

University of Helsinki
Department of mathematics and statistics

Exam Juni 2007

Examiner: prof. Tarkkonen

Subject: Statistics, Multivariate Analysis

OBSERVE! Answer four (4) questions. Return the questions.

1. Compare discriminant and regression analysis. The foundations of the methods and use.
Give examples of the use of both methods.
2. Compare principal component and factor analysis. The foundations of the methods and use.
Give examples of the use of both methods.

3. If \mathbf{x} is divided into two parts: $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_q, x_{q+1}, \dots, x_p)' = (\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{x}^{(2)})'$

The covariance matrix $\text{cov}(\mathbf{x}) = \Sigma$ can be partitioned $\text{cov}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \Sigma_{11}$ and $\text{cov}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \Sigma_{22}$

and $\text{cov}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \Sigma_{12}$ and $\text{cov}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}, \mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \Sigma_{21}$

a) When $\Sigma_{12} = \mathbf{0}$ means the variables are independent. Why?

b) If \mathbf{y} is partitioned like \mathbf{x} and $\mathbf{y}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(1)} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\mathbf{x}^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{y}^{(2)} = \mathbf{x}^{(2)}$,
What can you say about the matrices $\text{cov}(\mathbf{y}^{(1)})$ and $\text{cov}(\mathbf{y}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(2)})$?

4. The foundations of correspondence analysis. Where would you apply it?

Results by e-mail? ()

My e-mail address: _____