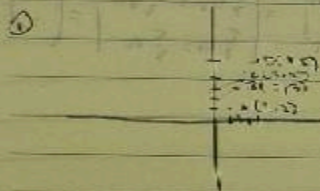


Sept 1st 1991

NO.
DATE:

Calculus Dataset

Customer	August per yr. (LKR)	Visits per month
1	2	2
2	3	3
3	4	4
4	5	5
5	6	6



② mean of x: $\frac{1+2+3+4+5+6}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = 3.5$

mean of y: $\frac{2+3+4+5+6}{5} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$

③ $A_{center} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2.5 \\ 2 & -2.5 \\ 3 & -2.5 \\ 4 & -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2.5 \\ 3 & -2.5 \\ 4 & -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2.5 \\ 2 & -2.5 \\ 3 & -2.5 \\ 4 & -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2.5 \\ 3 & -2.5 \\ 4 & -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2.5 \\ 2 & -2.5 \\ 3 & -2.5 \\ 4 & -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$

④ $\frac{1}{n} A^T A_{center}$

$A^T_{center} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & -1.5 \\ -0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 1.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^T_{center} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -0.5 & 0.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -0.5 & 0.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$ (2×4)

VICTORY

$$(-1.5)^2 + (0.5)^2 + (0.5)^2 + (-1.5)^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} - \lambda & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3} - \lambda \right) \left(\frac{5}{3} - \lambda \right) - \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{10}{3} \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda \left(\lambda - \frac{10}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{10}{3} = 3.33$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I) v = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} - \frac{10}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} - \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} v_2 + \frac{5}{3} v_2 \\ \frac{5}{3} v_1 + \frac{5}{3} v_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{3} v_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. \frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10/3 \\ 10/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 v = \frac{10}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10/3 \\ 10/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. $\lambda_1 = \frac{10}{3}$ - ~~largest~~ largest eigenvalue.

11. ~~largest~~ largest

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & -1.5 \\ -0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 1.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{-1.5 - 1.5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{-0.5 - 0.5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{0.5 + 0.5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1.5 + 1.5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

new partition

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$