

110024516 邱繼賢 HW6

$$1. (a) \bar{X} \sim N_4(\mu, \frac{1}{60}\Sigma)$$

$$(b) (X_1 - \mu) \sim N_4(0, \Sigma) \Rightarrow \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(X_1 - \mu) \sim N_4(0, I)$$

$$\therefore (X_1 - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (X_1 - \mu) \sim \chi_4^2$$

$$(c) (\bar{X} - \mu) \sim N_4(0, \frac{1}{60}\Sigma) \Rightarrow \sqrt{60} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{X} - \mu) \sim N_4(0, I)$$

$$\therefore 60 (\bar{X} - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{X} - \mu) \sim \chi_4^2$$

$$(d) S \sim W_{59}(\cdot | \Sigma)$$

$$(e) 59 B S B' \sim W_{59}(\cdot | B \Sigma B')$$

$$2. (a) |\tilde{\Sigma}| = (4 \times 5 \times 2) - (5 \times 1 \times 1) = 35$$

$$(b) \text{Var} \left(\begin{bmatrix} X_3 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Var} (X_3 | (X_1, X_2) = (3, 4)) = [2] - [-1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

3. Take $A_{p \times p} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$

Dimensions: I is $q \times q$, Σ_{12} is $q \times (p-q)$, Σ_{22}^{-1} is $(p-q) \times (p-q)$. The bottom-left block is 0 of size $(p-q) \times q$.

$$\therefore A(X - \mu) = A \begin{bmatrix} X_1 - \mu_1 \\ X_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - \mu_2) \\ X_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, A \Sigma A') \text{ where } A \Sigma A' = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(A(X_1 - \mu_1), A(X_2 - \mu_2)) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{They're independent}$$

$$\therefore A(X_1 - \mu_1) \mid A(X_2 - \mu_2) = (X_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - \mu_2)) \mid (X_2 - \mu_2)$$

$$\sim (X_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - \mu_2)) \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21})$$

Given $X_2 = x_2$:

$$(X_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (x_2 - \mu_2)) \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21})$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 \mid X_2 = x_2 \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (x_2 - \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}) \quad \square$$

Problem 4.

Compute the sample covariance matrix for first five variables

$$S = \frac{1}{130-1} \sum_{j=1}^{130} (x_j - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})'$$

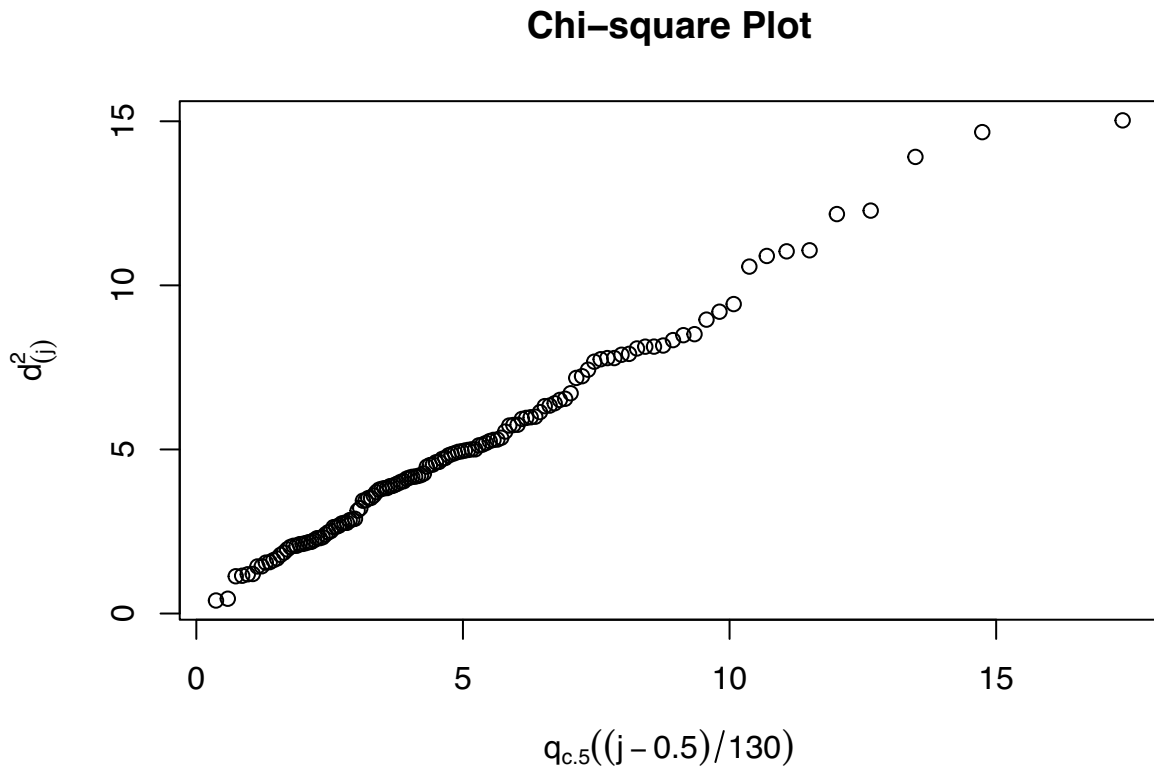
Then compute the squared generalized distances

$$d_j^2 = (x_j - \bar{x})' S^{-1} (x_j - \bar{x}) \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 130$$

and order them $d_{(1)}^2 \leq d_{(2)}^2 \leq \dots \leq d_{(130)}^2$

Graph the Chi-square plot with pairs

$$\left(q_{c.5} \left(\frac{j-0.5}{130} \right) , d_{(j)}^2 \right) \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 130$$



It looks like a straight line in the Chi-square plot, means that the first five columns (variables) are closed to multivariate normal distribution.