## Bonus HW 1

**Question 1.** Watch the following 5 Khan Academy videos in order to answer the following questions. Video 1 covers Q1.A through Q1.D. Video 2-3 covers Q1.E through Q1.G. Video 4 covers Q1.H-Q1I. Video 5 covers Q1.J-Q1K.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyAuNHPsq-g&list=PLFD0EB975BA0CC1E0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKhhYguY0DQ&list=PLFD0EB975BA0CC1E0&index=2

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OAh573i qn8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZrKrNVhbjl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iUQR0enP7RQ&index=4&list=PLFD0EB975BA0CC1E0

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 1.A What are the dimensions of A and B?

Question 1.B Find element a<sub>12</sub> of matrix A.

Question 1.C Find A+B.

Question 1.D Find A-B.

Question 1.E Find AB.

Question 1.F Find BA.

Question 1.G Does AB=BA? Is this expected?

**Question 1.H** Find  $A^T$ . Is A a symmetric matrix? Why?

**Question 1.I** Show that  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ 

Question 1.J Find A<sup>-1</sup>.

Question 1.K Show AA<sup>-1</sup>=I.

**Question 2.** Read the article (blog post) "Principal Component Analysis 4 Dummies: Eigenvectors, Eigenvalues and Dimension Reduction" by George Dallas to answer the following questions.

**Question 2A.** Is the horizontal or vertical line the principal component in the triangle example mentioned in the paper? Justify your answer.

Question 2B. In the triangle example, are the principal components orthogonal?

Question 2C. In the triangle example, why was the 3<sup>rd</sup> eigenvalue 0?

**Question 2D.** In the OxIS 2013 example, the dimension of the data set was reduced from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_. Fill in the blanks.