

Q1.

$$X \sim N_n(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$\text{Let } \sigma^2 I = \Sigma$$

then the pdf of $f(x) =$

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$$\text{Let } \sigma^2 I = \Sigma$$

then the pdf of x is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x\right\}$$

Here $Y = PX$

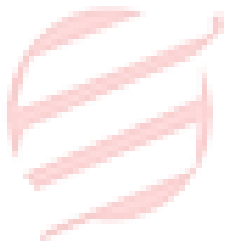
$$E(Y) = E(PX) = PE(X) = P \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(PX) = P^T \text{Var}(X) P = P^T \sigma^2 I P = \sigma^2 P^T P$$

Since P is orthogonal, $P^T P = I_k$

$$\text{Hence } \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma^2 I_k$$

$$\text{So } Y \sim N_k(0, \sigma^2 I_k)$$



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Q. 2(a)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{1}{3}(Y_1 - Y_2)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_3)^2 + (Y_3 - Y_1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 2y_3^2 - 2y_1y_2 - 2y_2y_3 - 2y_3y_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Results : If $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$ and M is idempotent matrix and then

$$\frac{X^T M X}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(\text{trace}(M)).$$

Using this result, Say $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$

which is idempotent and symmetric matrix and $\text{trace}(M) = 2$

$$\frac{Y^T M Y}{1^2} \sim \chi^2(\text{trace}(M)).$$

$$Y^T M Y \sim \chi^2(2).$$

Q. 2(b)

$$Y \sim N_3(0, I_3)$$

$$y \sim iid N(0,1)$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \sim N_4(0, \Sigma_{4 \times 4})$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\Sigma| = 1/9$$

$$Cov(y_1, \bar{y}) = \frac{1}{3} Cov(y_1, y_1 + y_2 + y_3) = 1/3$$

$$\text{similarly } Cov(y_i, \bar{y}) = 1/3$$

Hence the distribution of V is

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{4}{2}} (1/9)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} V^T \Sigma^{-1} V\right\}$$

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```
#####Q3(a)#####
```

```
library(MASS)
```

```
A<-matrix(c(1,2,-1,2,1,-2,-1,3,1,-2,1,3),nrow=4,ncol=3,byrow=TRUE)
```

```
A;
```

```
mu<-c(1,2,3,-2)
```

```
sigma<-A%*%t(A)
```

```
y<-mvrnorm(n=1000,mu,sigma);
```

```
y.max<-numeric()
```

```
for(i in 1:1000)
```

```
{
```

```
y.max[i]<-max(y[i,])
```

```
}
```

```
mean(y.max)
```

```
var(y.max)
```



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```
#####Q3(b)#####
```

```
sigma<-A%*%t(A)
```

```
rankMatrix(sigma)
```

```
d<-rchisq(10000,3)
```

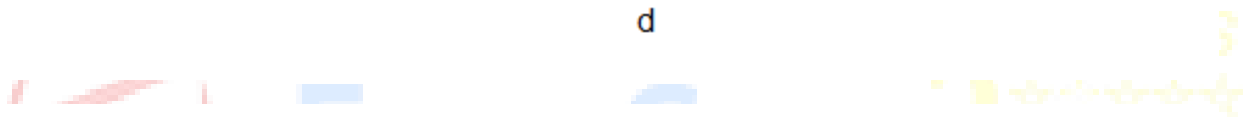
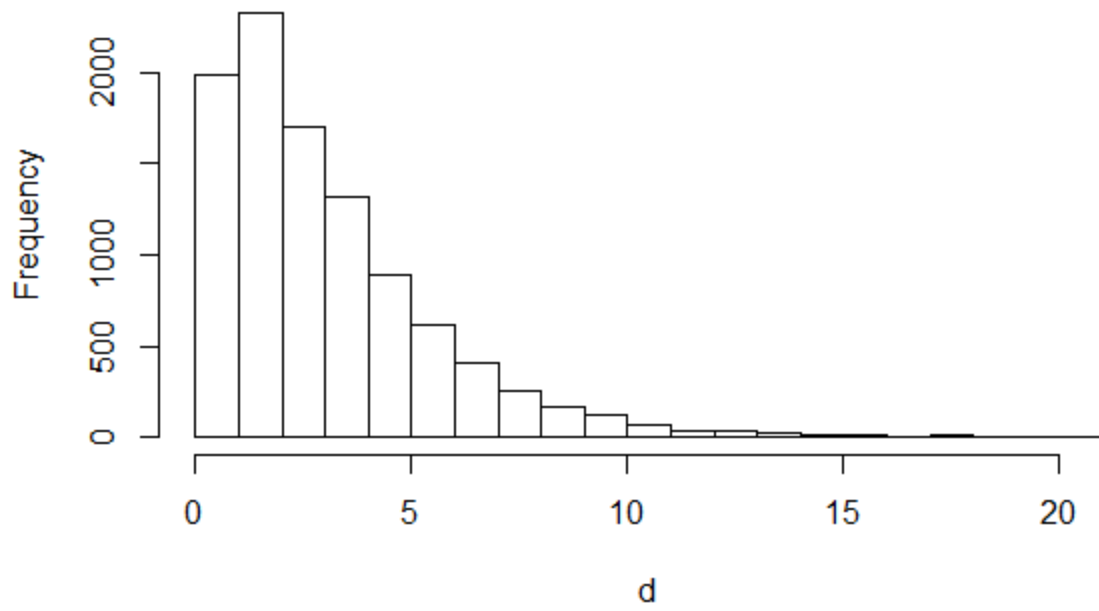
```
mean(d)
```

```
var(d)
```

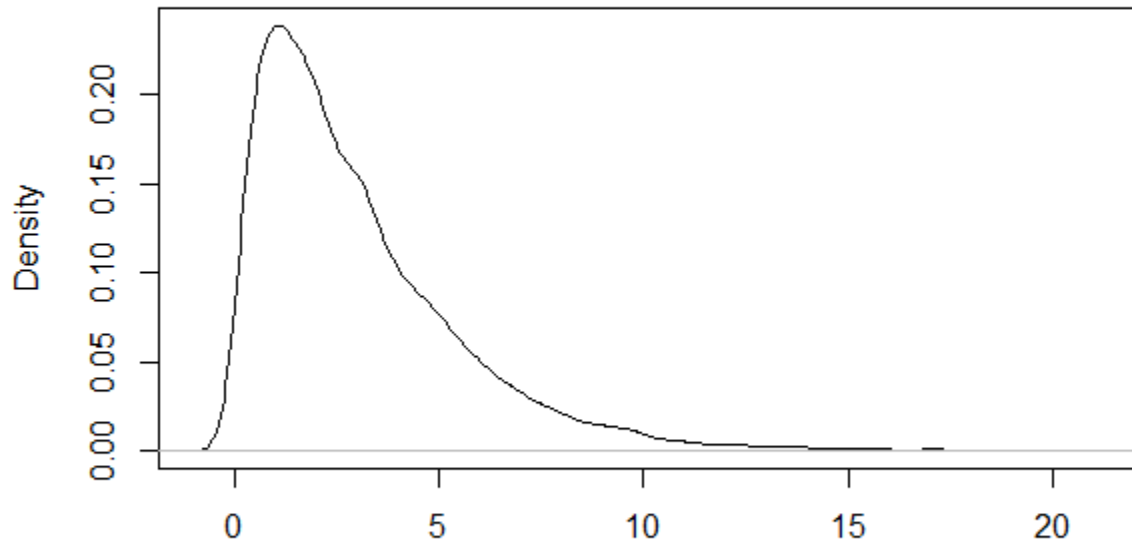
```
hist(d)
```

```
plot(density(d))
```

Histogram of d



density.default(x = d)



N = 10000 Bandwidth = 0.3163