## 18.443 Problem Set 10 Spring 2015 Statistics for Applications Due Date: 5/15/2015 prior to 3:00pm

Problems from John A. Rice, Third Edition. [Chapter.Section.Problem]

 $1.\ 12.5.1$ 

Solution: See R script/html Problem\_12\_5\_1.r/html

 $2.\ 12.5.6$ 

Prove this version of the Bonferroni inequality:

$$P(\cap_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \ge 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i^c)$$

Let  $A_* = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i$ . Then

 $\begin{aligned} A^c_* &= \cup_{k=1}^n A^c_i \\ \text{So } P(A^c_*) &= P(\cup_{k=1}^n A^c_i) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n P(A^c_i) \\ \text{Because } P(A_*) &= 1 - P(A^c_*), \text{ it follows that} \end{aligned}$ 

 $P(A_*) \ge 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} P(A_i^c)$ 

In the context of simulataneous confidence intervals

 $A_i$  is the the event that the *i*th confidence interval contains the associated parameter

 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i$  is the the event that all confidence intervals contains the associated parameters simultaneously.

3. 12.5.17. Find the mle's of the parameters  $\alpha_i, \beta_j, \delta_{ij}$ , and  $\mu$  of the model for the two-way layout.

The model for the two-way layout is given by:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij} + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

where

$$\sum_{i=1}^{I} \alpha_i = 0$$
  
$$\sum_{j=1}^{J} \beta_j = 0$$
  
$$\sum_{i=1}^{I} \delta_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \delta_{ij} = 0$$

As noted in Rice (p. 493) the log likelihood is

 $l = -\frac{IJK}{2}log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{I}\sum_{j=1}^{J}\sum_{k=1}^{K}(Y_{ijk} - \mu - \alpha_i - \beta_j - \delta_{ij})^2$ Solving the following equations:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu_i} &= 0 \Longrightarrow \hat{\mu} = \overline{Y_{\dots}} \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \alpha_i} &= 0 \Longrightarrow \hat{\alpha}_i = \overline{Y_{i\dots}} - \hat{\mu} \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_i} &= 0 \Longrightarrow \hat{\beta}_i = \overline{Y_{.j.}} - \hat{\mu} \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \delta_{ij}} &= 0 \Longrightarrow \hat{\delta}_{ij} = \overline{Y_{.j.}} - \hat{\mu} - \hat{\alpha}_i - \hat{\beta}_j \end{split}$$

These terms yield the answer formulas of the problem.

- 4. 13.8.1. See R script html Problem\_13\_8\_1.html
- 5. 13.8.25. See R script html  $Problem\_13\_8\_25.html$

18.443 Statistics for Applications Spring 2015

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