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PAPER CODE	U314-214 (ES)
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(AY:2024-25) December 2024 (ENDSEM) EXAM

COURSE NAME:

Multivariate Analysis

Branch: AI & DS

COURSE

ES31204AD

CODE:

(T.Y B.Tech PATTERN 2020R1)

Time: [1Hr 30 Min]

[Max. Marks: 40]

(*) Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks. Use of scientific calculator is allowed
- 2) Use suitable data wherever required
- 3) All questions are compulsory. Solve any two sub question each from Questions 1 and 2
- 4) Solve any one sub question (2 marks) from Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6 and sub question of 4 marks is compulsory from questions 3,4,5,and 6

Q. No.	Question Description	Max. Marks	CO mapped	BT Level
Q.1	a) Describe the different data types commonly use in multivariate analysis. Give any two examples of continuous and categorical data types.	[4]	CO1	Understand (Level 2)
	b) Consider variable A and B with the following data: A = [3, 7,2,8] and B= [5, 1, 6, 4] Calculate mean , standard deviation, sample covariance and correlation.	[4]	CO1	Understand (Level 2)
	c) Illustrate the concepts of dependence and interdependence techniques and their types in multivariate analysis	[4]	CO1	Apply (Level 3)
Q2	a) Given two random variables X1 and X2 with sample values: $X_1 = [2, 4, 6]$ $X_2 = [3, 5, 7]$ Let $Y = 2 X_1 + 3 X_2$. Calculate the sample mean and variance of Y.	[4]	CO2	Apply (Level 3)
	b) Given the following test scores in Mathematics and Science for 5 students: Mathematics: [80,90,75,85,70] Science: [70,85,80,90,80] Compute the correlation matrix to analyze the relationships between the subjects.	[4]	CO2	Apply (Level 3)
	c) Consider the following sample of three observations on two variables X1 and X2	[4]	CO2	Apply (Level 3)

	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>(a) Compute the sample mean vector. (b) Compute the sample covariance matrix. (c) Compute the correlation matrix.</p>			
Q3	<p>a) Explain major difference in MANOVA and ANOVA with suitable example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) Apply the concept of confidence region using an example.</p> <p>c) Let X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 be independent and identically distributed 3×1 random vectors with</p> $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>find the mean and variance of the linear combination $a'X_1$ of the three components of X_1 where $a = [a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3]'$.</p>	[2]	CO3	Understand (Level)
		[2]	CO3	Apply (Level)
		[4]	CO3	Apply (Level)
Q4	<p>a) Given that a matrix A below and point for which we want to calculate the Mahalanobis distance is X.</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>Inverse of the Covariance Matrix (S^{-1}):</p> $S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 & -38 \\ -38 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) In the Bonferroni approach, if you conduct 5 tests with a family-wise significance level of 0.05, what is the significance level for each test?</p> <p>c) A random sample size of 20 from a normal population gives a sample mean of 40, standard deviation of 6. Test the hypothesis that population mean is 44. Check whether there is any difference between mean. Given t table value = 2.093</p>	[2]	CO4	Apply (Level)
		[2]	CO4	Understand (Level)
		[4]	CO4	Apply (Level)
Q.5	<p>a) Explain the "elbow method" in k-means clustering.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) Illustrate common methods used to extract factors in factor analysis.</p> <p>c) Apply the following data of two variables: Variable 1: [2,4,1,3] Variable 2: [3,7,5,6]</p>	[2]	CO5	Understand (Level)
		[2]	CO5	Understand (Level)
		[4]	CO5	Apply (Level)

	<p>Covariance matrix is given as</p> $\text{Cov} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.67 & 2.33 \\ 2.33 & 3.67 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>Perform principal component analysis (PCA) and compute the first principal components.</p>			Apply (Level 3)
Q.6	<p>a) Define Endogenous variables and Exogenous variables in Structural Equation Modelling OR</p> <p>b) Explain Confirmatory Factor Analysis with example</p> <p>c) An unfair coin is flipped 100 times and 61 heads are observed. The coin either has probability 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of flipping a head each time it is flipped. Which of the three is the MLE.</p>	[2]	CO6	Understand (Level 2)
		[2]	CO6	Understand (Level 2)
		[4]	CO6	Apply (Level 3)

