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## Tugas Analisis Peubah Ganda pertemuan 2

link google syntax R : <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1jDJdH57-hFXrLoNN8A6OsfG4yRap9Ahz?usp=sharing>

Berdasarkan data pada Exercise 1.3 Buku Jhonson & Wichern (2002),

Hitunglah:

1. Sample Covariance matrix (S) secara manual dengan

a. memanfaatkan deviasi  $d_i$

hasil:

Sample covariance matrix didapat :

$$S_{ik} = \frac{d_i d_k}{n-1} = \frac{d_i d_k}{5-1} = \frac{d_i d_k}{4}$$

$S_{11} = 7,5$	$S_{21} = 5$	$S_{31} = -1,75$
$S_{12} = 5$	$S_{22} = 10$	$S_{32} = 1,5$
$S_{13} = -1,75$	$S_{23} = 1,5$	$S_{33} = 2,5$

$$S_n = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. menggunakan rumus  $S = \sum (x_j - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})' / (n-1)$

Matrix kovarian yang didapat :

$$S_n = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Sample Correlation matrix (R) dengan memanfaatkan matrik S

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. buatlah syntax R untuk nomor (1) dan (2) lalu bandingkan hasilnya dengan syntax yg sdh jadi di R: cov(data) dan cor(data)

## bikin syntax no 1 dan 2

```
#buat xbar
xbar1<-mean(dataset1$x1)
xbar2<-mean(dataset1$x2)
xbar3<-mean(dataset1$x3)
xbar1
xbar2
xbar3
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
[1] 2
```

### *memanfaatkan deviasi untuk mencari matrix covariance*

```
d1<-matrix(dataset1$x1-xbar1*1
d2<-matrix(dataset1$x2-xbar2*1
d3<-matrix(dataset1$x3-xbar3*1
matrix(c("d1",d1,"d2",d2,"d3",d3),6,3)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] d1    d2    d3
[2,] 3      4      1
[3,] -4      0      2
[4,] 0      -2     -2
[5,] -1     -4      0
[6,] 2       2     -1
```

```
n<-5
s11<-t(d1)%*%d1/(n-1)
s12<-t(d1)%*%d2/(n-1)
s13<-t(d1)%*%d3/(n-1)
s21<-t(d2)%*%d1/(n-1)
s22<-t(d2)%*%d2/(n-1)
s23<-t(d2)%*%d3/(n-1)
s31<-t(d3)%*%d1/(n-1)
s32<-t(d3)%*%d2/(n-1)
s33<-t(d3)%*%d3/(n-1)
```

```
#covarians matrix
cm1<-matrix(c(s11,s12,s13,s21,s22,s23,s31,s32,s33), 3, 3)
cm1
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 7.50  5.0 -1.75
[2,] 5.00 10.0  1.50
[3,] -1.75  1.5  2.50
```

### *menggunakan $S = \sum (x_j - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})' / (n-1)$ untuk mencari matrix covariance*

```
ss11<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)
ss12<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)
ss13<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)
ss21<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)
ss22<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)
ss23<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)
```

```
ss31<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)
ss32<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)
ss33<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)
cm2<-matrix(c(ss11,ss12,ss13,ss21,ss22,ss23,ss31,ss32,ss33),3,3)
cm2
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]  7.50  5.0 -1.75
[2,]  5.00 10.0  1.50
[3,] -1.75  1.5  2.50
```

matrix S yang menggunakan cara memanfaatkan deviasi memiliki hasil yang sama dengan matrix S yang menggunakan cara penjumlahan biasa untuk mencari covariance

### ***Sample Correlation matrix R dengan memanfaatkan matrix S***

```
#mencari D^(-0.5)
matrixDiagonal<-matrix(c(s11^(-0.5),0,0,0,s22^(-0.5),0,0,0,s33^(-0.5)),3,3)
matrixDiagonal
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,] 0.3651484 0.0000000 0.0000000
[2,] 0.0000000 0.3162278 0.0000000
[3,] 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.6324555
```

```
#matrix Correlation
mc <- matrixDiagonal%%cm1%%matrixDiagonal
mc
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,] 1.0000000 0.5773503 -0.4041452
[2,] 0.5773503 1.0000000  0.3000000
[3,] -0.4041452 0.3000000  1.0000000
```

## **Matrices correlation and covariance dengan syntax R yang sudah jadi:**

### **cov(), cor()**

```
cov(dataset1)
```

```
      x1      x2      x3
x1  7.50  5.0 -1.75
x2  5.00 10.0  1.50
x3 -1.75  1.5  2.50
```

```
cor(dataset1)
```

```
      x1      x2      x3
x1 1.0000000 0.5773503 -0.4041452
x2 0.5773503 1.0000000  0.3000000
x3 -0.4041452 0.3000000  1.0000000
```

**perbandingan:**

untuk hasil covariance dan correlation untuk syntax yang di buat dengan syntax yang sudah jadi di R memiliki hasil yang sama

- eigen value & eigen vector dari kedua matrix S dan R secara manual, lalu bandingkan hasilnya dengan output R yang menggunakan syntax eigen()

#### Matrix covariance :

- Secara manual

Nilai eigen (eigen value)

dengan metode Sarrus :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7,5-\lambda & 5 & -1,75 & | & 7,5-\lambda & 5 \\ 5 & 10-\lambda & 1,5 & | & 5 & 10-\lambda \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5-\lambda & | & -1,75 & 1,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (7,5-\lambda)(10-\lambda)(2,5-\lambda) + (5)(1,5)(-1,75) + (-1,75)(5)(1,5) \\ &\quad - (-1,75)(10-\lambda)(-1,75) - (1,5)(1,5)(7,5-\lambda) - (2,5-\lambda)(5)(5) \\ &= (7,5-\lambda) [(10-\lambda)(2,5-\lambda) - (1,5)(1,5)] + 5 [(1,5)(-1,75) - (2,5-\lambda)(5)] \\ &\quad + (-1,75) [(5)(1,5) - (10-\lambda)(-1,75)] \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 20\lambda^2 - 88,438\lambda + 51,25 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 &= 0,681 \quad ; \quad \lambda_2 = 5,414 \quad ; \quad \lambda_1 = 13,905 \end{aligned}$$

Eigen vector

basis eigen vector

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 & -1,006 & 0,618 \\ 81,622 & 0,77 & -0,432 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \sqrt{63,5053^2 + 81,622^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{103,9822} \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 \\ 81,622 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,6137 \\ 0,7825 \\ 0,0057 \end{bmatrix} \\ L_2 &= \sqrt{-1,006^2 + 0,77^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1,6190} \begin{bmatrix} -1,006 \\ 0,77 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,6233 \\ 0,4771 \\ 0,6126 \end{bmatrix} \\ L_3 &= \sqrt{0,618^2 + (-0,432)^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1,2744} \begin{bmatrix} 0,618 \\ -0,432 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,4899 \\ -0,3861 \\ 0,7897 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0,6137 & -0,6233 & 0,4899 \\ 0,7825 & 0,4771 & -0,3861 \\ 0,0057 & 0,6126 & 0,7897 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Menggunakan R

\$values

[1] 13.9049009 5.4143634 0.6807358

\$vectors

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	-0.613679310	-0.6232975	0.4846627
[2,]	-0.789496144	0.4769002	-0.3863444
[3,]	-0.009671757	0.6197309	0.7847548

### Matrix Correlation

- Secara Manual

Nilai eigen (eigen value)

dengan metode sarthur:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1-\lambda & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0,577 \\ 0,577 & 1-\lambda \\ -0,404 & 0,3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (1-\lambda)^3 + 0,577 \cdot 0,3 \cdot (-0,404) + (-0,404) \cdot 0,577 \cdot (0,3) \\ &\quad - (-0,404) \cdot (1-\lambda) \cdot (-0,404) - (0,3) \cdot 0,3 \cdot (1-\lambda) - (1,2) \cdot 0,577 \cdot 0,577 \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 2,4138\lambda + 0,274 \\ &= -(\lambda - 0,135) \cdot (\lambda - 1,274) \cdot (\lambda - 1,501) \\ &\lambda_1 = 1,501 ; \lambda_2 = 1,274 ; \lambda_3 = 0,135 \end{aligned}$$

Eigen vector

$$\lambda_1 : \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 \\ -3,413 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_2 : \begin{bmatrix} -0,242 \\ 0,585 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_3 : \begin{bmatrix} 1,258 \\ -1,186 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 & -0,242 & 1,258 \\ -3,413 & 0,585 & -1,186 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_1 = \sqrt{(-4,016)^2 + (-3,413)^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5,3649} \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 \\ -3,413 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,7486 \\ -0,6362 \\ 0,1864 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 5,3649$$

$$L_2 = \sqrt{(-0,242)^2 + (0,585)^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1,1835} \begin{bmatrix} -0,242 \\ 0,585 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,2045 \\ 0,4943 \\ 0,8443 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1,1835$$

$$L_3 = \sqrt{1,258^2 + (-1,186)^2 + 1^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1,9973} \begin{bmatrix} 1,258 \\ -1,186 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,6238 \\ -0,5938 \\ 0,5007 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1,9973$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -0,7486 & -0,2045 & 0,6238 \\ -0,6362 & 0,4943 & -0,5938 \\ 0,1864 & 0,8443 & 0,5007 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### ● Menggunakan R

\$values

```
[1] 1.591638 1.273514 0.134848
```

\$vectors

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,] 0.7490653 -0.2047782 0.6300533
[2,] 0.6347139 0.4943479 -0.5939347
[3,] -0.1898407 0.8447994 0.5002744
```

#### Perbandingan hasil manual dengan R:

Nilai eigen dan eigen vector pada cara manual memiliki hampir kesamaan atau mendekati dengan syntax R yang sudah jadi.



Lampiran pengerjaan secara manual

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Tugas kedua  
Analisis regresi ganda

- Data yang digunakan  
(Buku Johnson & Wichern 2002, exercise 1.3)

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
3	12	3
2	8	4
6	6	0
5	4	2
8	10	1

;  $y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $y_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1. Sampel Covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ) secara manual

→ memanfaatkan deviasi  $d_i$

$$n = 5$$

mean :

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{3+2+6+5+8}{5} = 6$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{12+8+6+4+10}{5} = 8$$

$$\bar{x}_3 = \frac{3+4+0+2+1}{5} = 2$$

$$d_i = y_i - \bar{x}_{i,1}$$

$$d_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} - 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} - 8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_1' d_k = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ji} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_k) = (n-1) s_{ik}$$

$$d_1' d_1 = [3 \quad -4 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 30$$

$$d_1' d_2 = [3 \quad -4 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 20$$

$$d_1' d_3 = [3 \quad -4 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -7$$

$$d_2' d_1 = [4 \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad -4 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 20$$

$$d_2' d_2 = [4 \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad -4 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 40$$



$$d_1'd_2 = [4 \ 0 \ -2 \ -4 \ 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 6$$

$$d_3'd_1 = [1 \ 2 \ -2 \ 0 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -9 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -7$$

$$d_3'd_2 = [1 \ 2 \ -2 \ 0 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 6$$

$$d_3'd_3 = [1 \ 2 \ -2 \ 0 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 10$$

sample covariance matrix didapat :

$$s_{ik} = \frac{d_i'd_k}{n-1} = \frac{d_i'd_k}{5-1} = \frac{d_i'd_k}{4}$$

$$s_{11} = 7,5 \quad s_{21} = 5 \quad s_{31} = -1,75$$

$$s_{12} = 5 \quad s_{22} = 10 \quad s_{32} = 1,5$$

$$s_{13} = -1,75 \quad s_{23} = 1,5 \quad s_{33} = 2,5$$

$$S_n = \begin{bmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} & s_{13} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} & s_{23} \\ s_{31} & s_{32} & s_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ Menggunakan rumus  $S = \frac{\sum (x_j - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})'}{n-1}$

$$X = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ x_{31} \\ x_{41} \\ x_{51} \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 12 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 8 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$S_{ik} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ji} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_k)}{n-1}$$

$$S_{11} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j1} - \bar{x}_1)(x_{j1} - \bar{x}_1) \right) / (5-1)$$

$$= [(9-6)^2 + (2-6)^2 + \dots + (8-6)^2] / 4$$

$$= 7,5$$

$$S_{12} = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j1} - \bar{x}_1)(x_{j2} - \bar{x}_2) \right] / (5-1)$$

$$= \frac{[(9-6)(12-8) + (2-6)(8-8) + \dots + (8-6)(10-8)]}{4}$$

$$= 5$$

$$S_{13} = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j1} - \bar{x}_1)(x_{j3} - \bar{x}_3) \right] / (5-1)$$

$$= [(9-6)(3-2) + (2-6)(4-2) + \dots + (8-6)(1-2)] / 4$$

$$= -1,75$$

$$S_{22} = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j2} - \bar{x}_2)(x_{j2} - \bar{x}_2) \right] / 4$$

$$= [(12-8)^2 + (8-8)^2 + \dots + (10-8)^2] / 4$$

$$= 10$$

$$S_{23} = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j2} - \bar{x}_2)(x_{j3} - \bar{x}_3) \right] / (5-1)$$

$$= \frac{[(12-8)(3-2) + (8-8)(4-2) + \dots + (10-8)(1-2)]}{4}$$

$$= 1,5$$

Halaman 4 dari

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{33} &= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^5 (x_{j3} - \bar{x}_3)(x_{j3} - \bar{x}_3) \right] / (5-1) \\
 &= [ (3-2)^2 + (4-2)^2 + \dots + (1-2)^2 ] / 4 \\
 &= 2,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{21} = S_{12} = 5$$

$$S_{31} = S_{13} = -1,75$$

$$S_{32} = S_{23} = 1,5$$

Matrix kovarian yang didapat :

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2> Sample Correlation matrix (R) dengan memanfaatkan matriks S

$$D^{-1/2} = \text{diag} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{S_{11}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{S_{22}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{S_{33}}} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} S_{11}^{-1/2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{22}^{-1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_{33}^{-1/2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,365 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,316 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,632 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = D^{-1/2} S D^{-1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0,365 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,316 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,632 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,365 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,316 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,632 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2,739 & 1,826 & -0,639 \\ 1,581 & 3,162 & 0,474 \\ -1,107 & 0,343 & 1,581 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,365 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,316 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,632 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3>. Buat syntax R untuk nomor 1> dan 2> lalu bandingkan hasilnya dengan yang sudah jadi di R:  $\text{cov}(\text{data})$  dan  $\text{cor}(\text{data})$

4>. Eigen value & eigen vector secara manual, dan perbandingan dengan syntax R dengan  $\text{eigen}()$  :

<matlab> 2>. Cari eigen value:

$$\det(S - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 7,5-\lambda & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10-\lambda & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

dengan metode sarrus:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 7,5-\lambda & 5 & -1,75 & 7,5-\lambda & 5 \\ 5 & 10-\lambda & 1,5 & 5 & 10-\lambda \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5-\lambda & -1,75 & 1,5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (7,5-\lambda)(10-\lambda)(2,5-\lambda) + (5)(1,5)(-1,75) + (-1,75)(5)(1,5) \\ &\quad - (-1,75)(10-\lambda)(-1,75) - (1,5)(1,5)(7,5-\lambda) - (2,5-\lambda)(5)(5) \\ &= (7,5-\lambda) [(10-\lambda)(2,5-\lambda) - (1,5)(1,5)] + 5 [(1,5)(-1,75) - (2,5-\lambda)(5)] \\ &\quad + (-1,75)[(5)(1,5) - (10-\lambda)(-1,75)] \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 20\lambda^2 - 88,438\lambda + 51,25 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 &= 0,681 \quad ; \quad \lambda_2 = 5,414 \quad ; \quad \lambda_1 = 13,905 \end{aligned}$$

7. Cari eigen vector

untuk  $\lambda_3 = 0,681$

$$(\lambda_3 I - S) \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 0,681 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,681 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,681 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6,815 & -5 & 1,75 \\ -5 & -9,315 & -1,5 \\ 1,75 & -1,5 & -1,815 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6,815 v_1 - 5 v_2 + 1,75 v_3 \\ -5 v_1 - 9,315 v_2 - 1,5 v_3 \\ 1,75 v_1 - 1,5 v_2 - 1,815 v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solusi pengurangan matriks:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6,815 & -5 & 1,75 \\ -5 & -9,315 & -1,5 \\ 1,75 & -1,5 & -1,815 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(+(-1))} \begin{bmatrix} 6,815 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & -9,315 & -1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 1,815 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1/6,815 \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,733 & -0,257 \\ -5 & -9,315 & -1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 1,815 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 5R_1 \\ R_3 + 1,75R_1 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,733 & -0,257 \\ 0 & 5,653 & 2,783 \\ 0 & 2,783 & 1,370 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2/5,653 \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,733 & -0,257 \\ 0 & 1 & 0,492 \\ 0 & 2,783 & 1,370 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1 - 0,733R_2 \\ R_3 - 2,783R_2 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0,618 \\ 0 & 1 & 0,492 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,0004 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3/-0,0004 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0,618 \\ 0 & 1 & 0,492 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

menjadi:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0,618 \\ 0 & 1 & 0,492 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 - 0,618 v_3 \\ v_2 + 0,492 v_3 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0,618 v_3 \\ v_2 = -0,492 v_3 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,618 V_3 \\ -0,432 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = V_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0,618 \\ -0,432 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

untuk  $\lambda_2 = 5,914$ :

$$(\lambda_2 I - S) V = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 5,914 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5,914 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5,914 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2,086 & -5 & 1,75 \\ -5 & -4,586 & -1,5 \\ 1,75 & -1,5 & 2,914 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Menggunakan reduksi matriks:

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 / (-2,086) \\ R_2 / (-5) \\ R_3 / 1,75 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2,327 & -0,835 \\ 1 & 0,317 & 0,13 \\ 1 & -0,857 & 1,665 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1, R_3 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2,327 & -0,835 \\ 0 & -1,48 & 1,135 \\ 0 & -1,774 & 1,365 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 / (-1,48) \\ R_3 / (-1,774) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2,327 & -0,835 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,77 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,77 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2, R_1 - 2,327 R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1,006 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,77 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,0003 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 / 0,0003 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1,006 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,77 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 + 1,006 V_3 \\ V_2 - 0,77 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V_1 = -1,006 V_3 \\ V_2 = 0,77 V_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1,006 V_3 \\ 0,77 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = V_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1,006 \\ 0,77 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Untuk  $\lambda_1 = 13,5043$  :

$$(\lambda_1 I - A) V = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 13,5043 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13,5043 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 13,5043 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7,5 & 5 & -1,75 \\ 5 & 10 & 1,5 \\ -1,75 & 1,5 & 2,5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6,4043 & -5 & 1,75 \\ -5 & 3,5043 & -1,5 \\ 1,75 & -1,5 & 11,4043 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Menggunakan reduksi matriks

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 / 6,4043 \\ R_2 / (-5) \\ R_3 / 1,75 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,781 & 0,273 \\ 1 & -0,781 & 0,3 \\ 1 & -0,857 & 6,517 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,781 & 0,273 \\ 0 & -0,0003 & 0,027 \\ 0 & -0,076 & 6,244 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 / (-0,0003) \\ R_3 / (-0,076) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,781 & 0,273 \\ 0 & 1 & -81,623 \\ 0 & 1 & -81,623 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 0,781 R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -63,5053 \\ 0 & 1 & -81,623 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,07 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_3 / 0,07 \\ - \rightarrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -63,5053 \\ 0 & 1 & -81,623 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 - 63,5053 V_3 \\ V_2 - 81,623 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V_1 = 63,5053 V_3 \\ V_2 = 81,623 V_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 V_3 \\ 81,623 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = V_3 \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 \\ 81,623 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigen vector :

$$\lambda_1 : \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 \\ 81,623 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_2 : \begin{bmatrix} -1,006 \\ 0,77 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_3 : \begin{bmatrix} 0,618 \\ -0,492 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Date

No

basis eigen vector

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 63,5053 & -1,006 & 0,618 \\ 81,622 & 0,77 & -0,404 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

< matriks  $P$  > .). Cari eigen value

$$\det (P - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1-\lambda & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

dengan metode sarrus:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0,577 & -0,404 & | & 1-\lambda & 0,577 \\ 0,577 & 1-\lambda & 0,3 & | & 0,577 & 1-\lambda \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1-\lambda & | & -0,404 & 0,3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (1-\lambda)^3 + 0,577 \cdot 0,3 \cdot (-0,404) + (-0,404) \cdot 0,577 \cdot (0,3) \\ &\quad - (-0,404) \cdot (1-\lambda) \cdot (-0,404) - (0,3) \cdot 0,3 \cdot (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) \cdot 0,577 \cdot 0,577 \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 2,4138\lambda + 0,274 \\ &= -(\lambda - 0,135) \cdot (\lambda - 1,274) (\lambda - 1,501) \\ &\lambda_1 = 1,501 ; \lambda_2 = 1,274 ; \lambda_3 = 0,135 \end{aligned}$$

•). Cari eigen vector

untuk  $\lambda_1 = 1,501$ :

$$(\lambda_1 I - P) V = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1,501 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1,501 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1,501 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0,501 & -0,577 & 0,404 \\ -0,577 & 0,501 & -0,3 \\ 0,404 & -0,3 & 0,501 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

↓ menggunakan reduksi matriks :

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 / 0,501 \\ R_2 / (-0,577) \\ R_3 / 0,404 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,976 & 0,684 \\ 1 & -1,024 & 0,515 \\ 1 & -0,743 & 1,463 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,976 & 0,684 \\ 0 & -0,048 & -0,164 \\ 0 & 0,234 & 0,779 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 / (-0,048) \\ R_3 / 0,234 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,976 & 0,684 \\ 0 & 1 & 3,413 \\ 0 & 1 & 3,334 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1 + 0,976 R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4,016 \\ 0 & 1 & 3,413 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,079 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_3 / (-0,079) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4,016 \\ 0 & 1 & 3,413 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 + 4,016 v_3 \\ v_2 + 3,413 v_3 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} v_1 = -4,016 v_3 \\ v_2 = -3,413 v_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 v_3 \\ -3,413 v_3 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = v_3 \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 \\ -3,413 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Untuk  $\lambda_c = 1,274$  :

$$(\lambda I - K) v = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1,274 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1,274 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1,274 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0,274 & -0,577 & 0,404 \\ -0,577 & 0,274 & -0,3 \\ 0,404 & -0,3 & 0,274 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Menggunakan reduksi matriks

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow R_1/0,274 \\ R_2/(-0,577) \\ R_3/0,404 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2,106 & 1,474 \\ 1 & -0,475 & 0,52 \\ 1 & -0,743 & 0,678 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2,106 & 1,474 \\ 0 & 1,631 & -0,354 \\ 0 & -0,268 & 0,158 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2/1,631 \\ R_3/(-0,268) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2,106 & 1,474 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,585 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,591 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 2,106 R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0,242 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,585 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,006 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_3/(-0,006) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0,242 \\ 0 & 1 & -0,585 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 + 0,242 V_3 \\ V_2 - 0,585 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V_1 = -0,242 V_3 \\ V_2 = 0,585 V_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,242 V_3 \\ 0,585 V_3 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = V_3 \begin{bmatrix} -0,242 \\ 0,585 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{untuk } \lambda_3 = 0,135$$

$$(\lambda_3 I - K) V = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 0,135 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,135 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,135 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,577 & -0,404 \\ 0,577 & 1 & 0,3 \\ -0,404 & 0,3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} -0,865 & -0,577 & 0,904 \\ -0,577 & -0,865 & -0,3 \\ 0,904 & -0,3 & -0,865 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Menggunakan reduksi matriks

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 / (-0,865) \\ R_2 / (-0,577) \\ R_3 / 0,904 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,667 & -0,967 \\ 1 & 1,493 & 0,52 \\ 1 & -0,793 & -2,191 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,667 & -0,967 \\ 0 & 0,826 & 0,586 \\ 0 & -1,46 & -1,624 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 / 0,826 \\ R_3 / (-1,46) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,667 & -0,967 \\ 0 & 1 & 1,186 \\ 0 & 1 & 1,188 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 - 0,667 R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1,258 \\ 0 & 1 & 1,186 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,001 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 / 0,001 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1,258 \\ 0 & 1 & 1,186 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 - 1,258 v_3 \\ v_2 + 1,186 v_3 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} v_1 = 1,258 v_3 \\ v_2 = -1,186 v_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,258 v_3 \\ -1,186 v_3 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = v_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1,258 \\ -1,186 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

basis eigen vector yang didapat

$$\lambda_1 : \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 \\ -3,413 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_2 : \begin{bmatrix} -0,242 \\ 0,585 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \lambda_3 : \begin{bmatrix} 1,258 \\ -1,186 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -4,016 & -0,242 & 1,258 \\ -3,413 & 0,585 & -1,186 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Dataset yang digunakan

```
url<-"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rii92/tugas-  
APG/main/28%20februari%202022/tugas%20kedua%20APG.csv"  
dataset1 <- read.csv(url, sep = ",")  
dataset1
```

```
  x1 x2 x3  
1  9 12  3  
2  2  8  4  
3  6  6  0  
4  5  4  2  
5  8 10  1
```

## bikin syntax no 1 dan 2

*#buat xbar*

```
xbar1<-mean(dataset1$x1)  
xbar2<-mean(dataset1$x2)  
xbar3<-mean(dataset1$x3)  
xbar1  
xbar2  
xbar3
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
[1] 2
```

## *memanfaatkan deviasi untuk mencari matrix covariance*

```
d1<-matrix(dataset1$x1)-xbar1*1  
d2<-matrix(dataset1$x2)-xbar2*1  
d3<-matrix(dataset1$x3)-xbar3*1  
matrix(c("d1",d1,"d2",d2,"d3",d3),6,3)
```

```
  [,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,] d1  d2  d3  
[2,] 3   4   1  
[3,] -4  0   2  
[4,] 0  -2  -2  
[5,] -1 -4   0  
[6,] 2   2  -1
```

```
n<-5
```

```
s11<-t(d1)%*%d1/(n-1)  
s12<-t(d1)%*%d2/(n-1)  
s13<-t(d1)%*%d3/(n-1)  
s21<-t(d2)%*%d1/(n-1)  
s22<-t(d2)%*%d2/(n-1)  
s23<-t(d2)%*%d3/(n-1)  
s31<-t(d3)%*%d1/(n-1)  
s32<-t(d3)%*%d2/(n-1)  
s33<-t(d3)%*%d3/(n-1)
```

```
#covarians matrix
```

```
cm1<-matrix(c(s11,s12,s13,s21,s22,s23,s31,s32,s33), 3, 3)  
cm1
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,]  7.50  5.0 -1.75  
[2,]  5.00 10.0  1.50  
[3,] -1.75  1.5  2.50
```

**menggunakan  $S = \sum(x_j - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})' / (n-1)$  untuk mencari matrix covariance**

```
ss11<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)  
ss12<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)  
ss13<-sum((dataset1$x1-xbar1)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)  
ss21<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)  
ss22<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)  
ss23<-sum((dataset1$x2-xbar2)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)  
ss31<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x1-xbar1))/(n-1)  
ss32<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x2-xbar2))/(n-1)  
ss33<-sum((dataset1$x3-xbar3)*(dataset1$x3-xbar3))/(n-1)  
cm2<-matrix(c(ss11,ss12,ss13,ss21,ss22,ss23,ss31,ss32,ss33),3,3)  
cm2
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,]  7.50  5.0 -1.75  
[2,]  5.00 10.0  1.50  
[3,] -1.75  1.5  2.50
```

matrix S yang menggunakan cara memanfaatkan deviasi memiliki hasil yang sama dengan matrix S yang menggunakan cara penjumlahan biasa untuk mencari covariance

**Sample Correlation matrix R dengan memanfaatkan matrix S**

```
#mencari  $D^{(-0.5)}$ 
```

```
matrixDiagonal<-matrix(c(s11^(-0.5),0,0,0,s22^(-0.5),0,0,0,s33^(-0.5)),3,3)  
matrixDiagonal
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]  
[1,] 0.3651484 0.0000000 0.0000000  
[2,] 0.0000000 0.3162278 0.0000000  
[3,] 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.6324555
```

```
#matrix Correlation
```

```
mc <- matrixDiagonal%%cm1%%matrixDiagonal  
mc
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]  
[1,] 1.0000000 0.5773503 -0.4041452  
[2,] 0.5773503 1.0000000  0.3000000  
[3,] -0.4041452 0.3000000  1.0000000
```

**Matriks correlation and covariance dengan syntax R yang sudah jadi:**

**cov(), cor()**

```
cov(dataset1)
```

```

      x1    x2    x3
x1  7.50  5.0 -1.75
x2  5.00 10.0  1.50
x3 -1.75  1.5  2.50

```

```
cor(dataset1)
```

```

      x1          x2          x3
x1  1.0000000 0.5773503 -0.4041452
x2  0.5773503 1.0000000  0.3000000
x3 -0.4041452 0.3000000  1.0000000

```

## Eigen value and eigen vector

```
eigen(cov(dataset1))
```

```
eigen() decomposition
```

```
$values
```

```
[1] 13.9049009  5.4143634  0.6807358
```

```
$vectors
```

```

      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,] -0.613679310 -0.6232975  0.4846627
[2,] -0.789496144  0.4769002 -0.3863444
[3,] -0.009671757  0.6197309  0.7847548

```

```
eigen(cor(dataset1))
```

```
eigen() decomposition
```

```
$values
```

```
[1] 1.591638 1.273514 0.134848
```

```
$vectors
```

```

      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,]  0.7490653 -0.2047782  0.6300533
[2,]  0.6347139  0.4943479 -0.5939347
[3,] -0.1898407  0.8447994  0.5002744

```