MA500 Geometric Foundations of Data Analysis

January 30, 2019

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.

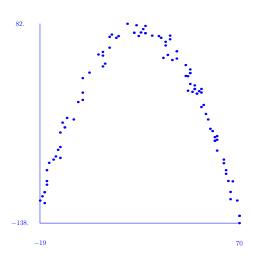
The homework will be graded according to a scheme in which *content* is weighted at 70% and *presentation* is weighted at 30%.

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_8 = 10,
       y_8 = 38
       y_9 = -17.5
x_9 = 55,
x_10 = -17, y_10 = -115.9
        y_11 = 4.89999999999977
x_{11} = 51,
        x_12 = 23,
x_15 = 34
       y_16 = -36.40000000000003
x_16 = 58,
x_17 = 0,
        y_{17} = 6
x_18 = -18, y_18 = -108.4
x_19 = 9,
        y_19 = 34.9
x_20 = -9,
       y_20 = -27.1
x_21 = 50, y_21 = 10
x_22 = 27,
        y_23 = 14
x_23 = 50,
x_25 = 9, y_25 = 46.9
x_26 = 26
       x_27 = 63
        y_27 = -67.900000000000003
x_28 = 66,
       y_28 = -111.6
x_30 = 60,
        y_30 = -42
        x_31 = 37,
x_32 = -13, y_32 = -67.90000000000001
         x_33 = 48,
x_34 = -10,
        y_34 = -38
x_35 = 70,
        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,
x_40 = 15, y_40 = 66.5
x_41 = 60,
        y_41 = -58
x_42 = 56
        y_42 = -23.600000000000002
       y_43 = -43.100000000000002
x_43 = 59,
x_{45} = 9,
        y_45 = 50.9
       x_46 = 48
x_48 = 51, y_48 = 4.89999999999977
x_49 = 49
        y_{49} = 6.89999999999977
        y_50 = 68.40000000000001
x_50 = 16,
x_51 = 36, y_51 = 44.40000000000001
x_52 = 12,
        y_52 = 55.6
        x_53 = 42,
x_54 = -8,
        y_54 = -32.4
x_55 = -15, y_55 = -71.5
x_56 = 65,
         y_56 = -91.5
        y_57 = -113.1
x_57 = -19
x_58 = 7, y_58 = 48.1
x_59 = 25, y_59 = 68.5
        x_{60} = -16,
x_61 = -10,
        y_61 = -54
```

```
x_63 = 39, y_63 = 64.90000000000001
x_64 = 70, \quad v_64 = -130
x_{66} = 53,
        y_{66} = -9.900000000000034
x_67 = 59
       y_67 = -47.100000000000002
x_68 = -17, y_68 = -103.9
        y_69 = -7.6000000000000023
x_69 = 54
x_70 = -16,
        x_71 = -17, y_71 = -103.9
x_72 = 53,
        y_72 = 6.09999999999966
x_73 = 42,
        x_74 = -10,
        y_74 = -66
x_76 = 69
        y_76 = -113.1
        x_77 = 48
x_78 = -8, y_78 = -32.4
x_79 = 59, y_79 = -47.10000000000002
y_81 = -71.90000000000000
x_81 = 63
x_82 = 0,
        y_82 = 22
x_84 = 66,
        y_84 = -103.6
        y_85 = 10
x_85 = 50,
x_86 = -7, y_86 = -21.9
x_87 = 39, y_87 = 68.9000000000001
x_88 = 47
        x_89 = 46,
        x_90 = 53, y_90 = 10.0999999999997
x_91 = 40,
        y_{91} = 42
x_92 = -2,
        y_92 = -4.4
        y_93 = -46
x_93 = 60,
x_94 = -11, y_94 = -57.1
x_95 = -4, y_95 = -23.6
x_96 = 0, y_96 = -2
x_97 = -12
        y_97 = -64.400000000000001
x_{99} = 57,
        y_99 = -33.90000000000003
x_100 = 52
         y_100 = 7.59999999999966
```

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
							23			
x_{i2} :	5.11	16.70	3.20	7.00	11.00	4.00	22.10	7.00	10.60	4.80
y_i :	58	152	41	93	101	38	203	78	117	44

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

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

tba