

---PROBLEM 1---

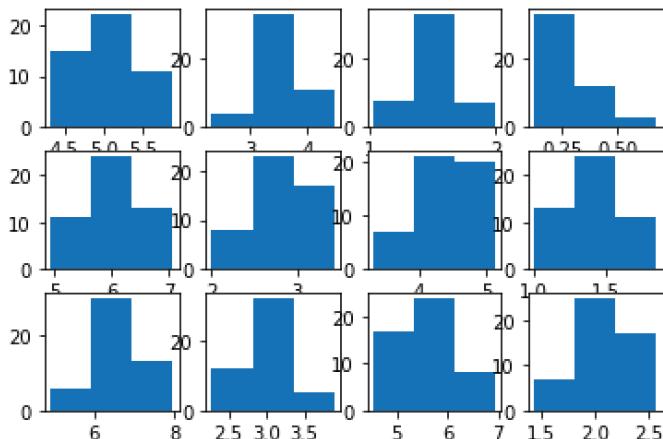
-Part 1-

Features: 4

Data Points: 148

N

-Part 2-



-Part 3-

Feature 1

Mean: 5.900103764189188

Variance: 0.6945590049046649

Standard Deviation: 0.833402066774894

Feature 2

Mean: 3.098930916891892

Variance: 0.19035056790635788

Standard Deviation: 0.43629183800107685

Feature 3

Mean: 3.8195548405405404

Variance: 3.076716342840002

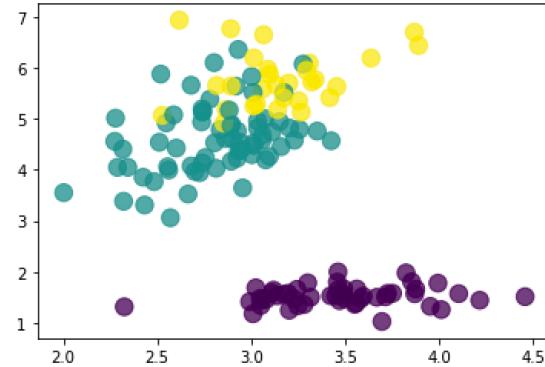
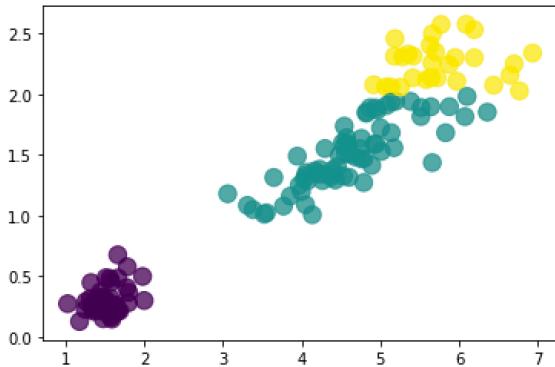
Standard Deviation: 1.7540571093439352

Feature 4

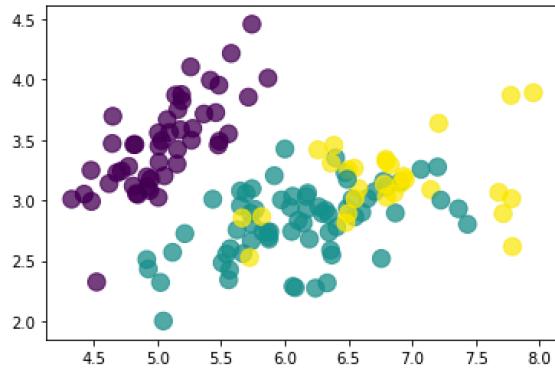
Mean: 1.2525554845945945

Variance: 0.5757356415417657

Standard Deviation: 0.7587724570263247



-Part 4-



2) 1. A matrix is invertible iff its determinant is 0

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = ((1 \cdot -1 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)) - ((1 \cdot -1 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)) = (-2 + 2 + 12) - (-2 + 3 + 8) = 12 - 8 = 4$$

$$\det(B) = ((0 \cdot -4 \cdot 1) + (-3 \cdot -2 \cdot -3) + (-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4)) - ((-3 \cdot -4 \cdot -2) + (4 \cdot -2 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot -3)) = (0 - 18 - 8) - (-24 + 0 - 3) = -26 + 27 = 1$$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} (-1)(2) - (3)(1) & (2)(2) - (1)(1) & (2)(3) - (1)(-1) \\ (2)(2) - (3)(2) & (1)(2) - (1)(2) & (1)(3) - (1)(-2) \\ (2)(1) - (1)(2) & (1)(1) - (2)(2) & (1)(-1) - (2)(1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 & 7 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inv}(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -5/3 & 2/3 & 4/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 & 1 \\ 7/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(A)(-2) - (A)(-2) \xrightarrow{\text{cancel}} \begin{vmatrix} (-4)(1) - (4)(-2) & (1)(1) - (3)(-2) & (1)(4) - (3)(-6) \\ (-3)(1) - (4)(-2) & (0)(1) - (-1)(-2) & (0)(4) - (-3)(-3) \\ (0)(-2) - (1)(-2) & (0)(-4) - (1)(-3) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & -8 \\ 5 & -6 & -9 \\ -5 & -6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & -8 \\ 5 & -6 & -2 \\ -5 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & -2 \\ 5 & -6 & -2 \\ -8 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inv}(B) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & -2 \\ 5 & -6 & -2 \\ -8 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} -5/3 & -1 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 \\ 4/3 & 1 & -2/3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & -8 \\ -5 & -6 & 9 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & -8 \\ -5 & -6 & 9 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inv}(B^T) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & -8 \\ -5 & -6 & 9 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

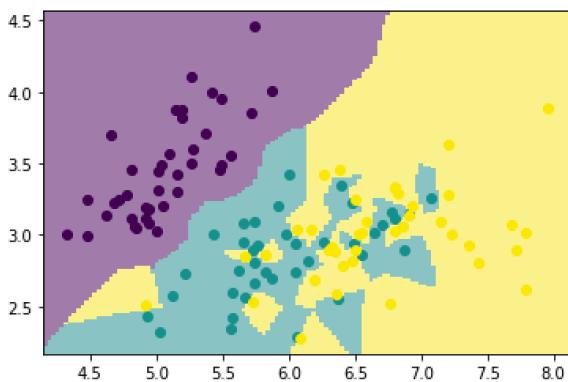
$$5. \text{ Inv}(AB) = \text{Inv}(A) \text{ Inv}(B)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & -2 \\ 5 & -6 & -2 \\ -8 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -5/3 & 2/3 & 4/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 & 1 \\ 7/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (-4)(2) + (-5)(1) + (-2)(7/3) & (4)(2) + (-5)(0) + (-2)(-2/3) & (4)(4) + (-5)(1) + (-2)(-5/3) \\ (5)(-2) + (-5)(-1) + (-2)(7/3) & (5)(2) + (-5)(0) + (-2)(-1/3) & (5)(4) + (-5)(1) + (-2)(-5/3) \\ (-8)(-2) + (-5)(1) + (-2)(7/3) & (-8)(2) + (-5)(0) + (-2)(-1/3) & (-8)(4) + (-5)(1) + (-2)(-5/3) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 4 & 4 \\ 34/3 & -10/3 & 11/3 \\ -7 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

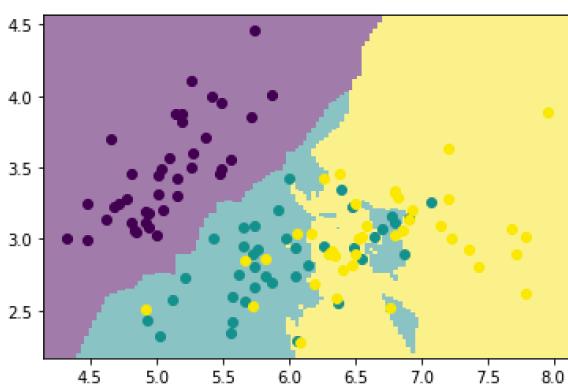
---PROBLEM 3---

-Part 1-

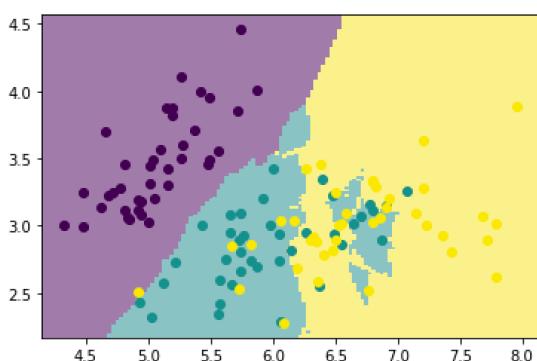
$k = 1$



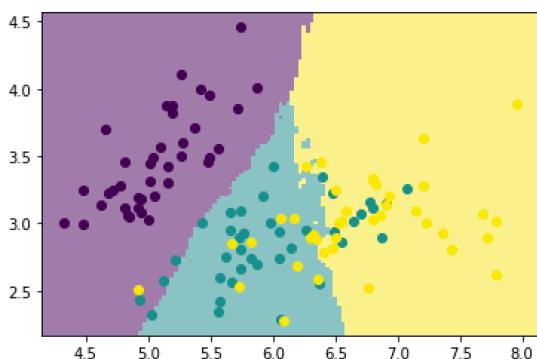
$k = 5$



$k = 10$



$k = 50$



Increasing the k values creates greater distinctions between the zones in the graph used to categorize outcomes.

Having a k -value that is too high will however remove any islands from the graph. This could result in wrong predictions for some cases. Having the K too low does not do well because the AI doesn't learn much, the AI instead will just repeat the information it was given when trying to predict new info.

-Part 2-

[0.7333333333333333, 0.7333333333333333, 0.7666666666666667, 0.8, 0.83333333333334, 0.8, 0.3]
I recommend a k-value of 10

-Part 3-

[0.9666666666666667, 0.9333333333333333, 0.9666666666666667, 1.0, 0.9, 0.6666666666666666, 0.2666666666666666]
The plots are not very different. The graph with more features has lower error, however that can be attributed to more information being present. I wouldn't change my k-value recommendation.

