



DII-003-017403

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**M. Sc. (Sem. - IV) (CBCS) (Statistics) Examination**

May / June – 2015

**STAT.CST : 4003 : Multivariate Analysis**

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 017403**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Q-1 Answer any seven of the following.**

**(14)**

1. To test simple hypothesis versus composite hypothesis then \_\_\_\_\_ test can be used.
  - a. UMP – test
  - b. LRT – test
  - c. M.L.E
  - d. Method of moment
2. The parameter of symmetric multivariate normal distribution is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a.  $\frac{p+1}{2} + p$
  - b.  $\frac{p+1}{2}$
  - c.  $\frac{p}{2}$
  - d.  $\frac{p-1}{2}$
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with explaining the variance covariance structure through linear combination with objectives like data reduction and interpretations.
  - a. Discrimination
  - b. Classification
  - c. Principle component analysis
  - d. Sphericity test
4. In Whishart distribution,  $p=$ \_\_\_\_\_. We obtain \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.
  - a.  $P = 0$ , chi-square distribution
  - b.  $P = 1$ , chi-square distribution
  - c.  $P = 0$ , normal distribution
  - d.  $P = 1$ , normal distribution
5. If  $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ , define  $Y = CX$  where  $C$  is a non – singular matrix then  $Y$  follows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a.  $Y \sim N_p(0, \Sigma)$
  - b.  $Y \sim N_p(0, C \Sigma C')$
  - c.  $Y \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$
  - d.  $Y \sim N_p(\mu, C \Sigma C')$
6. By which type of hypothesis we get to test LRT test?
  - a. Simple – simple
  - b. Simple – Composite
  - c. Composite – Simple
  - d. Composite – Composite

7. Which method is use to explaining the variance covariance structure through a few linear combination of the original variables?
  - a. Principal component
  - b. Discrimination
  - c. Mis-classification
  - d. Maximum likelihood test
8. How can we find conditional distribution for any distribution?
  - a. Conditional distribution = marginal x joint
  - b. Conditional distribution = marginal - joint
  - c. Conditional distribution = marginal / joint
  - d. Conditional distribution = marginal + joint
9. The limiting distribution of Negative multinomial distribution when truncated at 0 follows which distribution?
  - a. Multivariate logarithmic series distribution
  - b. Multivariate normal distribution
  - c. Multinomial distribution (Singular)
  - d. Multinomial distribution (Non – Singular)
10. If a p-component vector  $Y \sim N_p(0, T)$  where T is a NSM then  $Y'T^{-1}Y$  follows which distribution?
  - a. Chi – square with d.f. p
  - b. Chi – square with d.f. p – 1
  - c. Chi – square with d.f. p – 2
  - d. Chi – square with d.f. n

**Q – 2 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**

**(14 )**

1. Let  $X_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) be independently distributed as  $N_p(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ . define  $\bar{Y} = C\bar{X}$  then show that  $\bar{Y} = N_p(\mu, C\Sigma C')$ .
2. Explain Mahalanobis –  $D^2$ .
3. Explain Multiple and Partial correlation coefficient for MND.
4. Explain Two – Sample Problem of Hotelling  $T^2$ .

**Q – 3 Answer the following questions**

**(14 )**

1. Define error of mis classification problem.
2. Define q – sample problem

**OR**

**Q – 3 Answer the following questions**

**(14 )**

1. Define following terms.  
Admissible, Minimax Rule and Bayes' Rule
2. Obtain the maximum likelihood estimators of  $\mu$  and  $\Sigma$  in  $N_p(\underline{\mu}, \Sigma)$ .

**Q - 4 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**

**(14 )**

1. Define residual theorem of Wishart Distribution.
2. Prove that if a p – component vector  $y \sim N_p(0, T)$  where T is a non singular matrix then  $Y'T^{-1}Y$  is distributed as  $\chi^2_p$ .
3. Explain the following terms.
  - a. Invariant Property of  $T^2$  test
  - b. One sample Problem of  $T^2$  test

4. Define following terms:
  - a. Average Cost
  - b. Complete Class
  - c. Minimax Rule
  - d. Bayes Rule

**Q – 5 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**

**(14)**

1. Detail note on principal components.
  2. Find characteristic function of normal distribution
  3. Explain Sphericity Test.
  4. Explain estimation of principal component.
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