## Homework 2

*Instructions.* Feel free to email me for hints if you get stumped. Try to use R as much as possible, but remember that a numerical demonstration of something is not the same as an algebraic proof.

1. (40 points). Consider an *m*-factor common factor model, as presented in class. At the random variable level, the *m*-factor model (with all variables in deviation score form) states that

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\xi} + \boldsymbol{\delta} \tag{1}$$

with

$$E(\boldsymbol{\xi}\boldsymbol{\xi}') = \boldsymbol{\Psi}, \quad E(\boldsymbol{\xi}\boldsymbol{\delta}') = \boldsymbol{0}, \quad E(\boldsymbol{\delta}\boldsymbol{\delta}') = \boldsymbol{U}^2$$
 (2)

where  $U^2$  is a diagonal, positive-definite matrix,  $\Lambda$  is the *common* factor pattern,  $\Psi$  the factor intercorrelation matrix, and  $U^2$  contains the unique variances of the variables on its diagonal. If  $\Psi$  is an identity matrix and the factors are uncorrelated, we say that the solution is orthogonal, otherwise it is oblique.

(a) Using expected value algebra, prove the "Fundamental Theorem of Factor Analysis," i.e., that

$$\Sigma = \Lambda \Psi \Lambda' + U^2 \tag{3}$$

- (b) Suppose the factors are orthogonal, i.e.,  $\Psi = I$ , an identity matrix. Find a simple expression for  $\operatorname{Cor}(x, \xi)$ , i.e., the matrix of correlations between the observed variables in x and the common factors in  $\xi$ . (Strong Hint: The factors and observed variables both are in standard score form, which simplifies your task considerably.)
- 2. Download the handout Advanced EFA in R and work through the example. Then analyze the Thurstone data set.
  - (a) Examine the sequential chi-square test, the sequential difference test, the scree test, the RMSEA, and choose a number of factors.
  - (b) Examine the patterns produced by various rotational criteria and select a rotation.
  - (c) Describe your interpretation of the resulting factors.