

STAT 510

FINAL EXAM SOLUTIONS

SPRING 2017

1a) 12

3a) 10

5a) 10

1b) 8

3b) 10

5b) 10

2a) 8

4a) 12

2b) 12

4b) 8

1. a)  $\frac{Y_1 + Y_2}{2}$  AND  $Y_3$  ARE INDEPENDENT BLUES OF  $\mu_1$

$$\text{VAR}\left(\frac{Y_1 + Y_2}{2}\right) = \text{VAR}\left(\mu_1 + \frac{e_1 + e_2}{2}\right) = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_e^2/2 = 4$$

$$\text{VAR}(Y_3) = \text{VAR}(\mu_2 + e_3) = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_e^2 = 5$$

$Y_4$  IS OBVIOUSLY THE BLUE OF  $\mu_2$ .

COMBINING ALL THIS TOGETHER, THE BLUE OF  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  IS

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \frac{Y_1 + Y_2}{2} + \frac{1}{5} Y_3}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5 \frac{Y_1 + Y_2}{2} + 4 Y_3}{9}$$

COMBINING INDEPENDENT BLUES BY INVERSE VARIANCE WEIGHTING IS THE OPTIMAL WAY TO LINEARLY COMBINE, BUT IT ISN'T ACTUALLY GUARANTEED TO RESULT IN THE BLUE COMPUTED FROM THE ORIGINAL RAW DATA. IT DOES IN THIS CASE, BUT SEE THE NEXT 3 PAGES FOR PROOF.

$$- Y_4 = \frac{5}{18} Y_1 + \frac{5}{18} Y_2 + \frac{4}{9} Y_3 - 1 Y_4$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{5}{18}, a_2 = \frac{5}{18}, a_3 = \frac{4}{9}, a_4 = -1$$

WE CAN WRITE THE MODEL AS

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ e_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{VAR}(y) = ZGZ' + R$$

$$= \sigma_u^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \sigma_e^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Var(y)]^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/16 & -3/16 & 0 & 0 \\ -3/16 & 5/16 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' \Sigma^{-1} X = \begin{bmatrix} 9/20 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 20/9 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' \Sigma^{-1} y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 y_1 + 1/8 y_2 + 1/5 y_3 \\ 1/5 y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X' \Sigma^{-1} y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{18} y_1 + \frac{5}{18} y_2 + \frac{4}{9} y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[1, -1] (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X' \Sigma^{-1} y =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5}{18} y_1 + \frac{5}{18} y_2 + \frac{4}{9} y_3 - y_4}$$

$$1. b) \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{a}'_1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \underline{a}'_2 = [1 \ 1 \ -2 \ 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a}'_k X = \underline{0}' \quad \forall k=1, 2$$

AND  $\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2$  NOT LINEARLY DEPENDENT BECAUSE  $\underline{a}_1 \neq c \underline{a}_2 \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$

ERROR CONTRASTS ARE THUS

$$y_1 - y_2 \quad \text{AND} \quad y_1 + y_2 - 2y_3.$$

INFINITELY MANY OTHER ANSWERS ARE

ALSO ACCEPTABLE.

2. a)  $2 \times 44.95243 + 2 \times (8+2) \approx 109.9$  (AIC)

BECAUSE WE  
USE REML  
LIKELIHOOD

$2 \times 44.95243 + (8+2) \times \log(\underbrace{40-8}_{\uparrow})$  (BIC)

2. b)

FT 1

FT 2

LEFT  
FOOT

OM1

M

M+FT2

OM2

M+OM2

M+OM2+FT2+OM2:FT2

M+footR

M+footR+FT2+footR:FT2

OM1

RIGHT  
FOOT

M+footR+OM2+footR:OM2

M+footR+OM2+FT2+OM2:FT2  
+footR:FT2+footR:OM2  
+footR:OM2:FT2

OM2

## 2 b) (CONTINUED)



NOTE THAT



$$\mu + \sigma M2 + \sigma FT2 + \sigma M2:FT2 - (\mu + \sigma M2) - (\mu + \sigma FT2) + \mu = \sigma M2:FT2$$

THUS,  $\bar{Y}_{122.} - \bar{Y}_{121.} - \bar{Y}_{112.} + \bar{Y}_{111.}$  IS THE BLUE.

THE VARIANCE OF THIS ESTIMATOR IS  $\frac{4(\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_e^2)}{5}$  BECAUSE

THESE ARE EACH AVERAGES OF 5 OBSERVATIONS FROM 5 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS, AND THE SUBJECTS IN EACH AVERAGE ARE INDEPENDENT OF THE SUBJECTS IN THE OTHER AVERAGES. THE SE IS  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}(1.13231^2 + 0.3941764^2)}$ .

$\bar{Y}_{111.}$  IS AVERAGE OM 1  
FROM THEIR LEFT FEET  $\rightarrow$    
 $\bar{Y}_{112.}$  IS FROM THEIR LEFT FEET  $\rightarrow$  

OM 2  
  $\leftarrow \bar{Y}_{121.}$  IS AVERAGE FROM THEIR LEFT FEET.  
  $\leftarrow \bar{Y}_{122.}$  IS AVERAGE OF LEFT FEET



$$3. a) Z = -1.304$$

$$p\text{-VALUE} = 0.192$$

THE TWO EXPECTED PROBABILITIES COULD BE THE SAME. WE SEE NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BASED ON THESE DATA.

3. b) THE PLAYER WITH THE LOWEST PREDICTED SUCCESS PROBABILITY COMES FROM TEAM 12 WHICH WAS TAUGHT USING METHOD 2. THE PREDICTED SUCCESS PROBABILITY IS

$$\left(1 + \exp\left\{-\left(0.1026 - 0.1779 - 0.23008532 - 1.002\right)^2\right\}\right)^{-1}$$

4. a)  $X = \underset{2 \times 2}{I} \otimes \underset{8 \times 1}{\underline{1}}$

INSTRUCTION SET IS CLEARLY THE FACTOR OF INTEREST. WE WANT TO TEST FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INSTRUCTION SET 1 AND 2. THUS, WE NEED FIXED EFFECTS FOR INSTRUCTION SETS.

$Z = \left[ \underset{8 \times 8}{I} \otimes \underset{2 \times 1}{\underline{1}}, A \right]$ , WHERE

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \underset{14 \times 1}{I} \otimes \underset{7 \times 7}{I} \otimes \underset{2 \times 1}{\underline{1}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

WE WANT RANDOM EFFECTS FOR PARTICIPANTS AND IMAGES BECAUSE WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN JUST THESE 8 PARTICIPANTS OR JUST THESE 8 IMAGES. WE WANT TO GENERALIZE OUR RESULTS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS AND IMAGES.

MANY FORGOT TO SPECIFY INDEPENDENCE BETWEEN  $\underline{u}$  AND  $\underline{e}$ .

4. b)  $\underline{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 \\ \underline{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 \\ \underline{u}_2 \\ \underline{e} \end{bmatrix})$

$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 \underset{8 \times 8}{I} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_I^2 \underset{8 \times 8}{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_e^2 \underset{16 \times 16}{I} \end{bmatrix}$

$$5. a) F = \frac{(3 + 17.4 + 180.2 + 4.4 + 3.3) / 5}{222.8 / 50}$$

5. b) FROM PAST HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT, WE KNOW THE BLUE IS  $\bar{Y}_{11.} - \bar{Y}_{15.} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^6 (Y_{11k} - Y_{15k})$ . THUS,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VAR}(\bar{Y}_{11.} - \bar{Y}_{15.}) &= \frac{1}{6} \text{VAR}(Y_{11.} - Y_{15.}) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2\sigma^2\rho^4) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{3} (1 - \rho^4). \end{aligned}$$