-1.12053
26					-5.36459	-4.6								-7.4995	1.058334	0.188696
27					0.182531	-3.3								-0.77395	3.621897	0.752226
28					-1.3394	-1.34865	-0.04447							-1.65269	0.901805	-0.26493
29					3.123384	1.204387	-2.96681							4.237966	1.419314	-0.18222
30					-3.69119	-5.56519	-0.24385							-5.4308	3.89267	0.096387
31					-2.34551	-1.03397	0.32607							-2.40512	0.348187	-0.87807
32					-2.44091	2.257429	1.496102							-1.33839	-2.82737	-1.87271
33					1.494838	3.227683	0.032101							2.718832	-2.22725	-0.54847

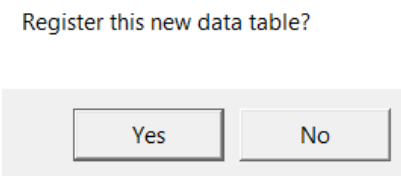


The quick visual check confirms that: (i) the mean location is near the origin, (ii) both data exhibits the elliptical contour consistent with the positive definite quadratic form embedded in the MVN density, and (iii) the positive correlation between X1 and X2 gives the $+45°$ rotation of the blue sample while the negative correlation between X1 and X2 gives the $-45°$ rotation of the red sample.

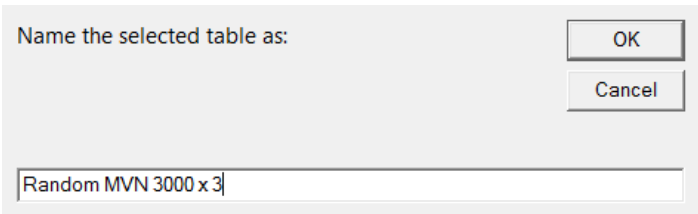
A very important feature here is that the output is a function of the input and is connected to input via a formula chain. As a result, if the user changes the covariance input, then immediately the plot will update. This reveals the many upsides of using Excel to do mathematical modeling on small-to-medium sized data: it is a functional environment; it has a robust event system; it has a lot of productive utilities to operate the data; and it lets you monitor all variables at the same time. These are all conducive to (self-)teaching core multivariate statistics.

Next we will register the generated random sample to the Data sheet. Note that the following step of storing and registering dataset on the tool is the same for any data as long as it is presented in the data frame format. One can leverage Excel's own utilities to prepare the raw data into the data frame format.

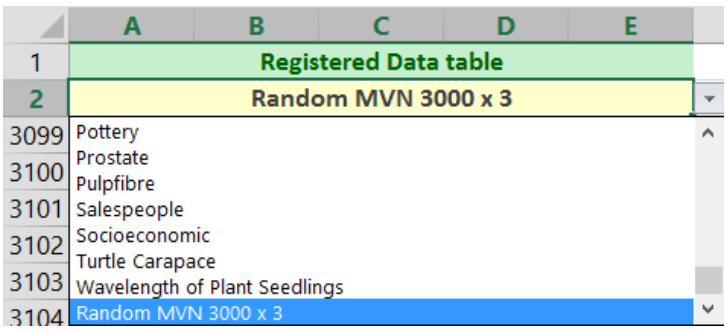
1. Add names to the 3 columns by typing into cells `Rand!E6:E8` "X1", "X2", "X3". During the process the sample may be regenerated.
2. Press ctrl+a on Windows or command+a on Mac to select the entire 3001×3 data range `Rand!E6:G3006` (now with a header row)
3. Press ctrl+c to copy to clipboard.
4. Launch a simple text editor and paste the data there to make it plain text.
5. Copy everything in the simple text editor to clipboard
6. Activate sheet "Data" (**Data**)
7. Double click on `Data!I1` (**Paste from Clipboard**) to initiate pasting and registration of a new dataset
8. Click `Yes` to confirm registration of this dataset to sheet "Data" (**Data**)



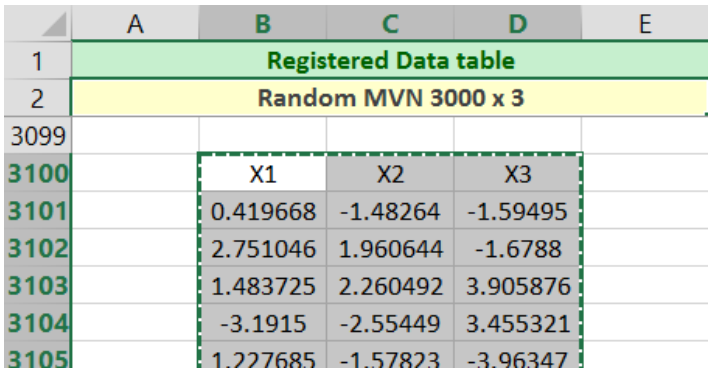
9. Enter "Random MVN 3000 x 3" to name the dataset being registered



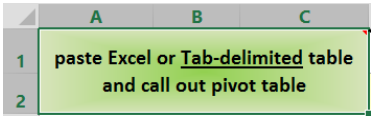
10. Roll out the drop-down menu at cell `Data!A2` and look for the newly registered dataset and select it. After select, the screen will auto-navigate to the dataset and select it.



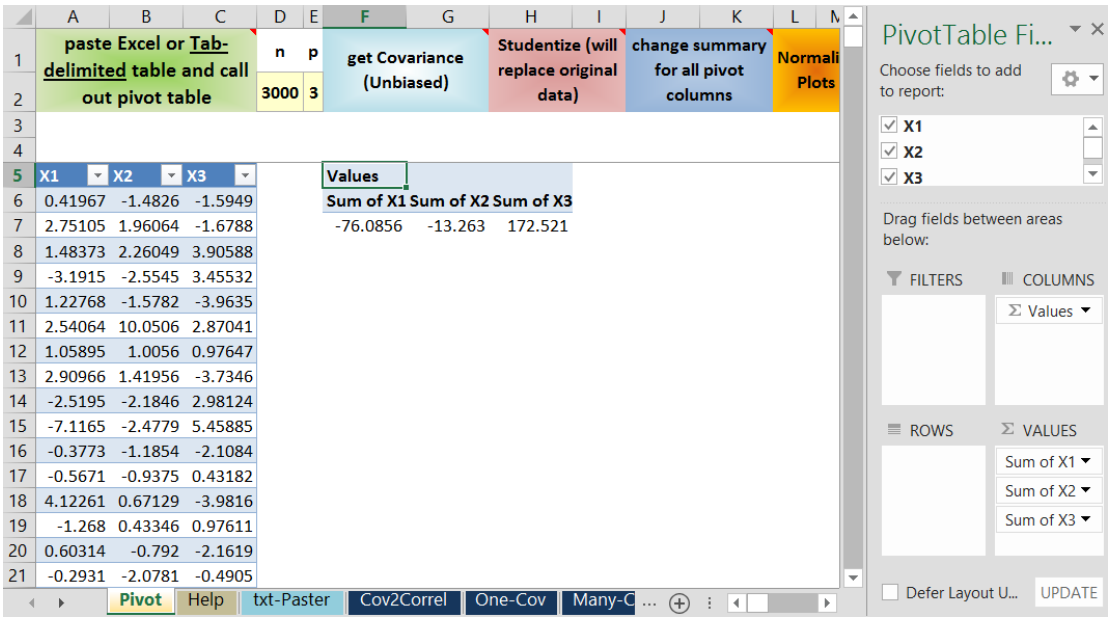
11. You can now press the keyboard shortcut to copy the selection to the system clipboard.



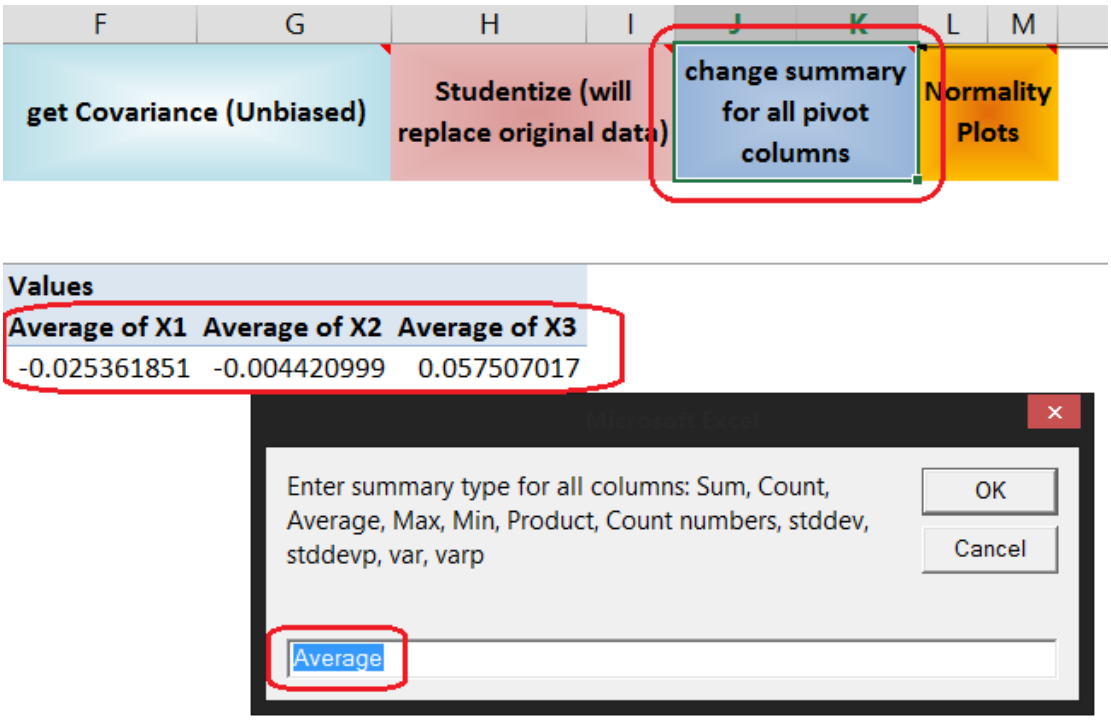
12. Once the data is on the clipboard, switch to the "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet and immediately double-click on the top-left green button



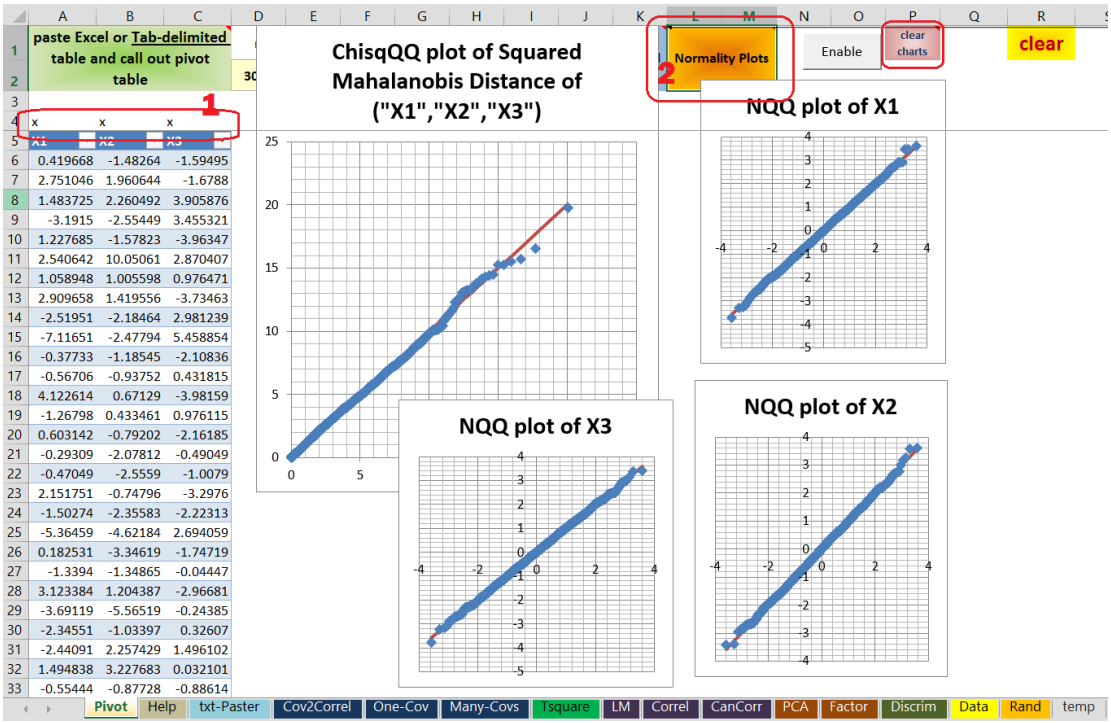
13. After double-click, the dataset will be pasted to the "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet as an Excel table and hence it enjoys all Excel table associated utilities such as filtering with complex conditions (SQL select in disguise), multi-column sort, pivot table (aggregation, a bit like R apply), and graphics. Depending on how you configure the pivot table, "Pivot" (**Pivot**) may now appear as



14. The cell `Pivot!J1` can help you change the aggregate function to one of `Sum`, `Count`, `Average`, `Max`, `Min`, `Product`, `Count numbers`, `stddev`, `stddevp`, `var`, and `varp`. This is a quick way to get the mean vector and the sd vector.



15. The orange button at cell `Pivot!L1` makes normal and χ^2 QQ plots to help visually check marginal and joint normality. To do this, put an "x" in cells `Pivot!A4:C4` above the column headers and then double click on the orange button. The "Pivot" (**Pivot**) sheet may now appear as



The normal quantile-quantile plots are made by the VBA macro `NormalQQplot`. The chi-squared quantile-quantile plot for inspecting violation of joint normality is made by the macro `MahalanobisChisqQQplot`. The Mahalanobis distance is defined as

$$D = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^{\intercal} \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})}$$

Its square has an asymptotic $\chi(p)$ distribution where p is the number of variates ($p = 3$ here).

4. Discussion

The Excel tool is sheet-oriented. There four types of sheets: Data storage sheet ("Data" (Data)), Data simulation sheet ("Rand" (Rand)), Data pre-process sheet ("Pivot" (Pivot)), and Method sheet ("LM" (LM) , etc). The "Pivot" (Pivot) sheet contains the data in analysis-ready state. The method sheets all implement a paste-from-pivot button at the top-left corner to create its own copy of the analysis-ready data and then builds formula chains to arrive at results. All sheets can use built-in Excel functionalities as well as custom addin functions written in VBA, XLL(COM), or .NET(VSTO). The transparency of the computation together with Excel's own tools around formula building, tracing, and checking allows complex models to be understood quickly. It is also a good self-documentation of an implementation elsewhere such as R. We recommend all R implementation has an equivalent Excel Tool sheet. This will solve an important problem of getting one's implementation details understood, extended with confidence, and understood again.

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