- 1. Pick 1000 samples several times from standard normal distribution N(0,1): name them St<sub>1</sub>, St<sub>2</sub>, St<sub>3</sub>, St<sub>4</sub> etc. Compute St<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>+St<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> and all possible combinations with Sts. Plot the histogram and compare with the  $\chi^2$  (2) pdf. Compute  $(St_1)^2 + (St_2)^2 + (St_3)^2 + (St_4)^2$ . Compare the plot with  $\chi^2$  (4) pdf. Similarly do the computation for others and plot  $\chi^2$  histograms for several degrees of freedom. Write the conclusion. Note: [ $\chi^2(v)$ ,v: Degrees of freedom].
- 2. Suppose  $Z\sim N(0,1)$ ,  $V\sim \chi^2(v)$ , v: Degrees of freedom, Let t= Z/sqrt(V/v); Simulate t taking  $\chi^2(v)$  as simulated from the previous question. (Take v=3, 5, 10, 15 etc).

Plot t histograms for v=(3, 5, 10, 15). In the same plot show the standard normal distribution Z pdf. Try to infer about the relationship between t distribution and standard normal distribution Z.

- 3.  $F(n_1,n_2)=(U_1/n_1)/(U_2/n_2)$ ;  $U_1$  has  $\chi^2$  distribution with  $n_1$  degrees of freedom.  $U_2$  has  $\chi^2$  distribution with  $n_2$  degrees of freedom. Get the corresponding simulations for  $\chi^2$  from question no. 1 and plot F(2,3). Plot other F histograms using the other  $\chi^2$  data obtained in Q1 with different degrees of freedom.
- 4. Simulate multivariate normal data for 3 variables and 100 observations.
- A. Check for univariate marginal tests by Q-Q plot.
- B. Check for bivariate and multivariate normality.

Try to do it by writing program rather than using libraries.