

Chapter 1

1.1 Calculate the sample means , the sample variance and the sample covariance.

x_1	x_2	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2$	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2$	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)$
3	5	1.65	1.65	1.65
4	5.5	0.08	0.62	0.22
2	4	5.22	5.22	5.22
6	7	2.94	0.51	1.22
8	10	13.80	13.80	13.80
2	5	5.22	1.65	2.94
5	7.5	0.51	1.47	0.87
Total	30	44	29.43	24.93
Sample mean	4.29	6.29		
Sample variance			4.20	3.56
Sample covariance				3.70

	x_1	x_2
Sample mean	4.29	6.29
Sample variance	4.20	3.56
Sample covariance		3.70

Note:

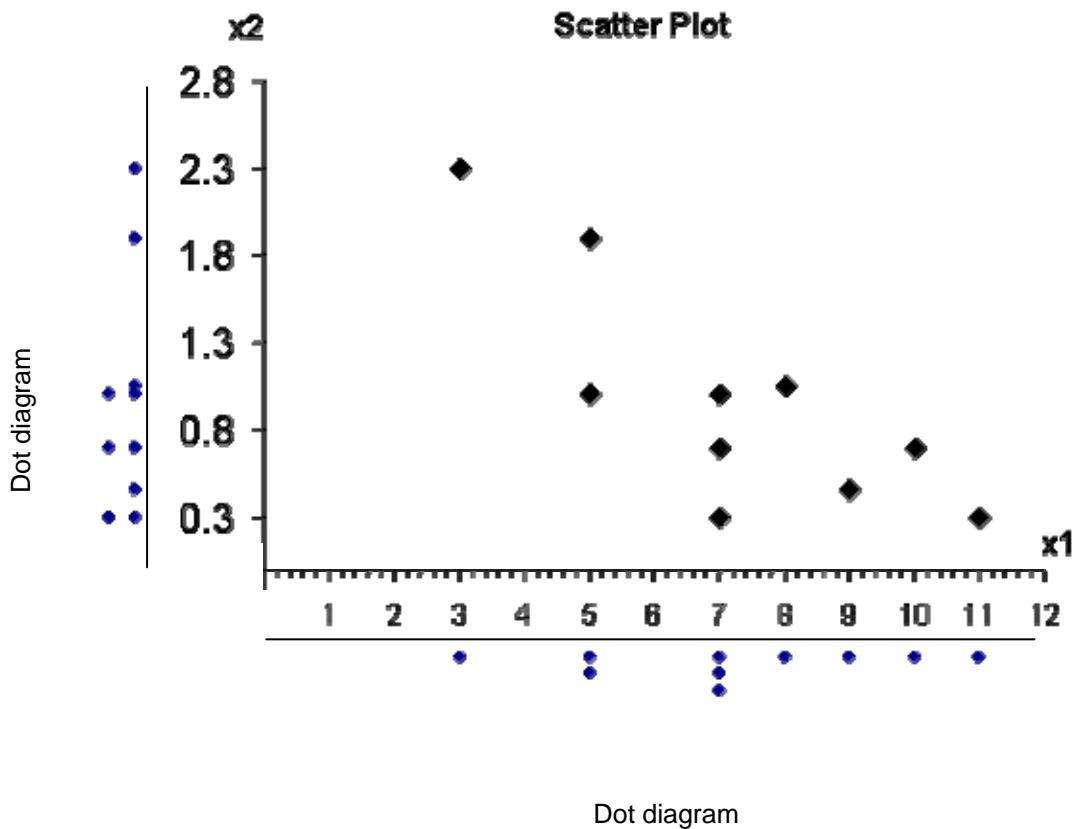
$$\text{Sample variance} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_k)^2}{n}, k = 1, 2$$

$$\text{Sample covariance} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(x_{ji} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_k)}{n}, i = 1, 2 \quad k = 1, 2$$

1.2

x_1	3	5	5	7	7	7	8	9	10	11
x_2	2.3	1.9	1	0.7	0.3	1	1.05	0.45	0.7	0.3

a) Construct a scatter plot of the data and marginal dot diagrams.

b) Infer the sign of the sample covariance s_{12} from the scatter plot

จากการพิจารณา Scatter Plot ឧគມີແນວໄນ້ມາດລົງຈາກ ຊ້າຍມາຂວາ ນັ້ນຄືອ x_1 ມາກຂຶ້ນ x_2 ນັ້ນຍຸດລົງ ແສດງວ່າເຄື່ອງໝາຍຂອງ Sample covariance s_{12} ອວຍເປັນເຄື່ອງໝາຍລົມ

c) Compute the sample mean , the sample variance , the sample covariance and sample correlation coefficient. Interpret these quantities.

$$\bar{x}_1 = 7.2 \quad \bar{x}_2 = 0.97$$

$$s_{11} = 5.36 \quad s_{22} = 0.3956$$

$$s_{12} = -1.169 \quad r_{12} = -0.80279$$

จากการพิจารณาຄ່າ r ພົນວ່າມີຄ່າເປັນລົນແລະມີຄ່າເຫຼົາໄກລ໌ -1 ເປັນຄວາມສັມພັນທີ່ເຊີ້ງເສັ້ນ(-) ນັ້ນຄືອາຍຸຮູບຍົດຕະກຳບໍ່ມີຄວາມສັມພັນທີ່ແບບຜົດກັນ ນັ້ນຄືອໍໃໝ່ຮູບຍົດຕະກຳມີອາຍຸກາຄາບາຍຂອງມັນກໍຈະນີ້ອໍານວຍໄປ

d) Display the sample mean array \bar{x} , the sample variance-covariance array S_n and the sample correlation array R using (1-18).

$$\text{Sample mean } \bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.2 \\ 0.97 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sample variance and covariance } S_n = \begin{bmatrix} 5.36 & -1.169 \\ -1.169 & 0.3956 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sample correlation } R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.80279 \\ -0.80279 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.3 Find the array \bar{x}, S_n and R .

x_1	9	2	6	5	8
x_2	12	8	6	4	10
x_3	3	4	0	2	1

$$\text{Sample mean } \bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

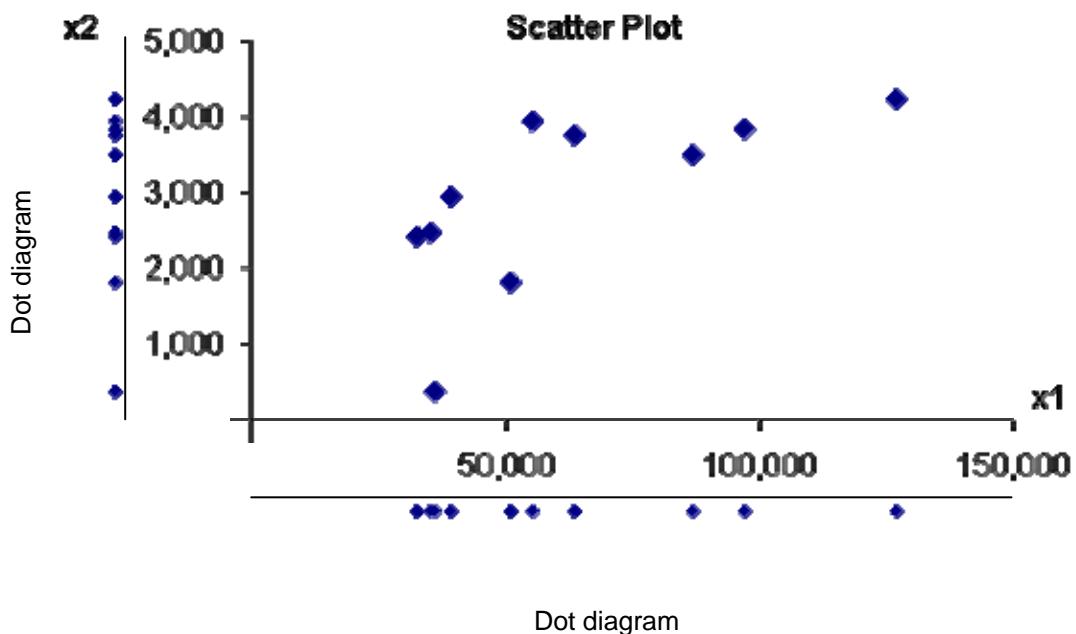
$$\text{Sample variance and covariance } S_n = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & -1.4 \\ 4 & 8 & 1.2 \\ -1.4 & 1.2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sample correlation } R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.57735 & -0.40415 \\ 0.57735 & 1 & 0.3 \\ -0.40415 & 0.3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4

Company (millions of dollars)	$x_1 = \text{sales}$	$x_2 = \text{profits}$	$x_3 = \text{assets}$
General Motors	126,974	4,224	173,297
Ford	96,933	3,835	160,893
Exxon	86,656	3,510	83,219
IBM	63,438	3,758	77,734
General Electric	55,264	3,939	128,344
Mobil	50,976	1,809	39,080
Philip Morris	39,069	2,946	38,528
Chrysler	36,156	359	51,038
Du Pont	35,209	2,480	34,715
Texaco	32,416	2,413	25,636

- a) Plot the scatter diagram and marginal dot diagrams for variables x_1 and x_2 .
Comment on the appearance of the diagrams.



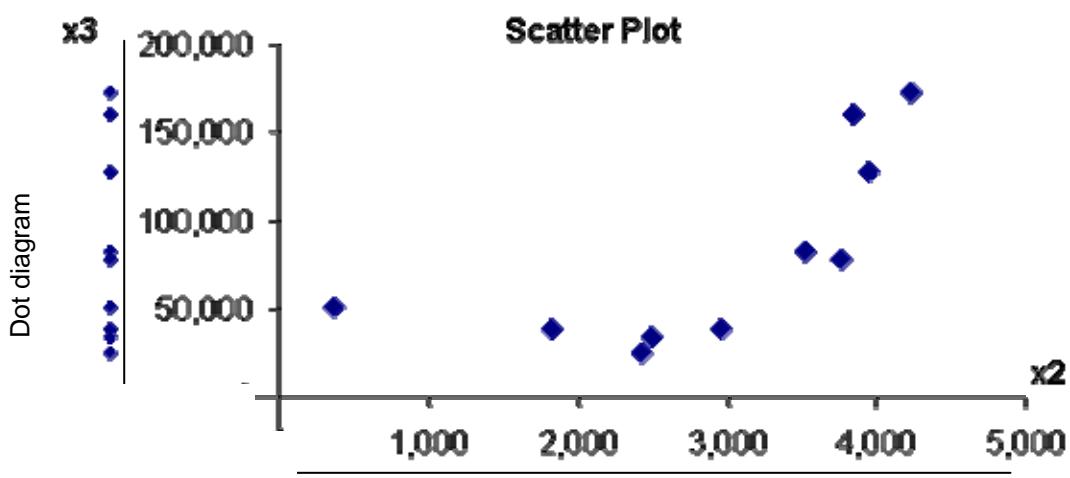
- b) Compute

$$\begin{array}{llll} \bar{x}_1 & = & 62,309 & \bar{x}_2 \\ s_{11} & = & 900,458,202 & s_{22} \\ s_{12} & = & 23,018,040 & r_{12} = 0.676152 \end{array}$$

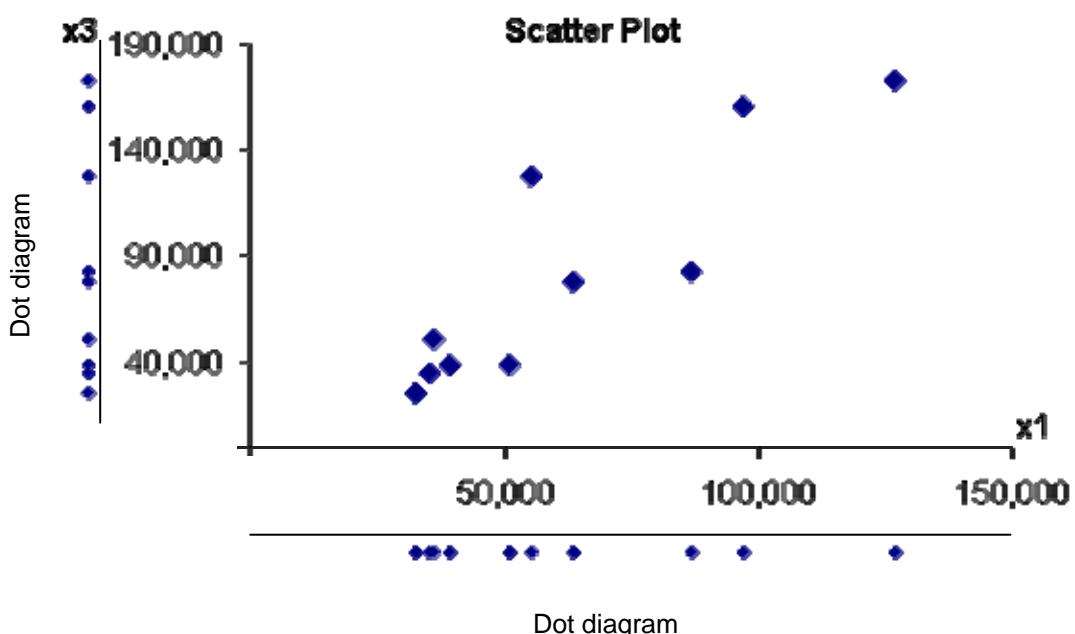
จากการพิจารณาค่า r_{12} พ布ว่าມີຄ່າເປັນລວມແລະມີຄ່າເຂົ້າໄກລີ້ 1 ເປັນຄວາມສັນພັນທີເຊີງເສັ້ນ (+) ນັ້ນຄື່ອງ ຂາຍ (sales) ກັບກຳໄຣ (profits) ມີຄວາມສັນພັນທີເຊີງເສັ້ນແບບດາມກັນ (+) ຄື່ອມເມື່ອມີການຂາຍມາກັບກຳໄຣກີ່ຈະເພີ່ມເຖິ່ນ ຕາມໄປດ້ວຍ

1.5 Use the data in Exercise 1.4.

a)



Dot diagram



Dot diagram

Comment : จากการพิจารณา Scatter Plot ฉุດที่ plot มีแนวโน้มขึ้นช้าๆจาก ซ้ายไปขวา ทั้งสองรูป นั้นคือ x_2 มากขึ้น x_3 มากขึ้นด้วย และ x_1 มากขึ้น x_3 ก็มากขึ้นด้วยเช่นกัน สรุปเกี่ยวกับกำไร(profits)น่าจะมีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+)(กับสินทรัพย์(assets) และ การขาย(sales))น่าจะมีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+) กับสินทรัพย์(assets) ด้วยเช่นกัน

b) Compute the array \bar{x} , S_n and R .

$$\text{Sample mean } \bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 62,309 \\ 2,927 \\ 81,248 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sample variance and covariance S_n

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 900,458,202 & 23,018,040 & 1,360,644,507 \\ 23,018,040 & 1,287,018 & 41,089,157 \\ 1,360,644,507 & 41,089,157 & 2,682,440,803 \end{bmatrix}$$

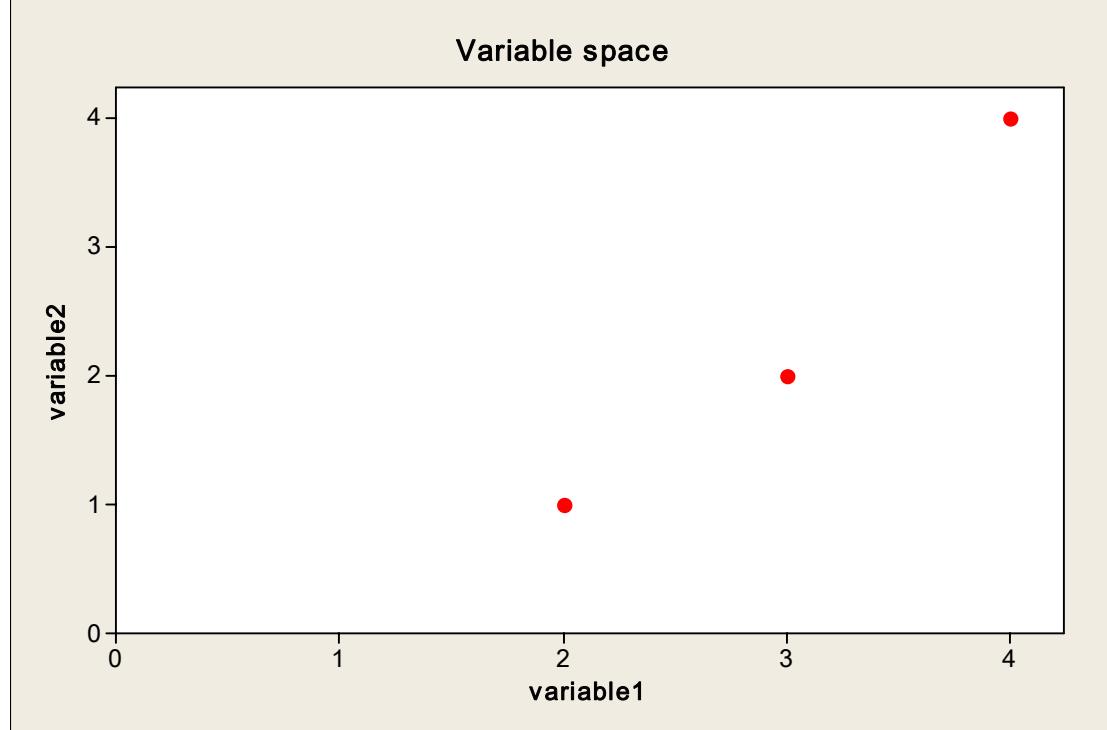
$$\text{Sample correlation } R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.676 & 0.875 \\ 0.676 & 1 & 0.699 \\ 0.875 & 0.699 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.7 You are given the following $n = 3$ observations on $p = 2$ variables.

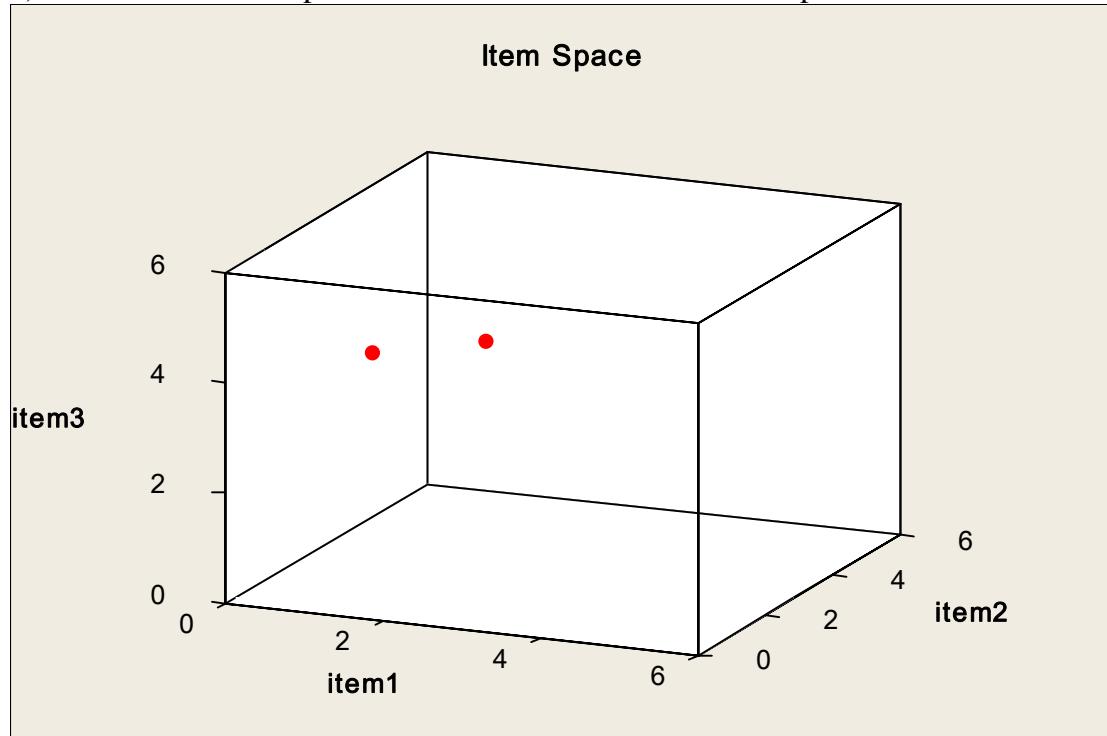
Variable 1 Variable 2

2	1
3	2
4	4

a) Plot the pairs of observations in the two-dimensional “variable space.”

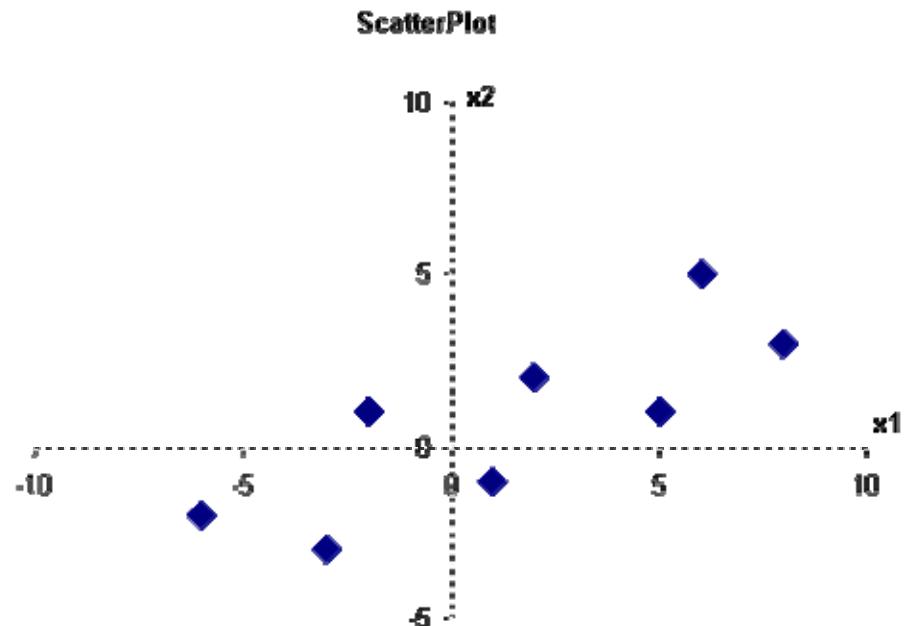


b) Plot the data as two points in the three-dimensional “item space”.



x1	-6	-3	-2	1	2	5	6	8
x2	-2	-3	1	-1	2	1	5	3

a) Plot the data as a scatter diagram, and compute s_{11} , s_{22} and s_{12} .

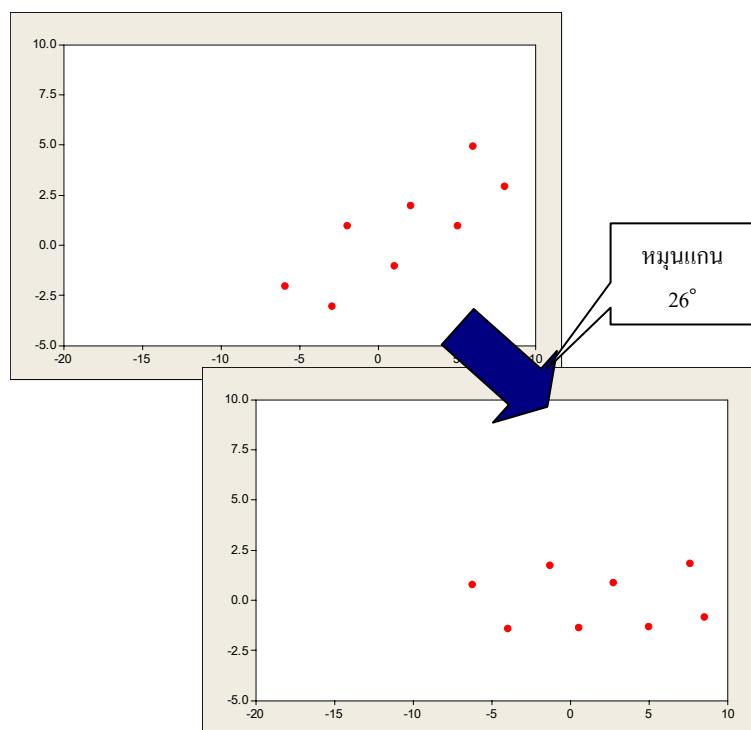


$$s_{11} = 20.48438 \quad s_{22} = 6.1875$$

$$s_{12} = 9.09375$$

b)

\tilde{x}_1	\tilde{x}_2
-6.27	0.83
-4.011	-1.383
-1.36	1.775
0.461	-1.337
2.674	0.922
4.933	-1.291
7.584	1.867
8.506	-0.807



c) Compute the sample variances \tilde{s}_{11} and \tilde{s}_{22} .

$$\tilde{s}_{11} = 24.90407$$

$$\tilde{s}_{22} = 1.769002$$

d) Transform new pair of measurements

\tilde{x}_1	\tilde{x}_2
2.72	-3.55

The distance $d(0, P) = 2.72417882169943$

e)

$$a_{11} = 0.1409$$

$$a_{22} = 0.464572$$

$$a_{12} = -0.20678$$

The distance $d(0, P) = 2.72417882169944$

ค่า The distance ที่คำนวณได้จากค่า e) และ d) มีค่าเท่ากันกัน ผลจาก Within rounding error มีเล็กน้อย เท่านั้น

1.16

$$\text{Sample mean } \bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8438 \\ 0.81832 \\ 1.79268 \\ 1.73484 \\ 0.7044 \\ 0.69384 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sample variance and covariance S_n

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.012 & 0.010 & 0.021 & 0.019 & 0.009 & 0.008 \\ 0.010 & 0.011 & 0.018 & 0.020 & 0.008 & 0.009 \\ 0.021 & 0.018 & 0.077 & 0.064 & 0.016 & 0.012 \\ 0.019 & 0.020 & 0.064 & 0.067 & 0.017 & 0.016 \\ 0.009 & 0.008 & 0.016 & 0.017 & 0.011 & 0.008 \\ 0.008 & 0.009 & 0.012 & 0.016 & 0.008 & 0.010 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sample correlation R

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.852 & 0.691 & 0.668 & 0.744 & 0.678 \\ 0.852 & 1 & 0.612 & 0.749 & 0.742 & 0.810 \\ 0.691 & 0.612 & 1 & 0.894 & 0.552 & 0.440 \\ 0.668 & 0.749 & 0.894 & 1 & 0.626 & 0.619 \\ 0.744 & 0.742 & 0.552 & 0.626 & 1 & 0.729 \\ 0.678 & 0.810 & 0.440 & 0.619 & 0.729 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

-การพิจารณาค่า r ทั้งหมดพบว่ามีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+) กันทุกๆ ตัวแปรที่ทำการศึกษานี้ คือ ถ้ากระดูกชนิดหนึ่งมีค่า Mineral content in bones มาก กระดูกชนิดอื่นก็มีแนวโน้มที่จะมีค่า Mineral content in bones มากตามไปด้วย เป็นต้น

-การพิจารณา Dominant และ Nondominant ของกระดูกแต่ละส่วนทั้ง 3 ส่วน

พบว่า Dominant Radius กับ Nondominant Radius มีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+)อย่างมาก(0.852)

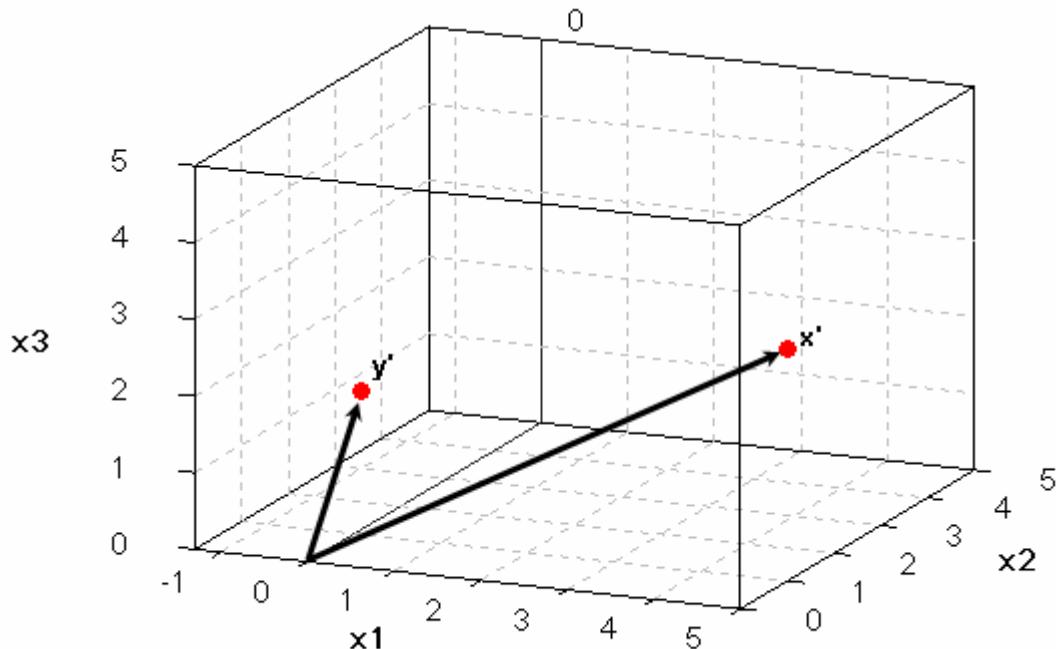
พบว่า Dominant Humerus กับ Nondominant Humerus มีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+)อย่างมาก(0.749)

พบว่า Dominant Ulna กับ Nondominant Ulna มีความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นแบบบวก(+)อย่างมาก(0.729)

Chapter 2

2.1

a) Graph the two vectors.



b)

$$(i) \quad L_x = 5.91608$$

$$(ii) \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{5.91608 \times 3.316625}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = 0.050965$$

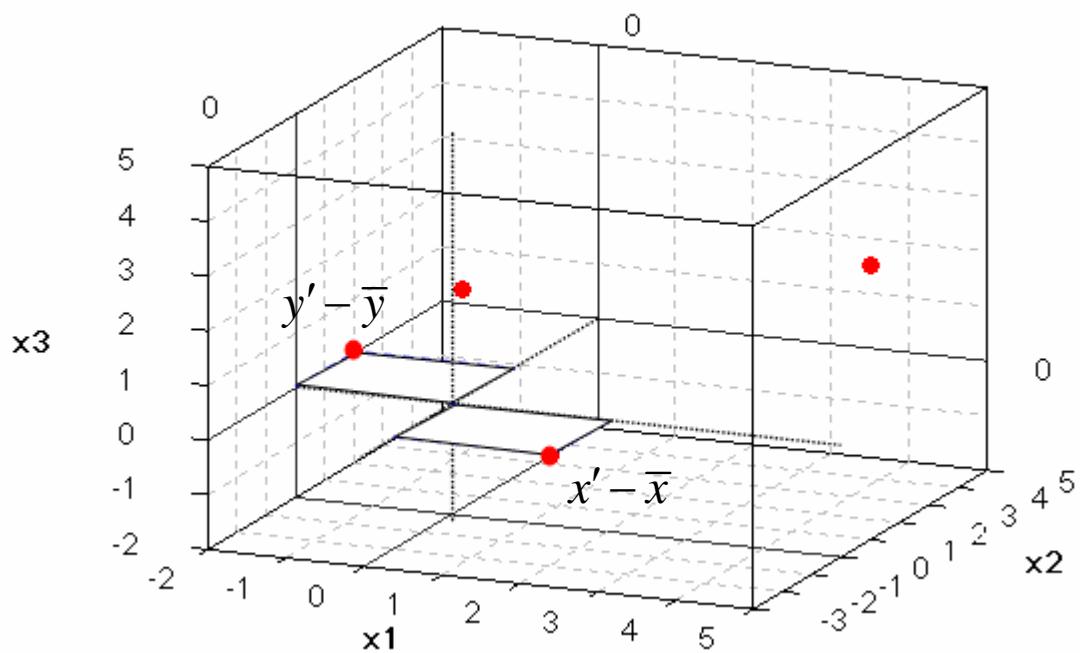
$$\theta = 87.07867$$

(iii) Projection of y on x =

$$= \frac{1}{5.91608 \times 5.91608} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -0.028571 \\ 0.085714 \\ 0.028571 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)



2.2 Given the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Perform the indicated multiplications.

a) $5A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 15 \\ 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $BA = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & 6 \\ -9 & -1 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $A'B' = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -9 & 2 \\ 6 & -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $C'B = [12 \quad -7]$

- e) Is AB defined?
No, AB is not defined.

2.8 Given the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 2$
 $\lambda_2 = -3$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_1 = 2$

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 \\ 0.4472 \end{bmatrix}$$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_2 = -3$

$$e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4472 \\ -0.8944 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the spectral decomposition (2-16) of A

$$A = 2 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} + (-3) \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 1.2 \\ 1.2 & -2.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.21 Given the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)

$$A'A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalue $\lambda_1^2 = 10$
 $\lambda_2^2 = 8$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_1^2 = 10$

Eigenvector
 $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_2^2 = 8$

Eigenvector
 $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$

b)

$$AA' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalue $\lambda_1^2 = 10$
 $\lambda_2^2 = 8$
 $\lambda_3^2 = 0$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_1^2 = 10$

Eigenvector
 $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4472 \\ 0 \\ -0.8944 \end{bmatrix}$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_2^2 = 8$

Eigenvector
 $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{ເມື່ອ } \lambda_3^2 = 0$$

Eigenvector

$$v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8944 \\ 0 \\ 0.4472 \end{bmatrix}$$

ຈາກຫຼື a) ແລະ b) ຈະເຫັນວ່າ The nonzero eigenvalues are the same as those $A'A$
 ໂດຍ $\lambda_3^2 = 0$ ທີ່ λ_1^2, λ_2^2 ແມ່ນກັນ

c) Obtain the singular-value decomposition of A

$$AA'u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix} = 10 \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA'u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 \\ -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$$

ກລ່າວໄດ້ວ່າ $\lambda_1 = 3.162278$ ເປົ້ນ Singular-value decomposition of A
 $\lambda_2 = 2.828427$

ພຶສູຈັນ

$$= 3.162278 \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.4472 \\ 0 \\ -0.8944 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 & -0.7071 \end{bmatrix} + 2.828427 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 & -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3.162278 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.316215 & 0.316215 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0.63243 & 0.63243 \end{bmatrix} + 2.828427 \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.7071 & -0.7071 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

2.24 Let X have covariance matrix

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find

a) Σ^{-1}

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Σ .

Eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 9$

$$\lambda_2 = 4$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1$$

ເມືອ $\lambda_1 = 9$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ເມືອ $\lambda_2 = 4$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ເມືອ $\lambda_3 = 1$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Σ^{-1} .

Eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 1$

$$\lambda_2 = 0.25$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0.1111$$

ເມືອ $\lambda_1 = 1$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_2 = 0.25$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ເມື່ອ $\lambda_3 = 0.1111$

Eigenvector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.27

$$a) x_1 - 2x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} E(x_1 - 2x_2) &= E(x_1) - 2E(x_2) \\ &= \mu_1 - 2\mu_2 \\ &= [1 \ -2] \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = c' \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a)} \text{Var}(x_1 - 2x_2) = \text{Var}(c' X) = c' \Sigma c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [1 \ -2] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \sigma_{11} + 2(1)(-2)\sigma_{12} + (-2)^2\sigma_{22} \end{aligned}$$



$$b) -x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} E(-x_1 + 3x_2) &= -E(x_1) + 3E(x_2) \\ &= -\mu_1 + 3\mu_2 \\ &= [-1 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = c' \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a)} \text{Var}(-x_1 + 3x_2) = \text{Var}(c' X) = c' \Sigma c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [-1 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^2\sigma_{11} + 2(-1)(3)\sigma_{12} + 3^2\sigma_{22} \end{aligned}$$

f) $3x_1 - 4x_2$ if x_1 and x_2 are independent random variables.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad E(3x_1 - 4x_2) &= 3E(x_1) - 4E(x_2) \\ &= 3\mu_1 - 4\mu_2 \\ &= [3 \quad -4] \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = c'\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a)} \quad \text{Var}(3x_1 - 4x_2) = \text{Var}(c'x) = c' \Sigma c$$

$$= [3 \quad -4] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3^2 \sigma_{11} + (-4)^2 \sigma_{22} \quad *$$



c) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$

$$\text{a) } E(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = E(x_1) + E(x_2) + E(x_3) \\ = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 \\ = [1 \ 1 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} = c' \mu.$$

$$\text{b) } \text{Var}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = \text{Var}(c' x) = c' \Sigma c$$

$$= [1 \ 1 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}' & \sigma_{12}' & \sigma_{13}' \\ \sigma_{12}' & \sigma_{22}' & \sigma_{23}' \\ \sigma_{13}' & \sigma_{23}' & \sigma_{33}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [\sigma_{11}' + \sigma_{12}' + \sigma_{13}' \quad \sigma_{12}' + \sigma_{22}' + \sigma_{23}' \quad \sigma_{13}' + \sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{33}'] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sigma_{11}' + \sigma_{12}' + \sigma_{13}' + \sigma_{12}' + \sigma_{22}' + \sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{13}' + \sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{33}'$$

$$= \sigma_{11}' + 2\sigma_{12}' + 2\sigma_{13}' + \sigma_{22}' + 2\sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{33}'$$

~~d)~~^e $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3$

$$\text{a) } E(x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3) = \mu_1 + 2\mu_2 - \mu_3 \\ = [1 \ 2 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} = c' \mu$$

$$\text{b) } \text{Var}(x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3) = [1 \ 2 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}' & \sigma_{12}' & \sigma_{13}' \\ \sigma_{12}' & \sigma_{22}' & \sigma_{23}' \\ \sigma_{13}' & \sigma_{23}' & \sigma_{33}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [\sigma_{11}' + 2\sigma_{12}' - \sigma_{13}' \quad \sigma_{12}' + 2\sigma_{22}' - \sigma_{23}' \quad \sigma_{13}' + 2\sigma_{23}' - \sigma_{33}'] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sigma_{11}' + 2\sigma_{12}' - \sigma_{13}' + 2\sigma_{12}' + 4\sigma_{22}' - 2\sigma_{23}' - \sigma_{13}' - 2\sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{33}'$$

$$= \sigma_{11}' + 4\sigma_{12}' - 2\sigma_{13}' + 4\sigma_{22}' - 4\sigma_{23}' + \sigma_{33}'$$

2.30

a) $E(X^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $E(AX^{(1)}) = E(X_1 + 2X_2)$
 $= E(X_1) + 2E(X_2)$
 $= 10$

c) $Cov(X^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $Cov(AX^{(1)}) = Cov(X_1 + 2X_2)$
 $= c' \sum c$
 $= [1 \ 2] \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= 7$

e) $E(X^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

f) $E(BX^{(2)}) = E \begin{bmatrix} X_3 - 2X_4 \\ 2X_3 - X_4 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} E(X_3 - 2X_4) \\ E(2X_3 - X_4) \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} E(X_3) - 2E(X_4) \\ 2E(X_3) - E(X_4) \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

g) $Cov(X^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

h) $Cov(BX^{(2)}) = C \sum_x C'$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & -10 \\ 20 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 36 \\ 36 & 48 \end{bmatrix}$

i) $Cov(X^{(1)}, X^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

j) $Cov(AX^{(1)}, BX^{(2)}) = C \sum_x C'$
 $C = AB = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= -10$