

1. Let  $T$  be the linear transformation such that:

1 point

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find its rank.

2

2. Let  $M$  be a square matrix.

1 point

Check all that are true.

☒ If  $\det(M) = 5$ , then  $\det(M^n) = 5^n$ .

☒ If  $M$  is non-singular, then so is  $M^{-1}$ .

☐ If  $M$  has size  $n$ , then it has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues.

☐ The determinant is the area of a parallelogram spanned by  $M$  and the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .  
Therefore, it is always positive.

3. Let

1 point

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The value for  $\det(M \cdot N)$  is:

0

4. What is the span of the following vectors vectors?

1 point

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

☒ The entire 3 dimensional space.

☐ A plane in a 3 dimensional space

5. Select all the options that are a basis for the 3D space

1 point

☒  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

☒  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

☐  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

☒  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5.5 \\ 4.5 \end{bmatrix}$

☒  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6. Select the characteristic polynomial for the given matrix.

1 point

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

☒  $\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 15$

- ☐  $\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 15$
- ☐  $\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 1$
- ☐  $\lambda^3 - 8\lambda + 15$

7. Consider the following matrix:

1 point

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

The covariance matrix related to this matrix is:

Hint: Remember you need to centralize  $M$  for each column to first get the matrix denoted in lectures as  $X$ , then use the correct formula. You may want to watch again the lecture on [PCA - Mathematical Formulation](#) [↗](#)

- ☒  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 6 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 36 & 46 \\ 46 & 68 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & -10 \\ -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -1.5 \\ -1.5 & 4.5 \end{bmatrix}$

8. Consider the following matrix

1 point

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Check all the options that represent the eigenvectors of this matrix.

Hint:

- The characteristic polynomial for  $M$  is given by  $(3 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda)$ .
- Remember that for each eigenvalue, if there is a non-zero eigenvector related to it, then there are infinitely many more eigenvectors related to the same eigenvalue. In other words, if  $v$  is an eigenvector for an eigenvalue  $\lambda$ , then  $kv$  is also an eigenvector for the same eigenvalue  $\lambda$ , for any real valued number  $k$ .
- You may want to watch again the lecture on [Eigenvalues and eigenvectors](#) [↗](#).

- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ , for any  $k$  real.
- ☒  $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ -k \end{bmatrix}$ , for any  $k$  real.
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ , for any  $k$  real.
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

9. Suppose you have the following dataset

1 point

	Size ( $m^2$ )	No. Bedrooms	No. Bathrooms
House 1	70	2	2
House 2	110	4	2

Which matrix is the  $X - \mu$  matrix, used in the covariance matrix computation? The matrix  $X - \mu$  is defined in the lecture [Covariance Matrix](#) [↗](#). Remember that the covariance matrix is defined by  $\Sigma = \frac{1}{n-1}(X - \mu)^T(X - \mu)$ .

- ☐  $X - \mu = \begin{bmatrix} 70 & 2 & 2 \\ 110 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $X - \mu = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 20 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $X - \mu = \begin{bmatrix} 70 & 110 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☒  $X - \mu = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -1 & 0 \\ 20 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

10. For the dataset from question 9, what are the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix?

1 point

☒  $\lambda_1 = 802, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 0$

☐  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 0$

☐  $\lambda_1 = 17027, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 0$