

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Graduate School of Business
Business 41912, Spring Quarter 2006, Mr. Ruey S. Tsay

Midterm

Notes:

1. Open book and notes. The exam time is 90 minutes.
2. Write your answers in a bluebook. Mark the solution clearly.
3. You are required to pledge to uphold the honor code of GSB in the exam.

1. Suppose that $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, X_3)'$ follows a 3-dimensional normal distribution with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (1, 2, 3)'$ and covariance matrix

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that

$$\mathbf{S} = 0.308\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_1' + 0.6431\mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_2' + 5.0489\mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_3',$$

where

$$[\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.591 & 0.737 & 0.??? \\ -0.737 & 0.328 & 0.591 \\ 0.328 & -0.591 & 0.??? \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer the following equations:

- (a) What is the distribution of $\mathbf{Z} = (X_1 - X_2, X_2 - X_3)'$?
- (b) What is the distribution of X_2 given $X_3 = 2$?
- (c) Find a linear combination of \mathbf{X} of length 1 that has the maximum variance among all possible linear combination.
- (d) Find the coefficient $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2)'$ of the least squares regression

$$X_3 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon.$$

2. Amitriptyline is prescribed by some physicians as an antidepressant. However, there are also conjectured side effects that seem to be related to the use of the drug: irregular heartbeat, abnormal blood pressures, and irregular waves on the electrocardiogram, among other things. Data gathered on 17 patients who were admitted to the hospital after an amitriptyline overdose are collected. The two response variables are (a) Y_1 = total TCAD plasma level and (b) Y_2 = amount of amitriptyline present in TCAD plasma level. The five predictor variables are

- Z_1 = Gender; 1 if female, 0 if male.
- Z_2 = Amount of antidepressants taken at time of overdose.
- Z_3 = PR wave measurement.
- Z_4 = Diastolic blood pressure.
- Z_5 = QRS wave measurement.

We perform a multivariate multiple linear regression

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon},$$

to analyze the data, where the first column of \mathbf{Z} is a vector of 1. R output is attached. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Write down the fitted model.
 - (b) What are the standard error and t -ratio of the least squares estimate of $\beta_{2,1}$, the (2, 1)th element of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$?
 - (c) Construct a 95% simultaneous prediction intervals for the two individual responses Y_{0i} at $\mathbf{z}_0 = (1, 1, 1200, 140, 70, 85)'$.
 - (d) Perform a likelihood ratio test for the null hypothesis that Z_5 can be dropped from the multivariate linear regression at the 5% level. Draw your conclusion.
3. Consider Problem 6.26 of the textbook that concerning how consumers in Green Bay, Wisconsin would react to an electrical time-of-use pricing scheme. The measurement is $Y = \log(\text{current consumption}) - \log(\text{baseline consumption})$. The summary statistics of the experiment are given below. Test group: $n_1 = 28$, and $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 = (.153, -.231, -.322, -.339)'$. Control group: $n_2 = 58$, $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_2 = (.151, .180, .256, .257)'$. The pooled covariance matrix is

$$\mathbf{S}_{\text{pooled}} = \begin{bmatrix} .804 & .355 & .228 & .232 \\ .355 & .722 & .233 & .199 \\ .228 & .233 & .592 & .239 \\ .232 & .199 & .239 & .479 \end{bmatrix}$$

Perform a profile analysis of the data. Does time-of-use pricing make any difference in electrical consumption at the 5% level? What is the nature of the difference, if any?

4. Eight men received a certain drug. The changes in blood sugar and blood pressure (both systolic and diastolic) are collected. The sample mean of the changes are $(31.25, -0.75, 3.125)$ and the sample covariance matrix and its inverse are given below

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1069.64 & 82.5 & 16.96 \\ 82.5 & 17.36 & 6.39 \\ 16.96 & 6.39 & 4.70 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} .00167 & -.01143 & .00954 \\ -.01143 & .19403 & -.22277 \\ .00954 & -.22277 & .48170 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer the following questions:

- Test the null hypothesis $H_o : \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$ versus the alternative hypothesis $H_a : \boldsymbol{\mu} \neq \mathbf{0}$ at the 5% level. Draw your conclusion.
- Construct 95% simultaneous confidence intervals for the three changes.
- Construct 95% Bonferroni simultaneous confidence intervals for the three changes.

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*** R output for problem 2 of Mid-term Exam, 2006.
*** da stores the data.
> dim(da)
[1] 17 7
> y=cbind(da[,1],da[,2])
> z1=cbind(da[,3],da[,4],da[,5],da[,6],da[,7])
> z=cbind(rep(1,17),z1)

> ztz=t(z)%*%z
> zty=t(z)%*%y
> ztzinv=solve(ztz)
> beta=ztzinv%*%zty
> beta
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] -2879.4782461 -2728.7085444
[2,]  675.6507805  763.0297617
[3,]   0.2848511   0.3063734
[4,]  10.2721328   8.8961977
[5,]   7.2511714   7.2055597
[6,]   7.5982397   4.9870508
> ztzinv
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
[1,] 10.0884715709 -7.719573e-01  1.420749e-04 -3.992674e-02 -2.055020e-02
[2,] -0.7719573270  3.320454e-01  1.791655e-05  1.896819e-03  2.059691e-03
[3,]  0.0001420749  1.791655e-05  4.690821e-08 -1.386930e-06  1.033346e-06
[4,] -0.0399267408  1.896819e-03 -1.386930e-06  2.289002e-04  3.959865e-05
[5,] -0.0205501985  2.059691e-03  1.033346e-06  3.959865e-05  1.315136e-04
[6,] -0.0178899133  6.205902e-04 -6.848574e-07 -5.414269e-06  3.205873e-05
      [,6]
[1,] -1.788991e-02
[2,]  6.205902e-04
[3,] -6.848574e-07
[4,] -5.414269e-06
[5,]  3.205873e-05
[6,]  1.872992e-04
> eps=y-z%*%beta
> rcov=t(eps)%*%eps
> sigma=rcov/(17-5-1)
> sigma
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 79091.66 69606.95

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[2,] 69606.95 85518.99

> kronecker(sigma,ztzinv)

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]
[1,]	797914.009706	-61055.389981	11.236944164	-3.157872e+03	-1.625349e+03
[2,]	-61055.389981	26262.026594	1.417050110	1.500225e+02	1.629044e+02
[3,]	11.236944	1.417050	0.003710048	-1.096946e-01	8.172903e-02
[4,]	-3157.872390	150.022536	-0.109694600	1.810410e+01	3.131923e+00
[5,]	-1625.349406	162.904357	0.081729026	3.131923e+00	1.040163e+01
[6,]	-1414.943019	49.083508	-0.054166512	-4.282235e-01	2.535578e+00
[7,]	702227.760065	-53733.596885	9.889404164	-2.779179e+03	-1.430437e+03
[8,]	-53733.596885	23112.671147	1.247116747	1.320318e+02	1.433688e+02
[9,]	9.889404	1.247117	0.003265137	-9.653997e-02	7.192804e-02
[10,]	-2779.178744	132.031758	-0.096539968	1.593304e+01	2.756341e+00
[11,]	-1430.436687	143.368784	0.071928040	2.756341e+00	9.154259e+00
[12,]	-1245.262340	43.197389	-0.047670836	-3.768708e-01	2.231510e+00
	[,6]	[,7]	[,8]	[,9]	[,10]
[1,]	-1.414943e+03	702227.760065	-53733.596885	9.889404164	-2.779179e+03
[2,]	4.908351e+01	-53733.596885	23112.671147	1.247116747	1.320318e+02
[3,]	-5.416651e-02	9.889404	1.247117	0.003265137	-9.653997e-02
[4,]	-4.282235e-01	-2779.178744	132.031758	-0.096539968	1.593304e+01
[5,]	2.535578e+00	-1430.436687	143.368784	0.071928040	2.756341e+00
[6,]	1.481381e+01	-1245.262340	43.197389	-0.047670836	-3.768708e-01
[7,]	-1.245262e+03	862755.907989	-66017.011582	12.150106211	-3.414495e+03
[8,]	4.319739e+01	-66017.011582	28396.190973	1.532205650	1.622140e+02
[9,]	-4.767084e-02	12.150106	1.532206	0.004011543	-1.186089e-01
[10,]	-3.768708e-01	-3414.494580	162.214008	-0.118608851	1.957531e+01
[11,]	2.231510e+00	-1757.432236	176.142660	0.088370675	3.386437e+00
[12,]	1.303733e+01	-1529.927329	53.072244	-0.058568314	-4.630228e-01
	[,11]	[,12]			
[1,]	-1.430437e+03	-1.245262e+03			
[2,]	1.433688e+02	4.319739e+01			
[3,]	7.192804e-02	-4.767084e-02			
[4,]	2.756341e+00	-3.768708e-01			
[5,]	9.154259e+00	2.231510e+00			
[6,]	2.231510e+00	1.303733e+01			
[7,]	-1.757432e+03	-1.529927e+03			
[8,]	1.761427e+02	5.307224e+01			
[9,]	8.837068e-02	-5.856831e-02			
[10,]	3.386437e+00	-4.630228e-01			
[11,]	1.124691e+01	2.741630e+00			
[12,]	2.741630e+00	1.601764e+01			

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> z0=as.vector(c(1,1,1200,140,70,85))
> z0=as.matrix(z0)
>
> t(beta)%*%z0
      [,1]
[1,] 729.5248
[2,] 575.7255

> 1+t(z0)%*%ztzin%*%z0
      [,1]
[1,] 1.236048

> qf(.95,2,10)
[1] 4.102821
>
> sigmaf=rcov/17
> det(sigmaf)
[1] 803335966
> %%% Reduced model %%%
> x1=cbind(da[,3],da[,4],da[,5],da[,6])
> x=cbind(rep(1,17),x1)
> xtx=t(x)%*%x
> xty=t(x)%*%y
> xtxinv=solve(xtx)
> betar=xtxinv%*%xty
> betar
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] -2153.7312674 -2252.3696576
[2,]  650.4750615  746.5058569
[3,]   0.3126339   0.3246085
[4,]  10.4917756   9.0403586
[5,]   5.9506326   6.3519604
> epsr=y-x%*%betar
> rcovr=t(epsr)%*%epsr
> sigmar=rcovr/17
> det(sigmar)
[1] 1134405317

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