Q1. Assume that data $X = (X_1, X_2)'$ follows a multivariate normal distribution with mean μ and the variance-covariance matrix Σ given by

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Determine the population principal components, Y_1 and Y_2 .
- (b) Calculate the proportion of the total population variance explained by the first principal component.
- (c) Calculate the correlation between X_1 and Y_2 .
- (d) For an observation x = (1,-1)', calculate the principal component score for the second principal component.
- (e) Using a graph, explain the geometric meaning of the principal components in (a).
- **Q2**. Sales and profits were measured for the world's 10 largest companies. (available as an attached file, "COMPANY.DAT")
 - (a) Determine the sample principal components and their variances using the covariance matrix S.
 - (b) Determine the sample principal components and their variances using the correlation matrix R.
 - (c) Which analysis results would you recommend between (a) and (b)?
- Q3. Data (RADIOTHERAPY.DAT attached with this file) measures average ratings over the course of treatment for cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy. Among six variables, consider the following five variables.
 - X_1 Number of symptoms
 - X_2 Amount of activity (1–5 scale)
 - X_3 Amount of sleep (1–5 scale)
 - X_4 Amount of food consumed (1–3 scale)
 - X_5 Appetite (1–5 scale)

- (a) Choose whether you would conduct principal component analysis using the sample variance-covariance matrix S or the sample correlation matrix R. Justify your choice.
- (b) Find the sample principal components based on your choice of S or R in (a).
- (c) Suggest an appropriate number of the principal components for this data set.
- (d) Interpret the principal components chosen in (c).
- (e) Given the results in (a) (d), do you feel that the radiotherapy data can be summarized in fewer than five dimensions?