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% Zain Bhaila  
% Math 401  
% Homework 5

## 9.1

```
% on seperate sheet
syms x;
A = [ -1 0 2 2 2 ; 0 2 3 0 1 ; 1 2 -2 1 2]
C = transpose(A)
B = A*C
y = det(B - x * eye(3))
z = double(solve(y == 0, x))
s = sqrt(z)
[T,E] = eig(B)
T = T*-1
v1 = C * T(:,3)/norm(C * T(:,3))
v2 = C * T(:,2)/norm(C * T(:,2))
v3 = C * T(:,1)/norm(C * T(:,1))
[U,S,V] = svd(A)
```

A =

-1	0	2	2	2
0	2	3	0	1
1	2	-2	1	2

C =

-1	0	1
0	2	2
2	3	-2
2	0	1
2	1	2

B =

13	8	1
8	14	0

---


$$1 \quad 0 \quad 14$$

$$Y =$$

$$-x^3 + 41x^2 - 495x + 1638$$

$$Z =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 14.0000 \\ 5.4223 \\ 21.5777 \end{array}$$

$$S =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3.7417 \\ 2.3286 \\ 4.6452 \end{array}$$

$$T =$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0.7287 & 0.0000 & -0.6849 \\ -0.6796 & -0.1240 & -0.7230 \\ -0.0849 & 0.9923 & -0.0904 \end{array}$$

$$E =$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 5.4223 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 14.0000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 21.5777 \end{array}$$

$$T =$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} -0.7287 & -0.0000 & 0.6849 \\ 0.6796 & 0.1240 & 0.7230 \\ 0.0849 & -0.9923 & 0.0904 \end{array}$$

$$v1 =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -0.1280 \\ 0.3502 \\ 0.7229 \\ 0.3143 \\ 0.4894 \end{array}$$

$$v2 =$$

---

```

-0.2652
-0.4641
 0.6298
-0.2652
-0.4972

v3 =

 0.3494
 0.6567
 0.1767
-0.5894
-0.2610

U =

 0.6849      0 -0.7287
 0.7230 -0.1240  0.6796
 0.0904  0.9923  0.0849

S =

 4.6452      0      0      0      0
      0  3.7417      0      0      0
      0      0  2.3286      0      0

V =

-0.1280  0.2652  0.3494  0.6403  0.6175
 0.3502  0.4641  0.6567 -0.0176 -0.4801
 0.7229 -0.6298  0.1767  0.1601  0.1544
 0.3143  0.2652 -0.5894  0.6051 -0.3427
 0.4894  0.4972 -0.2610 -0.4450  0.4970

```

## 10.1

```

p1 = [1 ; 2] % points
p2 = [4 ; 3]
p3 = [-1 ; -3]
p4 = [-5 ; -8]
hold on;
axis([-10 10 -10 10])
scatter(p1(1,1), p1(2,1)) % plot points
scatter(p2(1,1), p2(2,1))
scatter(p3(1,1), p3(2,1))
scatter(p4(1,1), p4(2,1))
A= [p1 p2 p3 p4] % matrix of points
M = mean(A, 2) % average of points

```

---

```
C = A - M % center matrix
[U,S,V] = svd(C) % SVD of centered matrix
% variance is greatest in direction of the first column of U
plot([0 ; U(1,1) * 20], [0 ; U(2,1) * 20] , 'k') % plot variance line
plot([0 ; U(1,1) * -20], [0 ; U(2,1) * -20] , 'k')
```

```
p1 =
```

```
    1
    2
```

```
p2 =
```

```
    4
    3
```

```
p3 =
```

```
   -1
   -3
```

```
p4 =
```

```
   -5
   -8
```

```
A =
```

```
    1    4   -1   -5
    2    3   -3   -8
```

```
M =
```

```
  -0.2500
  -1.5000
```

```
C =
```

```
    1.2500    4.2500   -0.7500   -4.7500
    3.5000    4.5000   -1.5000   -6.5000
```

```
U =
```

```
  -0.5938   -0.8046
  -0.8046    0.5938
```

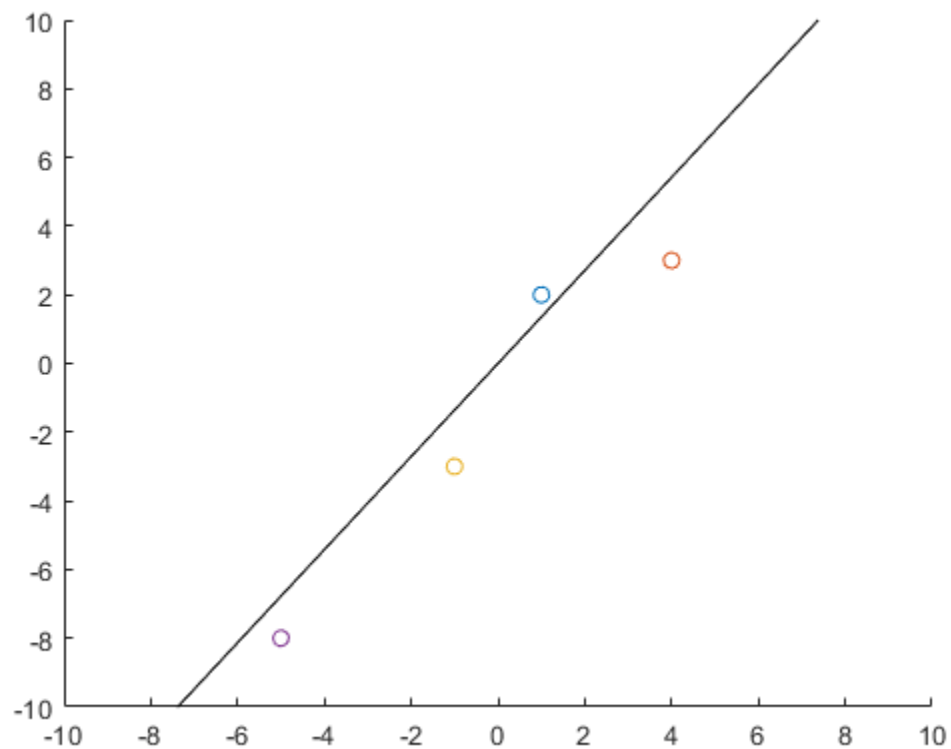
---

$S =$

10.8608	0	0	0
0	1.3390	0	0

$V =$

-0.3276	0.8009	0.2357	0.4423
-0.5657	-0.5583	-0.0267	0.6062
0.1521	-0.2145	0.9647	-0.0130
0.7412	-0.0281	-0.1142	0.6608



## 10.4

```
% part a
A = [ 2 3 0 0 0 0 ; 0 0 1 0 0 0 ;
      3 3 0 0 0 0 ; 0 0 5 5 5 5 ]
[U,S,V] = svd(A)

% part b
SP = S;
SP(3,3) = 0; % set two smallest singular values to 0
SP(4,4) = 0
```

---

```

B = U*SP*transpose(V) % B is A'
AC = A - mean(A) % center A
BC = B - mean(B) % center B
% variance of AC
x = norm(AC(:,1))^2 + norm(AC(:,2))^2 + norm(AC(:,3))^2 +
    norm(AC(:,4))^2 + norm(AC(:,5))^2 + norm(AC(:,6))^2
% variance of BC
y = norm(BC(:,1))^2 + norm(BC(:,2))^2 + norm(BC(:,3))^2 +
    norm(BC(:,4))^2 + norm(BC(:,5))^2 + norm(BC(:,6))^2
y/x * 100 % percent of variance preserved

```

A =

2	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	5	5	5	5

U =

0	-0.6464	0	0.7630
-0.0503	0	-0.9987	0
0	-0.7630	0	-0.6464
-0.9987	0	0.0503	0

S =

10.0126	0	0	0	0	0
0	5.5414	0	0	0	0
0	0	0.8649	0	0	0
0	0	0	0.5414	0	0

V =

-0.0000	-0.6464	-0.0000	-0.7630	0	0
0.0000	-0.7630	0.0000	0.6464	0	0
-0.5038	0	-0.8638	0	0	0
-0.4987	0	0.2908	0	-0.5774	-0.5774
-0.4987	0	0.2908	0	0.7887	-0.2113
-0.4987	0	0.2908	0	-0.2113	0.7887

SP =

10.0126	0	0	0	0	0
0	5.5414	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

---

*B* =

2.3152	2.7330	0	0	0	0
0.0000	-0.0000	0.2538	0.2512	0.2512	0.2512
2.7330	3.2262	0	0	0	0
0.0000	-0.0000	5.0376	4.9873	4.9873	4.9873

*AC* =

0.7500	1.5000	-1.5000	-1.2500	-1.2500	-1.2500
-1.2500	-1.5000	-0.5000	-1.2500	-1.2500	-1.2500
1.7500	1.5000	-1.5000	-1.2500	-1.2500	-1.2500
-1.2500	-1.5000	3.5000	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500

*BC* =

1.0531	1.2432	-1.3228	-1.3096	-1.3096	-1.3096
-1.2620	-1.4898	-1.0691	-1.0584	-1.0584	-1.0584
1.4709	1.7364	-1.3228	-1.3096	-1.3096	-1.3096
-1.2620	-1.4898	3.7147	3.6777	3.6777	3.6777

*x* =

89

*y* =

88.1280

*ans* =

99.0202

## 10.11

```
% calculate the svd of the matrix
% set all singular values less than 1 to 0
% calculate the new matrix using U, the new sigma, and V
% center both matrixes
% calculate the variance of each matrix by adding the squares of the
  norms
%       of each column of the matrices
% divide the variance of the original matrix by the variance of the
  new
%       matrix and see what percent of variance is preserved
% if the variance is less than 99%
%       repeat process but remove fewer singular values
```

---

```
% if the variance is greater than 99%  
%     repeat process but remove more singular values  
% continue to repeat until variance is as close to 99% as possible
```

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