## Sonish Lamsal / Bradley Thompson

## STA6375: Computational Statistics I

## Homework 3

1a.

```
library("tidyverse")

df <- expand.grid("x" = 1:10, "y" = 1:10)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    theme_minimal()

7.5

5.0

2.5

5.0

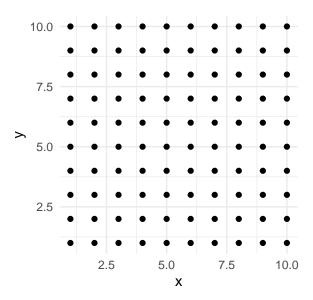
7.5

10.0</pre>
```

1b.

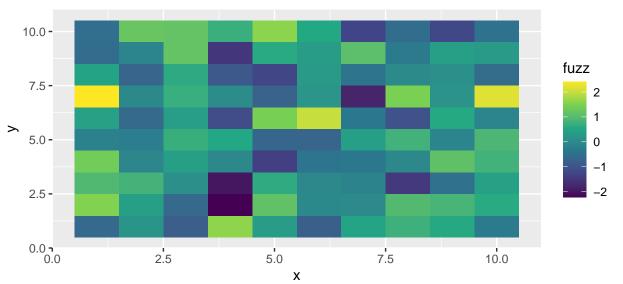
```
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_minimal() +
  coord_equal()
```

Χ



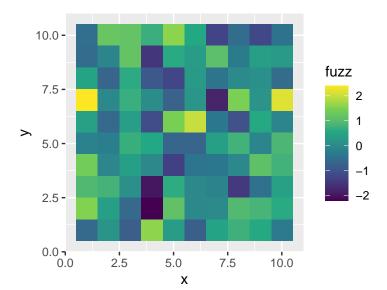
1c.





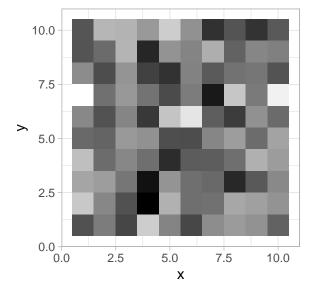
1d.

ggplot(df,aes(x,y)) + geom\_raster(aes(fill=fuzz)) + coord\_equal()



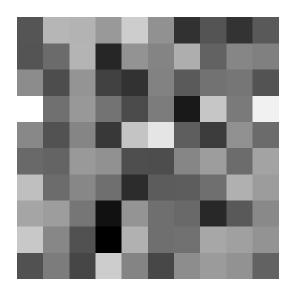
1e

```
#ggplot(df,aes(x,y)) + geom_raster(aes(fill=fuzz)) + scale_fill_gradient2(low="white", high="black") co
ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
   geom_raster(aes(fill = fuzz)) +
   scale_fill_gradient(low = "black", high = "white") +
   coord_equal() +
   theme_light() +
   theme(legend.position = "none")
```



1f.

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = fuzz)) +
  scale_fill_gradient(low = "black", high = "white") +
  coord_equal() +
  theme_void() +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```



2a.

```
A <- matrix(c(-1,3,1,
            -7,9,1,
            -2,2,4), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
ev <- eigen(A)
V <- ev$vectors</pre>
L <- ev$values
Lamda <- diag(L)
V_1 <- solve(V)</pre>
Α
# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] -1 3 1
# [2,] -7 9 1
# [3,] -2
V %*% Lamda %*% V_1
# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] -1 3 1
# [2,] -7 9 1
# [3,] -2 2 4
2b.
A <- matrix(c(10,2,-6,2,7,0,-6,0,2), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
ev <- eigen(A)
V <- ev$vectors</pre>
L <- ev$values
Lamda <- diag(L)</pre>
VT <-t(V)
Α
# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] 10 2 -6
# [2,] 2 7 0
# [3,] -6 0 2
```

```
zapsmall(V %*% Lamda %*% VT)
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] 10 2 -6
# [2,]
        2
              7
# [3,]
        -6
              0
                   2
zapsmall(crossprod(V))
# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,]
       1 0
# [2,]
                   0
         0
              1
# [3.]
         0
              0
2c.
A \leftarrow matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,6,8,10,12), nrow = 4, byrow = FALSE)
s_v_d \leftarrow svd(A)
U <- s_v_d$u
D \leftarrow s_v_d$d
E <- diag(D)</pre>
V <- s_v_d$v
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
#[1,] 1 5 6
# [2,]
         2
              6
                   8
# [3,]
              7
                  10
         3
# [4,]
        4
              8
                 12
zapsmall(U %*% E %*% t(V))
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,]
        1
             5
# [2,]
         2
              6
                   8
# [3,]
            7
                 10
       3
# [4,]
       4
              8 12
2d.
A <- matrix(c(4,2,1,
             2,4,2,
             1,2,4), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
ev <- eigen(A)
# eigen() decomposition
# $values
# [1] 7.372281 3.000000 1.627719
# $vectors
                           [,2]
                                      [,3]
             [,1]
# [1,] -0.5417743 -7.071068e-01 0.4544013
# [2,] -0.6426206 -1.110223e-16 -0.7661846
# [3,] -0.5417743 7.071068e-01 0.4544013
#you can do a Cholesky decomposition of A becasue A is positive definite since
#all of its eigenvalues are positive and it's symmetric
```

```
C <- chol(A)
C

# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] 2 1.000000 0.5000000
# [2,] 0 1.732051 0.8660254
# [3,] 0 0.000000 1.7320508

A

# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] 4 2 1
# [2,] 2 4 2
# [3,] 1 2 4

t(C) %*% C

# [,1] [,2] [,3]
# [1,] 4 2 1
# [2,] 2 4 2
# [3,] 1 2 4
```