Comparisons of Several Mean Vectors

Blake Pappas

December 19, 2023

Swiss Bank Notes Example

Read the Data

```
dat = read.csv("swiss3.csv", header = FALSE, skip = 1)
```

Calculate Summary Statistics

```
real <- which(dat$V1 == "real") # Creates a sample for real bank notes
fake <- which(dat$V1 == "fake") # Creates a sample for fake bank notes
(xbar1 <- colMeans(dat[real, -1])) # Computes the mean for the real bank note sample. # The minus 1 exc
##
                V3
                                       V6
                       V4
                               V5
                                   10.168 141.517
## 214.969 129.943 129.720
                            8.305
(xbar2 <- colMeans(dat[fake, -1])) # Computes the mean for the fake bank note sample
##
        ٧2
                VЗ
                        ۷4
                               ۷5
## 214.823 130.300 130.193 10.530 11.133 139.450
(Sigma1 <- cov(dat[real, -1])) # Calculates the covariance matrix for the real bank note sample
              ٧2
                          ٧3
## V2 0.150241414 0.05801313 0.05729293 0.0571262626
                                                        0.01445253 0.0054818182
## V3 0.058013131 0.13257677
                              0.08589899
                                          0.0566515152
                                                        0.04906667 -0.0430616162
## V4 0.057292929 0.08589899 0.12626263 0.0581818182 0.03064646 -0.0237777778
## V5 0.057126263 0.05665152 0.05818182 0.4132070707 -0.26347475 -0.0001868687
## V6 0.014452525 0.04906667 0.03064646 -0.2634747475 0.42118788 -0.0753090909
## V7 0.005481818 -0.04306162 -0.02377778 -0.0001868687 -0.07530909 0.1998090909
(Sigma2 <- cov(dat[fake, -1])) # Calculates the covariance matrix for the fake bank note sample
##
               ٧2
                           VЗ
                                         V4
                                                     V5
## V2 0.12401111 0.031515152 0.0240010101 -0.10059596 0.0194353535
```

V3 0.03151515 0.065050505 0.0467676768 -0.02404040 -0.0119191919

Perform a Two-Sample Hotelling's T-Square Test

```
# Test Statistic
T.squared <- as.numeric(t(xbar1 - xbar2) %*% solve(Sp * (1 / n1 + 1 / n2)) %*% (xbar1 - xbar2))
Fobs <- T.squared * ((n1 + n2 - p - 1) / ((n1 + n2 - 2) * p))
# p-Value
pf(Fobs, p, n1 + n2 - p - 1, lower.tail = F)
## [1] 3.378887e-105</pre>
```

Simultaneous Confidence Intervals

V2 -0.04432667 0.3363267 ## V3 -0.51856518 -0.1954348 ## V4 -0.64159649 -0.3044035 ## V5 -2.69809429 -1.7519057 ## V6 -1.29523310 -0.6347669 ## V7 1.80719722 2.3268028

```
# Confidence Intervals
s1 <- diag(Sigma1); s2 <- diag(Sigma2)

xbar_diff <- xbar1 - xbar2
sp_diff <- ((n1 - 1) * s1 + (n2 - 1) * s2) / (n1 + n2 - 2)

multipler <- sqrt((p * (n1 + n2 - 2) / (n1 + n2 - p - 1)) * qf(0.95, p, n1 + n2 - p - 1))

sp <- sqrt((1 / n1 + 1 / n2) * sp_diff)

CIs <- cbind(xbar_diff + -1 * multipler * sp, xbar_diff + 1 * multipler * sp)
CIs

## [,1] [,2]</pre>
```

MANOVA: Romano-British Pottery Example

```
dat <- read.table("pottery.txt", header = F) # Reads in the table</pre>
out <- manova(cbind(V2, V3, V4, V5, V6) ~ V1, data = dat) # Creates the MANOVA table
summary(out) # MANOVA Hypothesis Test
##
            Df Pillai approx F num Df den Df
                                                Pr(>F)
## V1
             3 1.5539
                       4.2984
                                   15
                                          60 2.413e-05 ***
## Residuals 22
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
summary(out, test = "Wilks") # Wilks Lambda Hypothesis Test
##
                  Wilks approx F num Df den Df Pr(>F)
## V1
             3 0.012301 13.088
                                     15 50.091 1.84e-12 ***
## Residuals 22
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
```