

Homework Template

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- 1 Write out the following models of elementary/intermediate statistical analysis in the matrix form:

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

- 1.1 A one-variable quadratic polynomial regression model

$$y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_i + \alpha_2 x_i^2 + \epsilon_i$$

for (

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, 5)$$

.

- 1.2 A two-factor ANCOVA model without interactions

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma(x_{ijk} - \bar{x}) + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

for $i = 1, 2$, $j = 1, 2$, and $k = 1, 2$.

- 2 Use `eigen()` function in R to compute the eigenvalue and eigenvectors of

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.00 & -1.00 & 1.00 & -1.00 & 1.00 \\ 1.00 & 3.00 & -1.00 & 1.00 & -1.00 \\ 1.00 & -1.00 & 3.00 & -1.00 & 1.00 \\ 1.00 & 1.00 & -1.00 & 3.00 & -1.00 \\ 1.00 & -1.00 & 1.00 & -1.00 & 3.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then use R to find and “inverse square root” of this matrix. That is, find a symmetric matrix \mathbf{W} such that $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}$.

3 Consider the matrices

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} 4.004.004.004.00 \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} 4.004.004.004.00.$$

Obviously, these matrices are nearly identical. Use R and compute the determinants and inverses of these matrices. (Even though the original two matrices are nearly the same, $\mathbf{A}^{-1} \approx -3\mathbf{B}^{-1}$. This shows that small changes in the elements of nearly singular matrices can have big effects on some matrix operations.)

4 Write an R function to conduct projection, e.g. with the name `project()`.

The input is the given design matrix \mathbf{X} , and the output is the projection matrix $\mathbf{P}_\mathbf{X}$ for projecting a vector onto the column space of \mathbf{X} .

5 Consider the (non-full-rank) two-way “effect model” with interactions in the Example (d) in lecture.

5.1 Determine which of the parametric functions below are estimable:

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - \alpha_a, \mu + \alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \delta_{11}, \delta_{12}, \delta_{12} - \delta_{11} - (\delta_{22} - \delta\{21\})$$

For those that are estimable, find $\mathbf{C}^T(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$, such that $\mathbf{C}^T(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$ produces the estimate as $\mathbf{C}^T\beta$.

5.2 For the parameter vector β written in the order used in class, consider the hypothesis $H_0 : \mathbb{S}\mathbf{C}\beta = \mathbf{0}$ for

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.001.00 & -1.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.001.00 & -1.00 & -1.001.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

Is this hypothesis testable? Explain.