

1. (7 pts) Answer these questions for the following variance-covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) (1pt) What is the dimension of the data? _____
- (b) (1pts) Which of the following two results is most likely those from PCA on the variance-covariance matrix, \mathbf{S} ? Explain your answer.

A				B			
	PC1	PC2	PC3		PC1	PC2	PC3
V1	-0.74	0.01	0.67	V1	-0.32	0.69	-0.65
V2	0.49	0.69	0.53	V2	-0.03	-0.69	-0.72
V3	-0.46	0.72	-0.52	V3	-0.95	-0.21	0.24
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Var	1.76	1.18	0.05	Var	20.21	4.85	0.23

- (c) (1pt) Calculate the proportion of total variance explained by the first principal component of analysis A. _____
- (d) (1pt) What is the value of the second eigenvalue in analysis A? _____
- (e) (1pt) What is the value of the coefficient of V2 in the second eigenvector in analysis A? _____
- (f) (1pts) Draw the scree plot for results from analysis A. Be sure to label your axes.
- (g) (1pts) If an observation has the values [3 2 0] calculate its score on the first principal component of analysis A. (Assume that the means for each variables are 0.) _____
2. (3 pts) True or False.
- (a) When PCA is done on the correlation matrix, the total variance is equal to the number of variables. **T** or **F**
- (b) PCA summarizes only linear dependence. **T** or **F**
- (c) The first eigenvector describes the direction of maximum variance of the data. **T** or **F**