

## Homework 5: Due January 24

Reading: Read section 4 of course notes.

1. Let  $z \in \mathbb{R}^M$  be a random variable with  $\mu := \mathbb{E}z \in \mathbb{R}^M$ . Show that the covariance matrix of  $z$  is given by  $\Sigma = \mathbb{E}(z - \mu)(z - \mu)^T$ . Use this to show that  $\Sigma$  is positive semi-definite.
2. Take again the MNIST dataset from the `MLDatasets.jl` package and load the training data for pictures of ones and zeros. Use PCA to reduce the number of parameters representing these pictures. Then, load a point  $x$  from the test data set and compute the posterior distribution for  $(\zeta \mid x)$  in Theorem 3.44 using  $x$ . Use the posterior distribution to generate synthetic data.
3. Consider the function  $f(\Sigma) = \Sigma^{-1}$ , where  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is invertible.  
Prove that  $f$  is differentiable at  $\Sigma$ . Hint: Formulate  $f$  as a rational function in the entries of  $\Sigma$ . Show that  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma_{ij}} = -\Sigma^{-1} e_i e_j^T \Sigma^{-1}$ ,  
where  $e_k$  is the  $k$ -th standard basis vector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Hint: Differentiate both sides of  $\Sigma \Sigma^{-1} = \mathbf{1}_n$ .
4. **(Hand in)** Let  $A = (0, 0)$ ,  $B = (1, 1)$ ,  $C = (2, 1)$ ,  $D = (1, -2)$ . Draw all the possible Vietoris-Rips complexes as  $r$  ranges in  $(0, +\infty)$ .
5. We are given a simplex  $P$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  obtained as the convex hull of  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 2)$ ,  $(1, 0, -1)$ ,  $(2, 1, 1)$ .  
Find  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 3}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^4$  such that  $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid Ax \leq b\}$ . Explain the procedure you used.  
(Here we use " $u \leq v$ " as a shortcut for " $u_i \leq v_i$  for every  $i$ ".)
6. Let  $P_0 = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ ,  $P_1 = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$ ,  $P_2 = (-1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . (Aside from the first one, all the entries of  $P_2$  are "1"s). Let  $VR(r)$  be the associated Vietoris-Rips complex for some  $r > 0$ .  
a) Prove that for any  $r > 0$  one has that  $\{P_0, P_1\} \in VR(r)$  if and only if  $\{P_0, P_2\} \in VR(r)$ . b) Compute all the possible  $VR(r)$  (for  $r > 0$ ) when  $n$  is 3, 4, or 5.