

1 PCA

1

```
[ 2.81035710e+02+0.00000000e+00j -5.81067532e-15+0.00000000e+00j
 9.64290269e-01+0.00000000e+00j -3.23092317e-15+0.00000000e+00j
 1.33527898e-18+2.05406773e-17j  1.33527898e-18-2.05406773e-17j]
```

2

By hand:

$$XX^T = \begin{bmatrix} 112 & 137 \\ 137 & 170 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|XX^T - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 112 - \lambda & 137 \\ 137 & 170 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(112 - \lambda)(170 - \lambda) - 137^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.96429 \quad \lambda_2 = 281.03571$$

when $\lambda_1 = 0.96429$:

$$(XX^T - \lambda_1 I)x = \begin{pmatrix} 111.03571 & 137 \\ 137 & 169.03571 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

so, after normalization

$$x_1 = -0.77688 \quad x_2 = 0.62965$$

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.77688 \\ 0.62965 \end{pmatrix}$$

when $\lambda_2 = 281.03571$:

$$(XX^T - \lambda_2 I)x = \begin{pmatrix} -169.03571 & 137 \\ 137 & -111.03571 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

so, after normalization

$$x_1 = 0.62965 \quad x_2 = 0.77688$$

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.62965 \\ 0.77688 \end{pmatrix}$$

By code:

```
> 0: array([-0.7768816 , -0.62964671])
> 1: array([ 0.62964671, -0.7768816 ])
```

3

They are the same.

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $X^T X$ are: $\lambda_1 v_1 = X^T X v_1$

Multiply matrix X at the left: $X \lambda_1 v_1 = X X^T X v_1$

λ_1 is a number and thus, $\lambda_1 (X v_1) = X X^T (X v_1)$

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $X X^T$ are: $\lambda_2 v_2 = X X^T v_2$

Let $X v_1 = v_2$, then $\lambda_2 X v_1 = X X^T X v_1$

After compared : $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) X v_1 = 0$

If and only if $\lambda_1 = 0$ and $\lambda_2 = 0$ or $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ can we get the =.

Thus, they have the same non-zero eigenvalues.

4

By hand:

after subtract mean:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 17 \\ 17 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{6} X X^T - \lambda I \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{16}{6} - \lambda & \frac{17}{6} \\ \frac{17}{6} & \frac{20}{6} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{16}{6} - \lambda \right) \left(\frac{20}{6} - \lambda \right) - \frac{17^2}{6^2} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.147 \quad \lambda_2 = 5.853$$

when $\lambda_1 = 0.147$:

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.747 \\ -0.665 \end{pmatrix}$$

when $\lambda_2 = 5.853$:

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.665 \\ 0.747 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 – dimension data:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= (0.665 \quad 0.747) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-3.571 \quad -1.412 \quad -0.665 \quad 0 \quad 1.412 \quad 4.235) \end{aligned}$$

By code:

```
> 0: array([-3.57085518])
> 1: array([-1.41178986])
> 2: array([-0.66451439])
> 3: array([0.])
> 4: array([1.41178986])
> 5: array([4.23536958])
```

2 EM

2.1

No. it can not be solved directly. Because we do not know which coins were flipped after we flipped A. There are some latent data in this problem.

Also, the Eq $\hat{\theta} = \text{argmax}_{\theta} \log P(Y|\theta)$ is difficult to maximize.

2.2

$$\mu_j^{i+1} = \frac{\pi^i (p^i)^{y_j} (1 - p^i)^{1-y_j}}{\pi^i (p^i)^{y_j} (1 - p^i)^{1-y_j} + (1 - \pi^i) (q^i)^{y_j} (1 - q^i)^{1-y_j}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu_j^1 = \frac{\pi^0 (p^0)^{y_j} (1 - p^0)^{1-y_j}}{\pi^0 (p^0)^{y_j} (1 - p^0)^{1-y_j} + (1 - \pi^0) (q^0)^{y_j} (1 - q^0)^{1-y_j}}$$

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
μ_j^1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

2.3

$$\pi^{i+1} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^{i+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi^1 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1$$

$$p^{i+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^{i+1} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^{i+1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$p^1 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1 y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1}$$

$$q^{i+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^{i+1}) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^{i+1})} \Rightarrow$$

$$q^1 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^1) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^1)}$$

π^1	0.5
p^1	0.6
q^1	0.6

2.4

$$\mu_j^2 = \frac{\pi^1 (p^1)^{y_j} (1 - p^1)^{1-y_j}}{\pi^1 (p^1)^{y_j} (1 - p^1)^{1-y_j} + (1 - \pi^1) (q^1)^{y_j} (1 - q^1)^{1-y_j}}$$

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
μ_j^2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

2.5

$$\pi^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2$$

$$p^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2 y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^2) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^2)}$$

π^2	0.5
p^2	0.6
q^2	0.6

2.6

$$\mu_j^1 = \frac{\pi^0 (p^0)^{y_j} (1 - p^0)^{1-y_j}}{\pi^0 (p^0)^{y_j} (1 - p^0)^{1-y_j} + (1 - \pi^0) (q^0)^{y_j} (1 - q^0)^{1-y_j}}$$

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
μ_j^1	0.3636	0.3636	0.4706	0.3636	0.4706	0.4706	0.3636	0.4706	0.3636	0.3636

$$\pi^1 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1$$

$$p^1 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1 y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^1}$$

$$q^1 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^1) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^1)}$$

π^1	0.4064
p^1	0.5368
q^1	0.6433

$$\mu_j^2 = \frac{\pi^1 (p^1)^{y_j} (1 - p^1)^{1-y_j}}{\pi^1 (p^1)^{y_j} (1 - p^1)^{1-y_j} + (1 - \pi^1) (q^1)^{y_j} (1 - q^1)^{1-y_j}}$$

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
μ_j^2	0.3636	0.3636	0.4706	0.3636	0.4706	0.4706	0.3636	0.4706	0.3636	0.3636

$$\pi^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2$$

$$p^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2 y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} \mu_j^2}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^2) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{10} (1 - \mu_j^2)}$$

π^2	0.4064
p^2	0.5368
q^2	0.6433

θ^2 is not the same as that in Question 2.5.

2.7

The results are not the same with different initialization.

