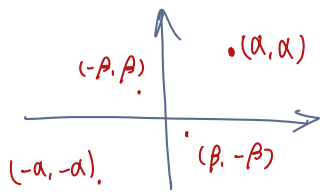


Problem 2



$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad \text{Cov}(X) &= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})^T \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} [\alpha, \alpha] + \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ -\beta \end{bmatrix} [\beta, -\beta] + \begin{bmatrix} -\beta \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} [-\beta, \beta] + \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\alpha \end{bmatrix} [-\alpha, -\alpha] \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \\ \alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \beta^2 + \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) & 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\ 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) & 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \#
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \lambda & 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\ 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) & 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{9} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 + \lambda^2 - \frac{4}{3} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{4}{9} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\lambda - \frac{4}{3} \alpha^2 \right) \left(\lambda - \frac{4}{3} \beta^2 \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \alpha^2, \frac{4}{3} \beta^2$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \alpha^2$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \beta^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{4\alpha^2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\ \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) & \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{4\alpha^2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{4\beta^2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\ \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) & \frac{2}{3} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{4\beta^2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ when } \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \alpha^2 \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ when } \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \beta^2 \quad \#$$

• eigenvector 固定方向

• eigenvalue 随 α, β 变化 $\#$