MA500 Geometric Foundations of Data Analysis

Each homework should be submitted as a single .pdf document with an accompanying .py file to both Graham Ellis and Emil Sköldberg. The .pdf document should provide your answers, the methods used to obtain your answers, and an appendix listing any Python code used. The .py file should be a machine readable version of the appendix code.

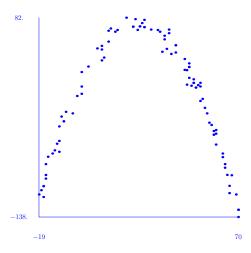
The homework will be graded according to a scheme in which *content* is weighted at 70% and *presentation* is weighted at 30%.

1 First Homework

Please try to submit this by 04.02.2019 as two files: MA500_First_Homework_firstname_familyname.pdf MA500_First_Homework_firstname_familyname.py

1.1

The scatter plot



represents a set of points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_{100}, y_{100})$ produced using a model $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \epsilon_i$ with independent random errors ϵ_i of mean 0 and finite variance. The numerical values of the points (x_i, y_i) are as follows:

```
x_1 = 70,
       y_1 = -130
x_2 = 3,
       y_2 = 28.1
x_3 = 67,
       y_3 = -91.90000000000003
x_4 = 38,
       x_5 = 46,
       y_5 = 36.39999999999998
x_7 = 64
x_8 = 10,
       y_8 = 38
x_9 = 55,
       y_9 = -17.5
```

```
x_10 = -17, y_10 = -115.9
x_11 = 51, y_11 = 4.89999999999977
x_13 = 26
       x_14 = 12,
x_16 = 58, y_16 = -36.40000000000000
x_17 = 0,
       y_{17} = 6
x_18 = -18, \quad y_18 = -108.4
x_19 = 9, \quad y_19 = 34.9
x_20 = -9, y_20 = -27.1
       y_21 = 10
x_21 = 50,
       x_22 = 27,
x_23 = 50, \quad y_23 = 14
x_25 = 9,
      y_25 = 46.9
x_27 = 63, y_27 = -67.90000000000000
x_28 = 66,
        y_28 = -111.6
x_29 = 47,
        x_30 = 60,
       y_30 = -42
x_31 = 37,
       y_32 = -67.90000000000001
x_32 = -13,
        x_33 = 48,
x_34 = -10, \quad y_34 = -38
x_35 = 70, \quad y_35 = -138
x_36 = 20,
        y_36 = 82
       y_37 = 80.40000000000001
x_37 = 24,
x_38 = 35, y_38 = 66.5
x_39 = 28,
        y_40 = 66.5
x_40 = 15,
x_41 = 60, \quad y_41 = -58
x_43 = 59, y_43 = -43.10000000000002
       x_44 = 23
x_45 = 9, y_45 = 50.9
x_47 = 13
       y_48 = 4.899999999999977
x_48 = 51,
x_49 = 49, y_49 = 6.89999999999977
x_50 = 16, y_50 = 68.4000000000001
        y_51 = 44.40000000000001
x_51 = 36,
x_52 = 12,
       y_{52} = 55.6
x_54 = -8, y_54 = -32.4
x_55 = -15,
        y_55 = -71.5
x_56 = 65, y_56 = -91.5
x_57 = -19, y_57 = -113.1
x_58 = 7, y_58 = 48.1
x_59 = 25
        y_{59} = 68.5
x_{60} = -16,
        x_61 = -10, y_61 = -54
x_62 = 31,
        x_63 = 39, y_63 = 64.90000000000001
```

```
x_64 = 70, y_64 = -130
x_{66} = 53, y_{66} = -9.900000000000034
x_67 = 59, y_67 = -47.10000000000002
x_68 = -17,
       y_68 = -103.9
x_71 = -17, y_71 = -103.9
x_72 = 53, y_72 = 6.09999999999966
x_74 = -10, y_74 = -66
x_75 = 37
       y_76 = -113.1
x_76 = 69,
x_78 = -8, y_78 = -32.4
      y_79 = -47.100000000000002
x_79 = 59
x_82 = 0,
      y_82 = 22
x_83 = 64
      x_84 = 66, y_84 = -103.6
x_85 = 50, y_85 = 10
x_86 = -7,
       y_86 = -21.9
      y_87 = 68.90000000000001
x_87 = 39
x_90 = 53,
       x_91 = 40,
      y_{91} = 42
x_92 = -2, y_92 = -4.4
x_93 = 60, \quad y_93 = -46
x_94 = -11,
       y_94 = -57.1
x_{95} = -4, y_{95} = -23.6
      y_96 = -2
x_96 = 0,
x_97 = -12, y_97 = -64.40000000000001
       x_{98} = 28,
x_100 = 52
       v_100 = 7.599999999999966
```

1. Determine the values of b_0 , b_1 , b_2 for which

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

is the least squares estimator for the model $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \epsilon_i$.

- 2. Exhibit a single plot of the data points (in say blue) and the curve $y = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$ (in say red).
- 3. Determine the coefficient of determination $r^2 = 1 (SSE/SSTO)$ for this least squares fit.

1.2

The observations below, taken on 10 incoming shipments of chemicals in drums arriving at a warehouse, show number of drums in shipment (x_1) , total weight of shipment (x_2) , in hundred

pounds), and number of man-minutes required to handle the shipment (y_i) :

| i: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| $\overline{x_{i1}}$: | 7 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 16 | 5 |
| x_{i2} : | 5.11 | 16.70 | 3.20 | 7.00 | 11.00 | 4.00 | 22.10 | 7.00 | 10.60 | 4.80 |
| | | 152 | | | | | | | | |

1. Assume a model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \epsilon_i \tag{1}$$

in which errors are independent $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

- (a) Determine the least squares estimator $y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$.
- (b) Test whether there is a regression equation, using a level of significance of 0.05.
- (c) Estimate β_1 and β_2 jointly, using a 95% family confidence coefficient.
- (d) Management desires simultaneous interval estimates of the mean handling times for five typical shipments specified to be as follows:

Obtain the family of estimates, using a 90 family confidence coefficient.

2. Obtain the residuals and make appropriate residual plots to ascertain whether model (1) with normal error terms is appropriate. Summarize your findings.

2 Second Homework

Please try to submit this by 25.02.2019 as two files: MA500_Second_Homework_firstname_familyname.pdf MA500_Second_Homework_firstname_familyname.py

2.1

The online article Face Recognition with Python by Philipp Wagner provides guidance for this assignment.

- 1. Downland the AT&T Facedatabase, details of which can be found in the online article. Import the images (as vectors) into Python and perform a principal component analysis. Let P(n) denote the vector space generated by those eigenvectors corresponding to the n largest eigenvalues. For n = 10, 50, 100 and 300 determine how much of the variability of the database is captured by projecting onto P(n)?
- 2. Take an image of yourself and store it in the same format as the AT&T images. Display, as an image (rather than a vector), the projection of your original image onto P(n) for n = 10, 50, 100 and 300.
- 3. Take an image of a friend and determine the distance between the projections of your own image and your friend's image onto P(300). Specify which metric you are using to compute this distance.

3 Third Homework

Please try to submit this by 04.03.2019 as two files: MA500_Third_Homework_firstname_familyname.pdf MA500_Third_Homework_firstname_familyname.py

- 1. Implement an algorithm that applies single-linkage hierarchical clustering to an $n \times n$ matrix of distances (or dissimilarities) and returns the corresponding barcode.
- 2. Create a sample S of n points in \mathbb{R}^2 that are clearly partitioned into several distinct 'clusters'. Plot the points S.
- 3. For the Euclidean metric, and then the taxicab metric, construct the two $n \times n$ distance matrices for your set S of points.
- 4. Apply your implementation to the two matrices in (3) and display the resulting barcodes.