EECS 545 F17 HW | Name : Po-Jen Lai Memberg: Yi-Lun Wu Chun-Yu Heiung 1) (a) (i) True. We know [=I], since AA'=I = AA'=(AA'), since (AB) = B'A' = AA'=(A') A => AA = A'A = (A')TAT, since A=AT => A'A=(A')TA. => A'AA'=(A')TA.AT => A'-(A')TA. True Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ if $\det(A) = 1$, $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = A^T = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$. => d=a, b=-c => A has the form [a-c], and a+c=) \Rightarrow We can write A as $\begin{bmatrix} \cos 4\theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ if $\det(A) = -1$, $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -d & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix}$ → 0=-d. b=0 → A has the form [a c], and - (a c)=-1 → A = [cost sint] eigenvalues of A are -15, -4.899, 4.899 > A is not positive - definite >> A connot be decomposed as CCT, the answer is false. A (i) $E[x] = \int_{a}^{\infty} x f_{x}(x) dx$, since $f_{x}(x) = \int_{a}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy \Rightarrow E[x] = \int_{a}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty} x f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$ since fxir(xly)= fxy(x,y) = E[x]= sos x.fxir(xly).fx(y)dxdy = Ex[Ex[XIY]]. $E[I[xec]] = \int_{X} I[xec]dP = \int_{X} I \cdot dP = P(xec) +$ (iii) $\int_{ax} [x] = E[x] - (E[x]) = E_{x}[E^{x}[x]] - (E^{x}[E^{x}[x]])$ = By [Ex[x]]] - Pr [(Ex[x]])] + Er[(Ex[x]]]] - (Er[Ex[x]]]) = Ey[Varx[X|Y]] + Vary [Ex[X|Y]].

E[xY]= [] = fxr (x,y) dxdy = [] = fx(x) fx(x) fx(y) dxdy = [= fx(x) dx] = fx(y) dy = E[x] E[Y]