

Consider a set of general vectors  $\mathbf{a}_i \in R^d$ . (assume all elements are some random numbers in the range of  $[0, 1]$ )  $\mathbf{b}$  is another such vector. Consider the matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{a}_i \mathbf{a}_i^T + \sum_{i=k+1}^d \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b}^T$$

What is the effective rank of  $\mathbf{A}$

- (A) 1
- (B)  $k + 1$
- (C) none of the above
- (D)  $d$
- (E)  $k$

If  $A = UDV^T$ , then  $A^T A$  is:

(A) A square matrix

(B)  $UD^2U^T$

(C)  $VD^2V^T$

(D) is always full rank

(E) none of the above

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$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^k 10^{-k} \mathbf{a}_i \mathbf{a}_i^T + \sum_{i=k+1}^d \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b}^T$$

What is the effective rank of  $\mathbf{A}$

- (A)  $k$
- (B) 1
- (C)  $k + 1$
- (D) none of the above
- (E)  $d$

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- (A) none of the above
- (B)  $k + 1$
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Consider a set of general vectors  $\mathbf{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . (assume all elements are some random numbers in the range of  $[0, 1]$ )  $\mathbf{b}$  is another such vector. Consider the matrix:

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What is the effective rank of  $\mathbf{A}$

- (A)  $d$
- (B) none of the above
- (C)  $k$
- (D)  $k + 1$
- (E) 1