→ Under (1).

Ho: 
$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = ... = \Sigma_8 =: \Sigma$$

## MLE under D.:

$$\widetilde{\mu}_{i} = \underline{\widetilde{X}}^{(i)}$$

$$\widetilde{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{8} A_{i} , \text{ where } A_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i}} \left( X_{j}^{(i)} - \underline{\widetilde{X}}^{(i)} \right) \left( X_{j}^{(i)} - \underline{\widetilde{X}}^{(i)} \right)^{T}$$

$$Sup L = \left( 2\pi \right)^{-nP/2} \left| n^{-1}A \right|^{-n/2} e^{-nP/2}$$

$$\theta \in \widehat{\Theta}_{0}$$

So, the likelihood ratio

$$\Lambda = \frac{\gamma^{np/2} |A|^{-n/2}}{\left( \prod_{i=1}^{r} \eta_i^{n_i p/2} \right) \left( \prod_{i=1}^{r} |A_i|^{-n_i/2} \right)}$$

For large min ni, Under Ho,

-2 log A ~ 
$$\chi^2$$
 dim(H) - dim(H) o

$$\dim(\widehat{H}) = \pi p + \frac{\pi p(p+1)}{2}$$
,  $\dim(\widehat{H}) = \pi p + \frac{p(p+1)}{2}$ 

$$= -2\log \Lambda \qquad \frac{approx}{2} \chi^{2} \frac{(s-1)p(p+1)}{2}$$

Emperical Cummulative Distribution Function Of Sample

$$\Re(y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1(\pi_i \leq y)$$

Emperical cummulative distribution function

Continuity Correction Function

$$\widetilde{F}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1(x_i \leq y) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ 0 & \text{if } y \leq \min(x_i) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y \leq \min(x_i) \\ 0 & \text{if } y > \max(x_i) \end{cases}$$

Recall & is caf of N(0,1)

$$\bar{\Phi}(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

Monte Carlo Estimates / Parametric Bootstrap

given n, ,..., x,

$$\bar{\chi} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \chi_{j}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\chi_{j} - \bar{\chi}_{j})^{2}$$

Sample n observations from  $N(\bar{n}, s^2)$ 

Repeat this procedure large number of times (say 1000)

Corr coef -1

Corr coef - 2

Corr coef -B

then soxt the corr coeffs

Read the topic around Fig. 4.7

