## ST 705 Linear models and variance components Homework problem set 11

## April 4, 2022

- 1. Exercise 4.28 from Monahan.
- 2. Exercise 5.2 from Monahan.
- 3. Exercise 5.6 from Monahan.
- 4. Exercise 5.9 from Monahan.
- 5. Exercise 5.10 from Monahan.
- 6. Let U and V be independent N(0,1) random variables, and define Y := V and

$$X := \begin{cases} U & \text{if } UV \ge 0 \\ -U & \text{if } UV < 0 \end{cases}$$

- (a) Show that X and Y each follow the standard normal distribution, but that (X,Y) is not bivariate normal.
- (b) Show that  $X^2$  and  $Y^2$  are independent.
- 7. Suppose that  $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ , where  $\varepsilon \sim \mathrm{N}_n(0, I_n)$ ,  $I_n$  is the  $n \times n$  identity matrix, and X is an  $n \times p$  matrix with full column rank. Further, let W be an  $n \times q$  matrix with  $\mathrm{Col}(W) \supseteq \mathrm{Col}(X)$  and  $\mathrm{rank}(W) = q > p$ , where  $\mathrm{Col}(\cdot)$  denotes the column space of a matrix argument.
  - (a) For a full column rank matrix A, denote  $P_A := A(A'A)^{-1}A'$ . Is  $P_W P_X$  an orthogonal projection matrix? If so, show. If not, then demonstrate why not.
  - (b) Derive the Chernoff bound for a  $\chi_k^2$  random variable V. That is, show that for any s > 0 and  $t \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ ,

$$P(V > s) \le e^{-ts} (1 - 2t)^{-\frac{k}{2}}.$$

Recall that the moment generating function of a  $\chi_k^2$  random variable is  $m(t) = (1-2t)^{-\frac{k}{2}}$  for  $t < \frac{1}{2}$ .

(c) Show that for any s > 0,

$$P\bigg(\bigg|\frac{Y'(I-P_X)Y}{Y'(I-P_W)Y}-1\bigg|>s\bigg)=P\bigg(\frac{Y'(P_W-P_X)Y}{Y'(I-P_W)Y}>s\bigg)< c(s)e^{-g(n,s)},$$

for fixed q and p, for some function, g(n,s), that is increasing in n, and for some nonnegative function, c(s), that does not depend on n. Recall that the density function of a  $\chi_k^2$  random variable is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{k}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})} x^{\frac{k}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}},$$

for x > 0, and the Stirling inequality for the gamma function gives,

$$\Gamma(x) \ge \sqrt{2\pi} x^{x - \frac{1}{2}} e^{-x},$$

for x > 0.