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QUALIFICATION: Bachelor of Science Honours in Applied Statistics	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BSHS	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: MVA802S	COURSE NAME: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS
SESSION: JANUARY 2025	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER	Dr D. B. GEMECHU
MODERATOR:	Prof L. PAZVAKAWAMBWA

INSTRUCTIONS
1. There are 6 questions, answer ALL the questions by showing all the necessary steps. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly. 4. Round your answers to at least four decimal places, if applicable.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Nonprogrammable scientific calculators with no cover.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

ATTACHMENTS

Two statistical distribution tables (z-and F-distribution tables)

Question 1 [15 Marks]

- 1.1. State at least two techniques of multivariate analysis and describe their objectives [2]
 1.2. If a random variable z is defined as a linear combination of $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p$ as $z_i = a_1 y_{i1} + a_2 y_{i2} + \dots + a_p y_{ip}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then show that $S_z^2 = \mathbf{a}' \mathbf{S} \mathbf{a}$, where $\mathbf{a}' = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_p)$ and $\mathbf{S}$ is the sample variance covariance. [6]
 1.3. Let T_x^2 be the Hotelling's T^2 -statistic for x and T_y^2 be the Hotelling's T^2 -statistic for y , where y is a linear combination of x variables given by:

$$\mathbf{y}_{p \times 1} = \mathbf{C}_{p \times p} \mathbf{x}_{p \times 1} + \mathbf{d}_{p \times 1},$$

where $\mathbf{C}$ is non-singular and $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^p$. Show that $T_x^2 = T_y^2$, where

$$T_x^2 = n(\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)' \mathbf{S}_x^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \quad [7]$$

Question 2 [13 Marks]

2. Table below contains data on concentrations of heavy metals. The researcher collected data on concentrations of heavy metals [Cu (y_1), Ni (y_2) and Pb(y_3)] in river's sediment in Namibia at three different streams. The first three measurements are presented in table below:

Sample	Cu	Ni	Pd
1	19.8	17.3	33.2
2	17.2	15.5	36.2
3	20.1	19.2	40.9

Assume that $\mathbf{y} \sim N_3(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ with unknown $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and unknown $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$. Then, using the matrices approach, calculate the maximum likelihood estimate of population:

- 2.1. mean vector. [2]
 2.2. variance-covariance matrix. [6]
 2.3. correlation matrix in terms of **DSD**, by defining your matrix **D** and interpret your result. [5]

Question 3 [14 Marks]

3. An experiment was conducted to determine whether protein and fiber content for wheat grown with fertilizer 1 is different from that for wheat grown with fertilizer 2. Wheat was grown in 22 plots. On 11 of these plots, fertilizer A was used; on the other 11 plots, fertilizer B was used. The protein and fiber content (in percent) of the wheat from each plot was measured. Assume also that the observations are bivariate and follow multivariate normal distributions for $N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, $i = 1$ and 2. The sample mean vectors and sample covariance matrices from these measurements are:

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}}_1 = (12.1 \ 14.3)', \quad \bar{\mathbf{y}}_2 = (10.1 \ 13.3)'$$

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & -1.1 \\ -1.1 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{S}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & -1.0 \\ -1.0 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 3.1. Find the pooled estimate of the covariance matrix for this data. [3]
 3.2. Test the null hypothesis that the mean protein and fiber content is the same for both fertilizers at 5% level of significance. [11]

Question 4 [27 Marks]

4. Suppose a vector of random variable $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ is from a multivariate normal population with mean vector $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and variance covariance matrix $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. If we define a new random variable $y = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$, then
- 4.1. Derive the distribution of y and compute $P(y < -2)$ [8]
- 4.2. Derive the joint distribution of x_3 and y . Are they independently distributed? Provide explanation for your answer. [8]
- 4.3. Drive the conditional distribution of (x_1, x_3) given x_2 . [11]

Question 5 [9 Marks]

5. Let $X' = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p]$ have covariance matrix Σ with eigenvalue-eigenvector pairs $(\lambda_1, e_1), (\lambda_2, e_2), \dots, (\lambda_p, e_p)$ where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p \geq 0$. Let $Y_1 = e_1'X, Y_2 = e_2'X, \dots, Y_p = e_p'X$ be the principal components. Then show that
- 5.1. $\text{Var}(Y_i) = \lambda_i$ [4]
- 5.2. $\sum_{i=1}^p \text{Var}(Y_i) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p = \sum_{i=1}^p \text{Var}(X_i)$ [5]

Question 6 [22 Marks]

- 6.1. Briefly discuss a two-way MANOVA additive model. Your answer should include (the model, three assumptions, hypothesis to be tested under two-way MANOVA and two of the most common test statistics used to test the hypothesis). [9]
- 6.2. Heavy metals in river sediments are a significant concern due to their toxicological impacts on aquatic ecosystems and human health. Understanding the distribution and concentration levels of these metals across different rivers streams is essential for effective environmental management. Victor et al. (2024) analysed heavy metals concentrations across three different river streams in Namibia- upper, middle and lower. The heavy metals are nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and lead (Pd). One of the objectives of the study was to investigate whether there is a mean concentrations difference of heavy metals among the three streams. The statistical summary of portion of the data, modified for this question, are presented below. Answer the following questions based on these results. Your answer to each question below should include **the hypothesis to be tested, test statics and $p - value$ and conclusion.**
- 6.2.1. Draw conclusion of the Box's M test for equality of covariance matrix using the 5% significance level. Your answer should include the hypothesis to be tested, test statistics and $p - value$ and conclusion. [3]
- 6.2.2. Are there mean concentrations differences of heavy metals among the three streams? If so, for which heavy metal? Your answer should include the hypothesis to be tested, test statics and $p - value$ and conclusion. [6]
- 6.2.3. Briefly discuss the results of pairwise comparison. [4]

#####Software output#####

#Box's M-test for Homogeneity of Covariance Matrices

data: heavym_data

Chi-Sq (approx.) = 74.448, df = 42, p-value = 0.001497

Multivariate linear model

#One-way MANOVA

	Df	Wilks	approx F	num Df	den Df	Pr(>F)
stream	2	0.28618	3.1874	12	44	0.002417
Residuals	27					

#Univariate ANOVA

Response Fe :

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	12077198	6038599	5.9776	0.007092
Residuals	27	27275442	1010202		

Response Mn :

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	30499	15249.7	13.517	8.559e-05
Residuals	27	30461	1128.2		

Response Ni :

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	0.098	0.0490	0.02	0.9803
Residuals	27	66.290	2.4552		

Response Pb :

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	668.19	334.09	4.3302	0.02338
Residuals	27	2083.16	77.15		

Response U :

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	9.6656	4.8328	4.2551	0.02475
Residuals	27	30.6659	1.1358		

Response Zn :

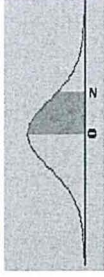
	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
stream	2	72.651	36.325	4.1044	0.02777
Residuals	27	238.959	8.850		

Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni method

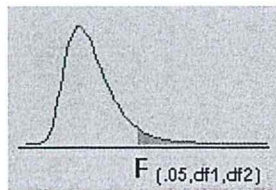
Dependent Variable	(I) stream	(J) stream	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Fe	lower	middle	1063.6	449.48894	0.076
	lower	upper	1513.2000*	449.48894	0.007
	middle	upper	449.6	449.48894	0.978
Mn	lower	middle	38.6000*	15.02129	0.048
	lower	upper	78.1000*	15.02129	<0.001
	middle	upper	39.5000*	15.02129	0.042
Ni	lower	middle	0.07	0.70074	1.000
	lower	upper	-0.07	0.70074	1.000
	middle	upper	-0.14	0.70074	1.000
Pb	lower	middle	0.651	3.92821	1.000
	lower	upper	10.3210*	3.92821	0.042
	middle	upper	9.67	3.92821	0.062
U	lower	middle	0.923	0.47661	0.190
	lower	upper	1.3620*	0.47661	0.024
	middle	upper	0.439	0.47661	1.000
Zn	lower	middle	2.16	1.33044	0.348
	lower	upper	3.8000*	1.33044	0.024
	middle	upper	1.64	1.33044	0.685

=====END OF QUESTION PAPER=====

Area between 0 and z



	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

Table for $\alpha=.05$ 

		F (.05,df1,df2)										
		df1										
df2\df1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
	1	161.448	199.500	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.986	236.768	238.883	240.543	241.882	243.906
	2	18.513	19.000	19.164	19.247	19.296	19.329	19.353	19.371	19.384	19.396	19.413
	3	10.128	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.014	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812	8.786	8.745
	4	7.709	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163	6.0942	6.041	5.998	5.964	5.912
	5	6.608	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772	4.735	4.678
	6	5.987	5.143	4.757	4.533	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099	4.060	3.999
	7	5.591	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.787	3.726	3.676	3.637	3.575
	8	5.318	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.688	3.581	3.501	3.438	3.388	3.347	3.284
df2	9	5.117	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.229	3.178	3.137	3.073
	10	4.965	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.136	3.072	3.020	2.978	2.913
	11	4.844	3.982	3.587	3.358	3.204	3.095	3.012	2.948	2.896	2.854	2.788
	12	4.747	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796	2.753	2.687
	13	4.667	3.806	3.411	3.179	3.025	2.915	2.832	2.767	2.714	2.671	2.604
	14	4.600	3.739	3.344	3.112	2.958	2.848	2.764	2.699	2.645	2.602	2.534
	15	4.543	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.791	2.707	2.641	2.587	2.544	2.475
	16	4.494	3.634	3.239	3.007	2.852	2.741	2.657	2.591	2.537	2.494	2.425
	17	4.451	3.591	3.197	2.965	2.810	2.699	2.614	2.548	2.494	2.450	2.381
	18	4.414	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456	2.412	2.342
	19	4.381	3.522	3.127	2.895	2.740	2.628	2.544	2.477	2.423	2.378	2.308
	20	4.351	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.441	2.393	2.348	2.278