CIS 419/519: Applied Machine Learning

Fall 2024

Homework 0

Handed Out: August 28

Due: 7:59 pm September 4

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1 Declaration

• Person(s) discussed with: None

• Affiliation to the course: student, TA, prof etc. None

• Which question(s) in coding / written HW did you discuss? None

• Briefly explain what was discussed. None

2 Multiple Choice & Written Questions

- 1. (a) **C**
 - (b) **A**
- 2. (a) **D**
 - (b) **A**
- 3. (a) **A**
 - (b) **A**
- 4. (a) **B**
 - (b) We are given that

$$Var(x) = E[(X - E[X])^2]$$
(1)

$$= E[(x^2 - 2xE[x] + E[x]^2)]$$
 (2)

$$= E[x^{2}] - E(2xE[x]) + E[E[x]^{2}]$$
(3)

$$= E[x^{2}] - 2 \cdot E[x] \cdot E[x] + E[x]^{2}$$
(4)

$$= E[x^2] - 2E[x]^2 + E[x]^2$$
 (5)

$$= E[x^2] - E[x]^2 (6)$$

We know that $E[2xE[x]] = 2E[x]E[x] = 2E[x]^2$ because E[x] is a constant. Furthermore we know that $E[E[x]^2] = E[x]^2$ because E[x] is a constant. Thus, our equation for variance $Var(x) = E[(X - E[X]^2)]$ reduces down to $E[x^2] - E[x]^2$.

- 5. (a) **C**
 - (b) **D**
 - (c) **A**
- 6. (a) We are given a 2x2 matrix. We can find the eigenvalues of a 2x2 matrix by solving the following equation: $det(A-\lambda\cdot I)=0$. Since A is 2x2 we know then $I=\begin{bmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{bmatrix}$. And also, because A is a 2x2 matrix, then the determinant of any 2x2 matrix given elements $\begin{bmatrix}a&b\\c&d\end{bmatrix} det(M)=ad-bc$. Thus, we can solve for the eigenvalues of A by solving the equation:

$$det(A - \lambda \cdot I) = 0$$

$$= det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 5 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$= (4 - \lambda)(5 - \lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$= 20 - 9\lambda + \lambda^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 18 = 0$$

$$= (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 6, 3$$

Thus, the two eigenvalues for the matrix A are 6 and 3.

(b) **C**

3 Python Programming Questions

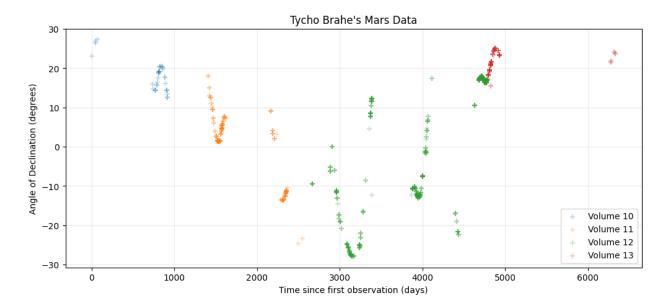


Figure 1: Figure 1