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LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
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EE212 Mathematical Foundations for Machine Learning and Data Science
Fall Semester 2022

Programming Assignment 1 – Linear Independence, Basis & Matrix Rank

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Total Marks: 100

Contribution to Final Assessment: 2%

Issued: Saturday, Sept 17th, 2022.

Submission Deadline: 23:55, Sunday, Oct 2nd, 2022.

Goal

The goal of this programming assignment is to strengthen the concepts related to linear independence, basis and rank of a matrix along with their implementation in Python.

Instructions

Name your files Task1.py, Task2.py and so on. Compress them into a **single** file and name it as PAXX_YourRollNumber. Submit this file on LMS before the deadline. Late submissions will not be accepted.

Before starting, import the following libraries from Python:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import mpl_toolkits
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

Task 1: Linear Independence (40 Marks)

A collection of n-vectors $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$ (with $k \geq 1$) is called linearly independent if the coefficients $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k$ are all equal to zero, causing the linear combination $\beta_1 a_1 + \beta_2 a_2 + ... + \beta_k a_k$ to result in a zero vector i.e.

$$\beta_1 a_1 + \beta_2 a_2 + ... + \beta_k a_k = 0$$

if and only if

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = ...\beta_k = 0$$

1. Using the above relationship, evaluate β_1 and β_2 for the following set of vectors. Comment if they are linearly independent or not.

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Consider the vector $b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Use the Python code given below to visualize this vector.

```
v1 = [ -2, -1]
M = np.array([v1])
ax = plt.axes()
ax.arrow(0,0,M[0,0],M[0,1],
    head_width=0.10,head_length=0.1,color = 'r')
plt.plot(0,0,'ok')
maxes = 1.1*np.amax(abs(M), axis = 0)
plt.xlim([-maxes[0],maxes[0]])
plt.ylim([-maxes[1],maxes[1]])
plt.grid(b=True, which='major')
ax.set_axisbelow(True)
plt.show()
```

3. Modify the code above to add vectors $b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $b_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Visualize the three vectors and comment if they are linearly independent. Also label the respective coordinate system.

4. Visualize the 3-d vectors $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$ and $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ and comment if they are linearly independent or not. **Hint:** Use `mplot3d` which is already installed with the matplotlib library.

5. By plotting the following set of vectors or otherwise, identify if they span a line or a plane.

- $c_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad c_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

- $d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

- $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$

- $f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad f_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Task 2: Basis (30 Marks)

As you would recall from your lectures, a collection of n linearly independent n-vectors is called a *basis* and if $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then any vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ can be represented uniquely

as $b = \beta_1 a_1 + \beta_2 a_2 + ... + \beta_n a_n$

1. Consider the set of vectors that are a basis: $\boldsymbol{a_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 \\ -2.6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{a_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.3 \\ -3.7 \end{pmatrix}$.

   Calculate β_1 and β_2 such that $b = \beta_1 a_1 + \beta_2 a_2$, where $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

2. Consider another set of vectors that are a basis: $\boldsymbol{a_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{a_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{a_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Calculate β_1, β_2 and β_3 such that $b = \beta_1 a_1 + \beta_2 a_2 + \beta_3 a_3$, where $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. Modify the following Python script to verify your answers in part 1:

```
# 5x + 3y = 40
# 1x + 2y = 18
A = np.array([[5,3],[1,2]])
B = np.array([40,18])
C = np.linalg.solve(A,B)
print(C)
```

4. Modify the Python script in part 3 to verify your answer in part 2.

Task 3: Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization (20 Marks)

The Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization is a procedure which takes a non-orthogonal set of linearly independent functions and constructs an orthogonal basis. We often normalize these basis to generate orthonormal basis.

1. Consider the vector set: $\boldsymbol{g_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\boldsymbol{g_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

   - Visualize these vectors using the Python code given in Task 1.
   - Find the orthonormal basis using the Gram-Schmidt process.
   - Visualize the orthonormal basis.
   - Use the following Python code to verify your answers to Gram-Schmidt Orthonormalization.

   ```
   a1 = np.array([4,3])
   a2 = np.array([-2,1])

   def normalize(v):
       return v / np.sqrt(v.dot(v))

   V = [a1,a2]
   orthonorm_vectors = V
   ```

```
orthonorm_vectors[0] = normalize(V[0])
for i in range(1,len(V)):
    for j in range(0, i):
        orthonorm_vectors[i] =
                    normalize(V[i] - (np.dot(V[i],V[j])) * V[j])

for i in orthonorm_vectors:
    print(i)
```

2. Repeat part 1 for the following set of vectors:

- $h_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad h_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Task 4: Finding nearest vector (10 Marks)

In this task, you are required to choose a vector and then find the nearest vector from a given set of vectors. For a vector, the nearest vector to it is the one with the shortest euclidean distance from it. This distance may be computed as the square root of the sum of squares of the difference between the two vectors. Given the following set of vectors:

$$i_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad i_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad i_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad i_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1. Visualize the vectors in Python

2. Using Python methods $np.subtract, np.sum, np.sqrt, np.nonzero, np.min, np.where$ or otherwise, find the nearest vector to any vector of your choice.

3. Generalize your code to write a function for computing the nearest vector to any vector collection. **(Bonus 5 Marks)**