

## Homework1 (Probability and Linear Algebra Review)

### 1 Probability(47)

#### 1.1 Expectation(10)

Suppose  $X, Y$  are two random variables.

- Show  $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]] = \mathbb{E}[X]$ .
- Show  $Var(X) = \mathbb{E}[var(X|Y)] + var(\mathbb{E}[X|Y])$

#### 1.2 Function of random variables(10)

Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are iid random variables. find the probability density function of  $Y_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ ,  $Y_2 = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ .

#### 1.3 Independence(10)

Assume  $X, Y$  are two independent random variables such that:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k) &= P(Y = k) = pq^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ q &= p - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Show that  $X - Y$  and  $\min(X, Y)$  are independent random variables.

#### 1.4 Nice Problem(17)

We had a coin that it's head probability is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Can you design a procedure with this coin to make probability 0.55? what about  $\frac{1}{3}$ ?

### 2 Linear Algebra(38)

#### 2.1 Derivative(15)

Assume that  $x, a$  are vectors and  $A$  is a square matrix. show that:

- $\frac{d}{dx} a^T x = a^T$
- $\frac{d}{dx} x^T A x = x^T (A + A^T)$
- $\frac{d}{dx} x^T A = A^T$

## 2.2 Eigenvalue and Eigenvectors(18)

1. (8) Prove below statements about eigenvalues:

- Determinant of square matrix  $A$  is product of it's eigenvalues.
- Trace of square matrix  $A$  is sum of it's eigenvalues.
- Eigenvalues of  $A$  and  $A^T$  are same.

2. (10) Assume  $A$  is a linear transform which is defined on vector space  $\mathbf{V}$ . Show if  $A$  is a diagonalizable matrix:

$$V = \text{Null}(A) \oplus \text{Range}(A) \quad (2)$$

## 2.3 SVD(5)

Suppose  $A$  is a square matrix and we have  $A = QR$ .  $Q$  is orthonormal matrix. In this case SVD of matrix  $A$  will be look like SVD of matrix  $R$ . which one of these three matrix  $\Sigma, U, V$  will be different for  $A$  and  $R$ ?

## 3 Estimation(15)

Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be iid samples from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Where  $\sigma^2$  is known but  $\mu$  is unknown.

- Find MLE of  $\mu$ .
- Assume  $\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(v, \beta^2)$ . Find MAP estimation of  $\mu$ .
- Compare the result when  $N$  goes to infinity.