1. Write a function *angle\_between(v1, v2)* where v1 and v2 are two vectors (think triangles) that are passed in, and the angle between them is calculated.
2. Write a function which takes an input parameter A, r1 and r2 and returns the dot product of the r1 and r2 rows (indexing starts at 0).
3. Write a function matrix\_division(m1, m2) that takes in two matrices, m1 and m2, and returns the result. What is the trick with matrix division?
4. Write a function my\_is\_orthogonal(v1,v2, tol), where v1 and v2 are column vectors of the same size and tol is a scalar value strictly larger than 0. The output should be 1 if the angle between v1 and v2 is within tol of π/2; that is, |π/2−θ|<tol|π/2−θ|<tol, and 0 otherwise. You may assume that v1 and v2 are column vectors of the same size, and that tol is a positive scalar.

*# Test cases for problem 2*

a = np.array([[1], [0.001]])

b = np.array([[0.001], [1]])

*# output: 1*

my\_is\_orthogonal(a,b, 0.01)

*# output: 0*

my\_is\_orthogonal(a,b, 0.001)

*# output: 0*

a = np.array([[1], [0.001]])

b = np.array([[1], [1]])

my\_is\_orthogonal(a,b, 0.01)

*# output: 1*

a = np.array([[1], [1]])

b = np.array([[-1], [1]])

my\_is\_orthogonal(a,b, 1e-10)

1. Write a function my\_is\_similar(s1,s2,tol) where s1 and s2 are strings, not necessarily the same size, and tol is a scalar value strictly larger than 0. From s1 and s2, the function should construct two vectors, v1 and v2, where v1[0] is the number of ‘a’s in s1, v1[1] is the number ‘b’s in s1, and so on until v1[25], which is the number of ‘z’s in v1. The vector v2 should be similarly constructed from s2. The output should be 1 if the absolute value of the angle between v1 and v2 is less than tol; that is, |θ|<tol|θ|<tol.
2. Show a graphical representation of the breast cancer data outlined in this reading <https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/principal-component-analysis-in-python>