

HW0

● Graded

Student

Chih-Hao Liao

Total Points

40 / 40 pts

Question 1

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 2

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 3

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 4

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 5

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 6

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 7

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 8

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 9

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 10

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 11

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 12

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 13

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 14

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 15

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 16

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 17

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

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Question 18

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 19

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 20

(no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Question 21

(no title)

0 / 0 pts

✓ + 0 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect

Q1**2 Points**

Let $C(N, K) = 1$ for $K = 0$ or $K = N$, and $C(N, K) = C(N - 1, K) + C(N - 1, K - 1)$ for $N \geq 1$. What is the closed-form equation of $C(N, K)$ for $N \geq 1$ and $0 \leq K \leq N$?

- ☒ $C(N, K) = \frac{N!}{K!(N-K)!}$
- ☐ $C(N, K) = \sum_{k=0}^K \frac{N!}{k!(N-k)!}$
- ☐ $C(N, K) = \frac{K!(N-K)!}{K!}$
- ☐ $C(N, K) = \sum_{k=0}^K \frac{k!(N-k)!}{N!}$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q2**2 Points**

What is the probability of getting exactly 4 heads when flipping 10 fair coins? Choose the closest number.

- ☐ 0.0
- ☐ 0.1
- ☒ 0.2
- ☐ 0.3
- ☐ 0.4

Q3**2 Points**

If your friend flipped a fair coin three times, and then tells you that one of the tosses resulted in head, what is the probability that all three tosses resulted in heads?

- ☐ $1/8$
- ☐ $3/8$
- ☐ $7/8$
- ☒ $1/7$
- ☐ $1/3$

Q4**2 Points**

A program selects a random integer x like this: a random bit is first generated uniformly. If the bit is 0, x is drawn uniformly from $\{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$; otherwise, x is drawn uniformly from $\{0, -1, -2, -3\}$. If we get an x from the program with $|x| = 1$, what is the probability that x is negative?

- ☐ $1/3$
- ☐ $1/4$
- ☐ $1/2$
- ☐ $1/12$
- ☒ $2/3$

Q5**2 Points**

For N random variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N , let their mean be $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n$ and variance be $\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \bar{x})^2$. Which of the following is provably the same as σ_x^2 ?

- ☐ $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n^2 - \bar{x}^2)$
- ☒ $\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n^2 - \bar{x}^2)$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (\bar{x}^2 - x_n^2)$
- ☐ $\frac{N}{N-1} (\bar{x}^2)$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q6**2 Points**

For two events A and B , if their probability $P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.4$, what is the tightest possible range of $P(A \cup B)$?

- ☐ $[0.3, 0.4]$
- ☐ $[0, 0.4]$
- ☐ $[0, 0.7]$
- ☐ $[0.3, 1]$
- ☒ $[0.4, 0.7]$

Q7**2 Points**

What is the rank of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q8**2 Points**

What is the diagonal on the inverse of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$?

- ☐ $[3/4, 1/4, 1/8]$
- ☐ $[1/4, 1/8, 3/4]$
- ☐ $[1/4, 3/4, 1/8]$
- ☒ $[1/8, 3/4, 1/4]$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q9**2 Points**

What is the largest eigenvalue of $\begin{pmatrix} 2023 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2024 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2021 \end{pmatrix}$?

- ☐ 2020
- ☐ 2021
- ☐ 2022
- ☐ 2023
- ☒ 2024

Q10**2 Points**

For a real matrix M , let $M = U\Sigma V^T$ be its singular value decomposition, with U and V being unitary matrices. Define $M^\dagger = V\Sigma^\dagger U^T$, where $\Sigma^\dagger[j][i] = \frac{1}{\Sigma[i][j]}$ when $\Sigma[i][j]$ is nonzero, and 0 otherwise. Which of the following is always the same as $MM^\dagger M$?

- ☐ $MM^T M$
- ☐ MV^T
- ☐ $U^T M$
- ☐ $U^T M V^T$
- ☒ M

Q11**2 Points**

Which of the following matrix is not guaranteed to be positive semi-definite?

- ☐ $Z^T Z$ for any real matrix Z
- ☐ a real symmetric matrix S whose eigenvalues are all non-negative
- ☐ an all-zero square matrix
- ☒ a real symmetric matrix whose entries are all positive
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q12**2 Points**

Consider a fixed $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and some varying $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ with $\|\mathbf{u}\| = 1$. Which of the following is the smallest value of $\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x}$?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ $-\infty$
- ☒ $-\|\mathbf{x}\|$
- ☐ $-\|\mathbf{u}\|$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q13**2 Points**

Consider two parallel hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^d :

$$H_1 : \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = +3,$$

$$H_2 : \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = -2$$

What is the distance between H_1 and H_2 ?

- ☐ 5
- ☒ $5/\|\mathbf{w}\|$
- ☐ $5/\|\mathbf{w}\|^2$
- ☐ $5 \cdot \|\mathbf{w}\|$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q14**2 Points**

Let $g(x, y) = e^x + e^{2y} + e^{3xy^2}$. What is $\frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y}$?

- ☐ $e^x + 2e^{2y} + 6xye^{3xy^2}$
- ☒ $2e^{2y} + 6xye^{3xy^2}$
- ☐ $2e^{2y} + 3xye^{3xy^2}$
- ☐ $2e^y + 6xye^y$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q15**2 Points**

Let $f(x, y) = xy$, $x(u, v) = \cos(u + v)$, $y(u, v) = \sin(u - v)$. What is $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$?

- ☒ $-\sin(u + v) \sin(u - v) - \cos(u + v) \cos(u - v)$
- ☐ $+\sin(u + v) \sin(u - v) - \cos(u + v) \cos(u - v)$
- ☐ $-\sin(u + v) \sin(u - v) + \cos(u + v) \cos(u - v)$
- ☐ $+\sin(u + v) \sin(u - v) + \cos(u + v) \cos(u - v)$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q16**2 Points**

Let $E(u, v) = (ue^v - 2ve^{-u})^2$. Calculate the gradient $\nabla E(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$ at $[u, v] = [1, 1]$.

- ☐ $[-13.70, -7.86]$
- ☐ $[-13.70, +7.86]$
- ☐ $[+13.70, -7.86]$
- ☒ $[+13.70, +7.86]$
- ☐ $[1, 1]$

Q17**2 Points**

For some given $A > 0, B > 0$, what is the optimal α that solves

$$\min_{\alpha} Ae^{\alpha} + Be^{-2\alpha} ?$$

- ☒ $\frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{2B}{A}\right)$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{A}{2B}\right)$
- ☐ $\ln\left(\frac{2B}{A}\right)$
- ☐ $\ln\left(\frac{A}{2B}\right)$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q18**2 Points**

Let \mathbf{w} be a vector in \mathbb{R}^d and $E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{w}$ for some symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} and vector \mathbf{b} . What is the gradient $\nabla E(\mathbf{w})$?

- ☐ $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{b}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{b}$
- ☒ $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{b}$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q19**2 Points**

Let \mathbf{w} be a vector in \mathbb{R}^d and $E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{w}$ for some symmetric **and strictly positive definite** matrix \mathbf{A} and vector \mathbf{b} . What is the optimal \mathbf{w} that minimizes $E(\mathbf{w})$?

- ☐ $+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$
- ☒ $-\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$
- ☐ $-\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{1}$ is a vector of all 1's
- ☐ $+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{b}$
- ☐ none of the other choices

Q20**2 Points**

Solve

$$\min_{w_1, w_2, w_3} \frac{1}{2}(w_1^2 + 2w_2^2 + 3w_3^2)$$

subject to $w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 11$.

What is the optimal w_1 ? (Hint: refresh your memory on "Lagrange multipliers")

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 6

Q21

0 Points

How many gold medals do you want to use for this homework (every gold medal extends the deadline of this homework by 12 hours, and you have four gold medals in total this semester)

☒ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4