Math189R SU17
Homework 1
Tuesday, May 15, 2018

Feel free to work with other students, but make sure you write up the homework and code on your own (no copying homework *or* code; no pair programming). Feel free to ask students or instructors for help debugging code or whatever else, though. The starter code for problem 2 part c and d can be found under the Resource tab on course website.

Note: You need to create a Github account for submission of the coding part of the homework. Please create a repository on Github to hold all your code and include your Github account username as part of the answer to problem 2.

1 (**Linear Transformation**) Let $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$ be a random vector. show that expectation is linear:

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}] = \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}] = A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}.$$

Also show that

$$\text{cov}[\mathbf{y}] = \text{cov}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}] = A\text{cov}[\mathbf{x}]A^\top = A\mathbf{\Sigma}A^\top.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}] = \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} [A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}]dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} [A\mathbf{x}]dx + \int^{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{b}dx = A\int^{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{x}dx + \mathbf{b} = A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} cov[\mathbf{y}] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]][\mathbf{y} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]]^\top \\ &= \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - [A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}]][A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - [A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}]]^\top \\ &= \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]][A\mathbf{x} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]]^\top = \mathbb{E}A[\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]][\mathbf{x}^\top A^\top - EE[\mathbf{x}]^\top A^\top] \\ &= A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]][\mathbf{x}^\top - EE[\mathbf{x}]^\top A^\top] = A\text{cov}[\mathbf{x}]A^\top = A\mathbf{\Sigma}A^\top \end{aligned}$$

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2 Given the dataset $\mathcal{D} = \{(x, y)\} = \{(0,1), (2,3), (3,6), (4,8)\}$

(a) Find the least squares estimate $y = \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top \mathbf{x}$ by hand using Cramer's Rule.

(b) Use the normal equations to find the same solution and verify it is the same as part (a).

(c) Plot the data and the optimal linear fit you found.

(d) Find randomly generate 100 points near the line with white Gaussian noise and then compute the least squares estimate (using a computer). Verify that this new line is close to the original and plot the new dataset, the old line, and the new line.

(a) we can write x and y in the form of a matrix:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then we can find $x^\top x =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 9 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x^\top y =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 56 \end{bmatrix}$$

Normal Equation states : $x^\top x\theta = x^\top y$ Using Cramer's Rule: θ_0 =

$$\frac{det(\begin{bmatrix} 18 & 9 \\ 56 & 29 \end{bmatrix}}{det(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 9 & 29 \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{18}{35}$$

θ_1 =

$$\frac{det(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 18 \\ 9 & 56 \end{bmatrix}}{det(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 9 & 29 \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{62}{35}$$

Thus, the least square estimator

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{18}{35} \frac{62}{35} \end{bmatrix}$$

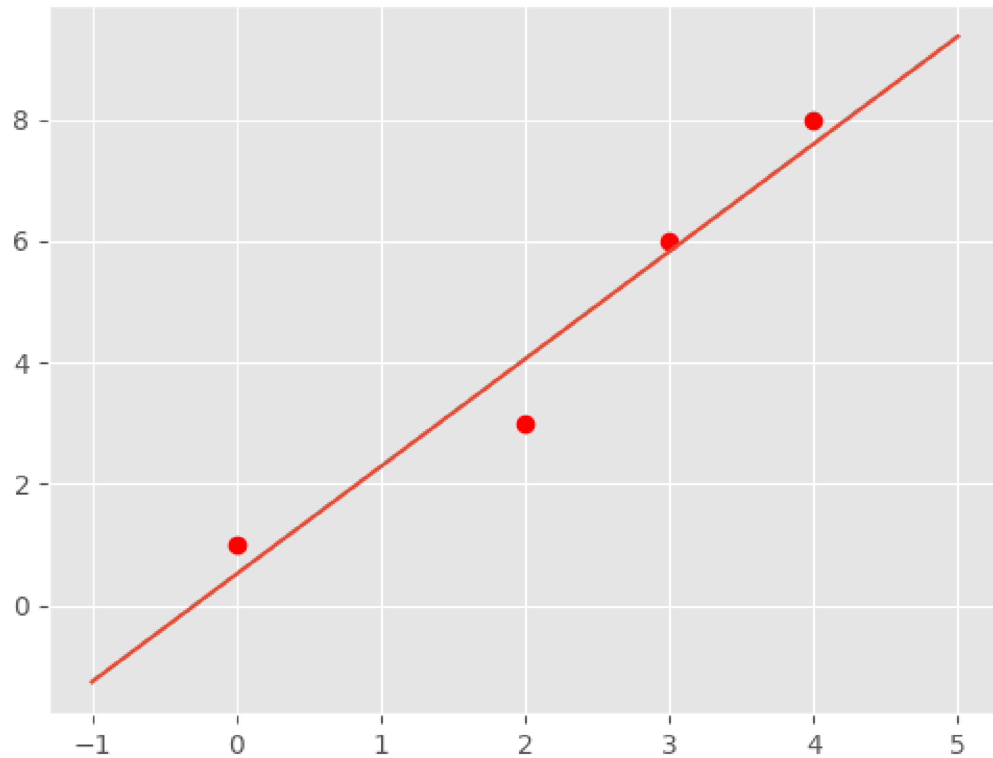
(b)The normal equation states that $x^\top x\theta = x^\top y$ Thus,

$$\theta = (x^\top x)^{-1} x^\top y = \frac{1}{35} \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -9 \\ -9 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 56 \end{bmatrix}$$

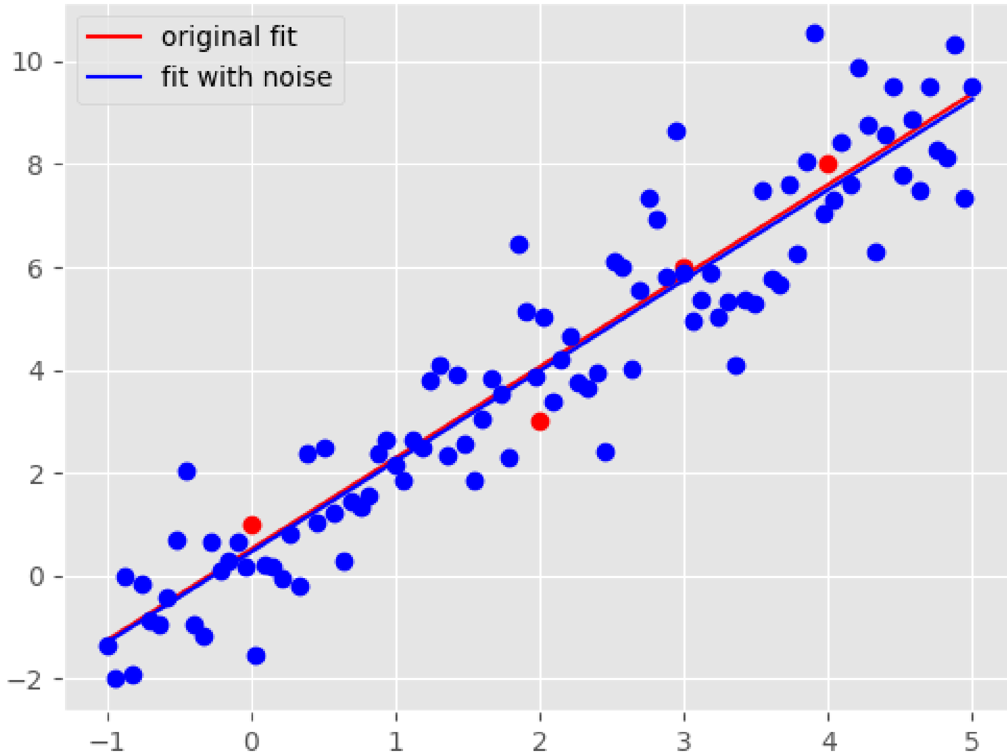
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{18}{35} \\ \frac{62}{35} \end{bmatrix}$$

This is the same as part (a).

(c) The plot is attached



(d) The plot is attached, and we can see that the new fit is very close to the original one.



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