

Midterm: SIO 221B, Data Analysis

due Friday, October 25, 2002

Open book. Open note. Do not discuss these questions. If you have questions or concerns, please contact me by e-mail.

1. An oceanographic experiment measures 3 variables, x , y , and ϕ , with measurement errors σ_x , σ_y , and σ_ϕ respectively. From these variables, you wish to compute:

$$u = x \sin(\phi) + y^2 \cos(\phi). \quad (1)$$

What is σ_u , the estimated error in u ? What assumptions have you used to derive σ_u ?

2. Consider the following pdf:

$$F_Y(y)dy = \begin{cases} \alpha(1+y)dy & \text{for } -1 < y \leq 0 \\ \alpha dy & \text{for } 0 < y \leq 1 \\ \alpha(2-y)dy & \text{for } 1 < y \leq 2 \\ 0. & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

- a. What should α be?
- b. What are the moments of the pdf F_Y (about the mean)?
- c. How do you generate data with a distribution $F_Y(y)$ from a uniform distribution?

3. The quantity y is defined so that:

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad (3)$$

- a. The variables x are uniformly distributed. What is the distribution of $y(n)$?
- b. When n is large, if x has standard deviations σ_x , what is the standard deviation of y ?

4. On the course web site (under homework), you will find 3 data files containing the u and v components of wind at 3 locations in the tropical Pacific.

- a. Compute the covariance matrix for these winds.
- b. What is the correlation between these winds?
- c. What fraction of the variance in u can be explained by v ? What fraction of the variance in u at one location can be explained by u at a different location? Could you use this to fill gaps in the time series?

The data are derived from raw scatterometer measurements. The QuikSCAT scatterometer measures at roughly 6 am and 6 pm local time, but it does not sample every location twice a day. Therefore the data have many gaps which are marked as -999. Be sure to avoid the -999s when you compute your solutions, but use as many observations as possible. Please describe in words the method that you use to compute the covariance.