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Math189R SP19
Homework 1
Monday, February 4, 2019

Feel free to work with other students, but make sure you write up the homework and code on your own (no copying homework *or* code; no pair programming). Feel free to ask students or instructors for help debugging code or whatever else, though. The starter code for problem 2 part c and d can be found under the Resource tab on course website.

Note: You need to create a Github account for submission of the coding part of the homework. Please create a repository on Github to hold all your code and include your Github account username as part of the answer to problem 2.

1 (**Linear Transformation**) Let $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$ be a random vector. show that expectation is linear:

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}] = \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}] = A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}.$$

Also show that

$$\text{cov}[\mathbf{y}] = \text{cov}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}] = A\text{cov}[\mathbf{x}]A^\top = A\mathbf{\Sigma}A^\top.$$

It is given that $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}] = \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}]$. Suppose that this is a continuous function, let D be the domain of x, then we know that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}] &= \int_D (A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})P(x)dx \\
&= A(\int_D \mathbf{x}P(x)dx) + (\int_D \mathbf{b}P(x)dx) \\
&= A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{b}
\end{aligned}$$

Then, we are given that $\text{cov}[\mathbf{y}] = \text{cov}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}]$. Using the definition of covariance matrix, $\text{cov}[\mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{\Sigma} = \mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}])(\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}])^\top]$, we know that

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{cov}[\mathbf{y}] &= \mathbb{E}[(A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}])(A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbb{E}[A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}])^\top] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[(A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] - \mathbf{b}])(A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] - \mathbf{b}])^\top] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[(A\mathbf{x} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]])(A\mathbf{x} - A\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}]])^\top] \\
&= A\mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}])(\mathbf{x} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}])^\top]A^\top \\
&= A\mathbf{\Sigma}A^\top
\end{aligned}$$

$\blacksquare$

2 Given the dataset $\mathcal{D} = \{(x,y)\} = \{(0,1),(2,3),(3,6),(4,8)\}$

(a) Find the least squares estimate $y = \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top \mathbf{x}$ by hand using Cramer's Rule.

(b) Use the normal equations to find the same solution and verify it is the same as part (a).

(c) Plot the data and the optimal linear fit you found.

(d) Find randomly generate 100 points near the line with white Gaussian noise and then compute the least squares estimate (using a computer). Verify that this new line is close to the original and plot the new dataset, the old line, and the new line.

(a) We know that X = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and Y = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$

Since $X^\top X\boldsymbol{\theta} = X^\top \mathbf{y}$, we need to calculate $X^\top X$ and $X^\top \mathbf{y}$ in order to use the Cramer's rule to calculate $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

$$X^\top X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29 & 9 \\ 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^\top \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 56 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, we can apply the Cramer's Rule to find $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix}$

$$m = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 56 & 9 \\ 18 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 29 & 9 \\ 9 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \tfrac{62}{35} \text{ and } b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 29 & 56 \\ 9 & 18 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 29 & 9 \\ 9 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \tfrac{18}{35}$$

(b) To use the normal equation, $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (X^\top X)^{-1} X^\top \mathbf{y}$, we first have to find the inverse of $X^\top X$.

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \frac{1}{35} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -9 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 56 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{35} \begin{bmatrix} 224 - 162 \\ -504 + 522 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 62/35 \\ 18/35 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is the same result as we obtained from part (a).

(c) Figure on page 3.

(d) Figure on page 3.

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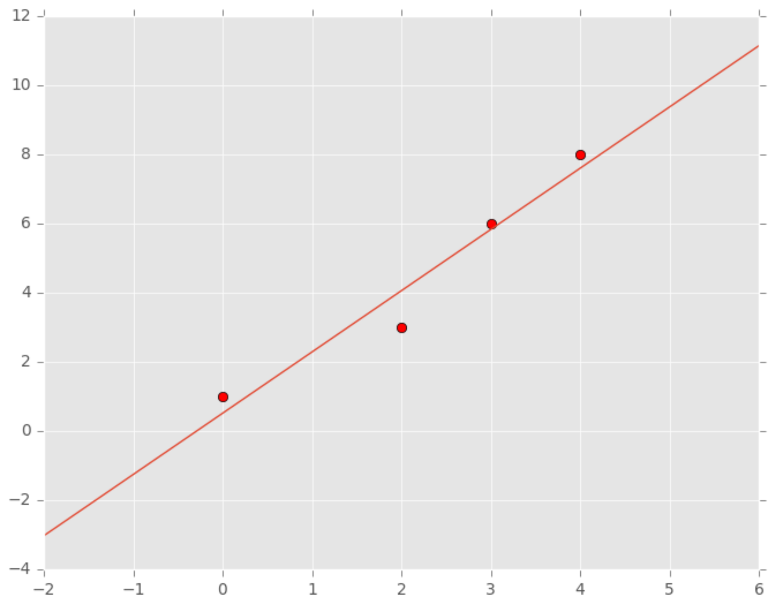

Figure 1: Problem 2c

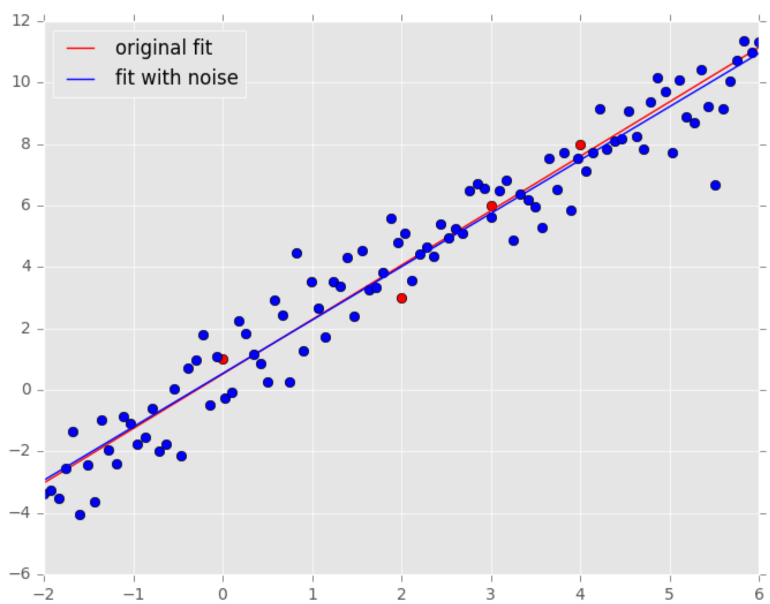

Figure 2: Problem 2d