

Summer 2020 CX4641/CS7641 Homework 1

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Deadline: May 29, Friday, 11:59 pm

- No extension of the deadline is allowed. Late submission will lead to 0 credit.
- Discussion is encouraged on Piazza as part of the Q/A. However, all assignments should be done individually.

Instructions

- This assignment has no programming, only written questions.
- We will be using Gradescope this semester for submission and grading of assignments.
- Your write up must be submitted in PDF form, you may use either Latex or markdown, whichever you prefer. We will not accept handwritten work.
- Please make sure to start answering each question on a new page. It makes it more organized to map your answers on GradeScope. When submitting your assignment, you must correctly map pages of your PDF to each question/subquestion to reflect where they appear. Improperly mapped questions may not be graded correctly.

1 Linear Algebra [25pts + 8pts]

1.1 Determinant and Inverse of Matrix [11pts]

Given a matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Calculate the determinant of M . [2pts] (Calculation process required.)
- (b) Calculate M^{-1} . [5pts] (Calculation process required)
(**Hint:** Please double check your answer and make sure $MM^{-1} = I$)

- (c) What is the relationship between the determinant of M and the determinant of M^{-1} ? [2pts]
- (d) When does a matrix not have an inverse? Provide an example. [2pts]

1.2 Characteristic Equation [8pts] (Bonus)

Consider the eigenvalue problem:

$$Ax = \lambda x, x \neq 0$$

where x is a non-zero eigenvector and λ is eigenvalue of A . Prove that the determinant $|A - \lambda I| = 0$.

1.3 Singular Value Decomposition [14pts]

Given a matrix A :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) by following the steps below. Your full calculation process is required.

- (a) Calculate all eigenvalues of AA^T and $A^T A$. The square roots of the positive eigenvalues make up the singular values, the diagonal entries in Σ . They will be arranged in descending order, all other values in Σ are 0. [4pts]
- (b) Calculate all eigenvectors of AA^T normalized to unit length. These will make up the left singular vectors, or the columns of U . [4pts]
- (c) Calculate all eigenvectors of $A^T A$ normalized to unit length. These will make up the right singular vectors, or the rows of V^T . [4pts]
- (d) Put it all together. Write out the SVD of matrix A in the following form:

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

[2pts]

Hint: Reconstruct matrix A from the SVD to check your answer.

2 Expectation, Co-variance and Independence [25pts]

Suppose X, Y and Z are three different random variables. Let X obeys Bernoulli Distribution. The probability distribution function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5 & x = c \\ 0.5 & x = -c. \end{cases}$$

c is a constant here. Let Y obeys the standard Normal (Gaussian) distribution, which can be written as $Y \sim N(0, 1)$. X and Y are independent. Meanwhile, let $Z = XY$.

- (a) What is the Expectation and Variance of X ? (in terms of c) [4pts]
- (b) Show that Z also follows a Normal (Gaussian) distribution. Calculate the Expectation and Variance of Z . [9pts]
- (c) How should we choose c such that Y and Z are uncorrelated (which means $Cov(Y, Z) = 0$)? [5pts]
- (d) Determine whether the following probability is greater than or equal to 0:
 (1) $P(Y = 0)$; (2) $P(Z = c)$; (3) $P(Y \in (-1, 0))$; (4) $P(Z \in (2c, 3c))$; (5) $P(Y \in (-1, 0), Z \in (2c, 3c))$; (6) $P(Y \in (-2, -1), Z \in (c, 2c))$. [3pts]
- (e) Are Y and Z independent? Make use of the above probabilities to show your conclusion. [4pts]

3 Maximum Likelihood [25 + 10 pts]

3.1 Discrete Example [10 pts]

Suppose we have two types of coins, A and B. The probability of a Type A coin showing heads is θ . The probability of a Type B coin showing heads is 2θ . Here, we have a bunch of coins of either type A or B. Each time we choose one coin and flip it. We do this experiment 10 times and the results are shown in the chart below.

Coin Type	Result
A	Tail
A	Head
A	Tail
B	Head
A	Tail
A	Tail
B	Head
B	Head
B	Head
A	Tail

- (a) What is the likelihood of the result given θ ? [4pts]
- (b) What is the maximum likelihood estimation for θ ? [6pts]

3.2 [10 pts]

The C.D.F of independent random variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n is

$$P(X_i \leq x | \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ (\frac{x}{\beta})^\alpha, & 0 \leq x \leq \beta \\ 1, & x > \beta \end{cases}$$

where $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$. Find the MLEs of α and β .

3.3 Poisson distribution [5 pts]

The Poisson distribution is defined as

$$P(x_i = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

What is the maximum likelihood estimator of λ ?

3.4 Bonus [10 pts]

Given n i.i.d. observations $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \{-1, 1\}$, we assume

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i = 1 | x_i) = h(x_i^T \theta) \text{ and } \mathbb{P}(y_i = -1 | x_i) = 1 - h(x_i^T \theta)$$

where $h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$ and θ is the model parameter and $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_d)^T$.

Write out the likelihood function $L(\theta)$ given (x_i, y_i) . Then formulate the log-likelihood function.

4 Information Theory [25pts + 7pts]

4.1 Marginal Distribution [6pts]

Suppose the joint probability distribution of two binary random variables X and Y are given as follows.

$X Y$	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

- Show the marginal distribution of X and Y , respectively. [3pts]
- Find mutual information for the joint probability distribution in the previous question [3pts]

4.2 Mutual Information and Entropy [19pts]

Given a dataset as below.

<i>Player</i>	<i>Experience</i>	<i>NumUtilities</i>	<i>BuysBoardwalk?</i>	<i>Hunger</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
1	<i>novice</i>	2	<i>no</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>lose</i>
2	<i>intermediate</i>	0	<i>no</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>lose</i>
3	<i>novice</i>	1	<i>no</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>win</i>
4	<i>expert</i>	0	<i>no</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>win</i>
5	<i>intermediate</i>	0	<i>yes</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>win</i>
6	<i>expert</i>	0	<i>yes</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>lose</i>
7	<i>intermediate</i>	2	<i>yes</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>win</i>
8	<i>intermediate</i>	1	<i>no</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>win</i>
9	<i>expert</i>	1	<i>no</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>lose</i>
10	<i>novice</i>	0	<i>no</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>lose</i>
11	<i>novice</i>	2	<i>yes</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>win</i>
12	<i>intermediate</i>	1	<i>no</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>lose</i>
13	<i>intermediate</i>	0	<i>yes</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>win</i>
14	<i>novice</i>	0	<i>yes</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>lose</i>

You are analyzing data from your last few Monopoly games in hopes of becoming a world champion. We want to determine what makes a player win or lose. Each input has four features (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4): Experience, NumUtilities, BuysBoardwalk, Hunger. The outcome (win vs lose) is represented as Y .

- (a) Find entropy $H(Y)$. [3pts]
- (b) Find conditional entropy $H(Y|x_1)$, $H(Y|x_4)$, respectively. [8pts]
- (c) Find mutual information $I(x_1, Y)$ and $I(x_4, Y)$ and determine which one (x_1 or x_4) is more informative. [4pts]
- (d) Find joint entropy $H(Y, x_3)$. [4pts]

4.3 Bonus Question [7pts]

- (a) Suppose X and Y are independent. Show that $H(X|Y) = H(X)$. [2pts]
- (b) Suppose X and Y are independent. Show that $H(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y)$. [2pts]
- (c) Prove that the mutual information is symmetric, i.e., $I(X, Y) = I(Y, X)$ and $x_i \in X, y_i \in Y$ [3pts]

5 Bonus for All [10 pts]

Due to the recent social distancing requirement, Wal-Mart is re-evaluating their delivery policies. In order to properly update their policy, Wal-Mart is analyzing data from previous records. Delivery time can be classified as early, on time or late. Delivery distance can be classified as within 5 miles, between 5 and 10 miles and over 10 miles. From the previous records, 15% of deliveries arrive early, and 55% arrive on time. 70% of orders are within 5 miles and 25% of orders are between 5 and 10 miles. The probability for arriving on time if delivery distance is over 10 miles is 0. The probability of a shipment arriving on time and having a delivery distance between 5 and 10 miles is 10%. The probability for arriving early if delivery distance is within 5 miles is 20%.

- (a) What is the probability that the delivery will arrive on time if the distance is between 5 and 10 miles? [2 pts]
- (b) What is the probability that the delivery will arrive on time if the distance is within 5 miles? [4 pts]
- (c) What is the probability that the delivery will arrive late if the distance is within 5 miles? [4 pts]