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## Department of Computer Science

## University of Delhi

MCAC 103: Mathematical Techniques for Computer Science Applications (CIA-I)

February 10, 2021 Time: 1 hour Maximum Marks: 15

- 1. Can we say that the performance of PCA will be outstanding when eigenvalues are nearly equal? Justify your answer.
- 2. Which of the following can be the first 2 principal components after applying PCA?

(a) 
$$(0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$
 and  $(0.61, 0.61, 0, 0)$  (b)  $(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$  and  $(0, 0, -0.71, -0.71)$  (c)  $(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$  and  $(0.5, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5)$  (d)  $(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$  and  $(1, 0, 0, 0)$  [01]

3. Given below is an outline of algorithm **X** where a few of segments  $(\cdots?\cdots)$  are intentionally left blank. Identify the algorithm and then fill the segments marked with ...? .... [2.5]

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Algorithm 1: X(A, \tau, k)
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input: Data Matrix: A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, Threshold: \tau
output: \alpha_1 \geq \alpha_2 \cdots \geq \alpha_k, k \leq n
for i = 1 \text{ to } k \text{ do}
     t \leftarrow 0
      ...?...
      repeat
      \begin{vmatrix} x^{(t+1)} \leftarrow \frac{\cdots?\cdots}{\|Ax^{(t)}\|_F} \\ t \leftarrow t+1 \\ \mathbf{until} \ (\|x^{(t+1)} - x^{(t)}\|_F \leq \cdots?\cdots); \end{vmatrix}
      Let x be x^{(t)} at which convergence is obtained
      \alpha_i \leftarrow \cdots?\cdots
      A \leftarrow A - \alpha_i \cdots ? \cdots
end
```

4. The table below displays the daily closing prices of three stocks X,Y and Z for 5 days. Compute the covariance between the stocks. [2.5]

| Day | X  | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Z}$ |
|-----|----|--------------|--------------|
| 1   | 90 | 60           | 90           |
| 2   | 90 | 90           | 30           |
| 3   | 60 | 60           | 60           |
| 4   | 60 | 60           | 90           |
| 5   | 30 | 30           | 30           |

- 5. Using row reductions show  $\begin{bmatrix} bc & a & a^2 \\ ca & b & b^2 \\ ab & c & c^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{bmatrix}$ [04]
- 6. The system of linear equations  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$  has [04]
  - (a) infinitely many solutions
  - (c) exactly two solutions

- (b) no solution
- (d) a unique solution

[01]