

Numerical Analysis

Matlab

Question 1

Suppose $Z \sim N(u, C)$ with $u = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Generate $M = 10,000$ independent realized Gaussian 3-element vector X drawn from a $N(0, I)$ distribution, where I is a 3×3 identity matrix. Verify that these data have approximately the desired mean and variance.

Find a 3×3 matrix G so that $Y = GX$ has the distribution $Y \sim N(0, C)$. Transform the data in part (a) to obtain M samples of Y . Verify that these data have approximately the desired mean and variance.

Transform the data in part (b) to obtain M samples of $Z \sim N(u, C)$. Verify that these data have approximately the desired mean and variance.

```
clear all
close all
clc

u= [0;0;0];
I= eye(3);

% Computing X
for i=1:10000
x(i,:)= mvnrnd(u,I);
end

% Computing mean and Variance of X
mean_x = mean(x)
var_x = var (x)

% The mean comes approximately 0 while variance comes out to be 1;

C= [3 -1 1; -1 2 0; 1 0 3];

x=transpose(x);

% Y ~ N(0,C);
% Y = GX;
% Y ~ N(0,G(GT));
% G(GT) = C;

G = chol(C,'lower');

%Computing Y
for i=1:10000
Y(:,i) = G*x(:,i);
end
Y= transpose(Y);

% Computing Mean and Variance of Y
mean_y = mean((Y))
var_y = var ((Y))
```

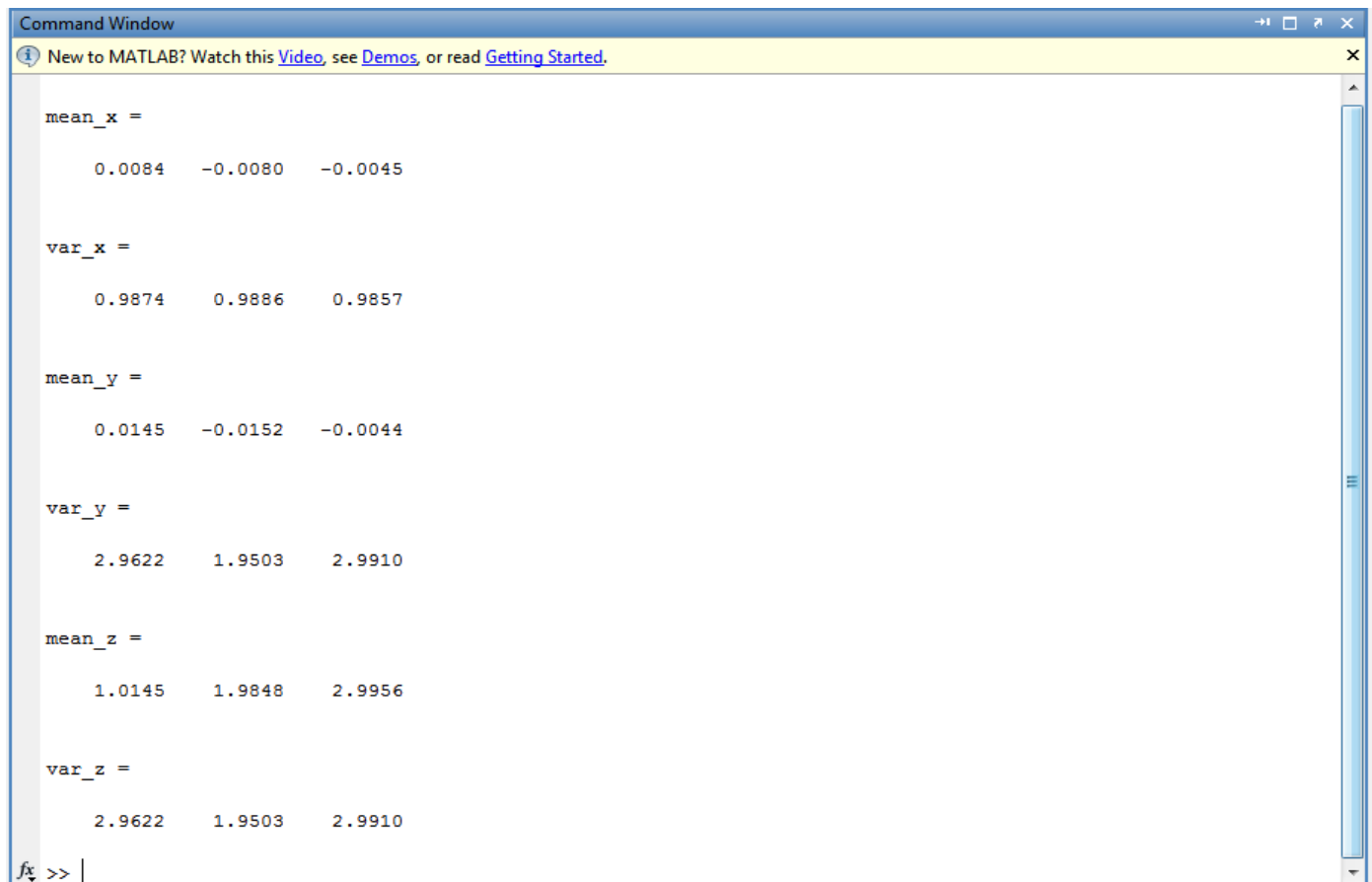
```
% The mean comes approximately 0 while variances comes out to be 3,2 and 3;

% Computing Z
U= [1 2 3];
for i=1:10000
Z(i,1)= Y(i,1)+U(1,1);
Z(i,2)= Y(i,2)+U(1,2);
Z(i,3)= Y(i,3)+U(1,3);
end

% Computing Mean and Variance of Z
mean_z = mean((Z))
var_z = var ((Z))

% The mean comes approximately 0 while variances comes out to be 3,2 and 3;
```

Results:



```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? Watch this Video, see Demos, or read Getting Started.

mean_x =
    0.0084   -0.0080   -0.0045

var_x =
    0.9874    0.9886    0.9857

mean_y =
    0.0145   -0.0152   -0.0044

var_y =
    2.9622    1.9503    2.9910

mean_z =
    1.0145    1.9848    2.9956

var_z =
    2.9622    1.9503    2.9910

fx >> |
```

Question 2

Data files hw3_x1.dat, hw3_x2.dat and hw3_x3.dat contain, respectively, 1000 independent realized samples of a random vector $X = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]$.

- Find the covariance matrix C_X of X .
- Find a matrix A so that $Y = AX$ is an uncorrelated random vector, i.e., C_Y is diagonal. (Hint: use the eig command)
- Apply A to the data provided to obtain samples of Y and verify the covariance matrix from these data is approximately diagonal.

```
clear all
close all
clc

% Reading hw_x1.dat file
fid= fopen('hw3_x1.dat');
x(:,1)=fread(fid);
fclose(fid);

% Reading hw_x1.dat file
fid= fopen('hw3_x2.dat');
x(:,2)=fread(fid);
fclose(fid);

% Reading hw_x1.dat file
fid= fopen('hw3_x3.dat');
x(:,3)=fread(fid);
fclose(fid);

% Computing Eigen Values and Eigen Vector
x;
cov_x = cov(x)
x= transpose(x);
[u d] = eig(cov_x)

cov_y = d
A      = transpose(u)

% Computing Y
for i=1:1000
y(:,i)= A*x(:,i);
end

% Finding Y's Covariance
cov(transpose(y))

% The covariance of Y is approximately Diagonal
```

Results:

```
Command Window
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cov_x =

    224.6415    217.2423    217.9127
    217.2423    225.2182    217.7080
    217.9127    217.7080    224.8645

u =

    0.6042    0.5496    0.5770
    0.1742   -0.7977    0.5774
   -0.7776    0.2483    0.5776

d =

    6.7956     0     0
     0    7.7784     0
     0     0   660.1502

cov_y =

    6.7956     0     0
     0    7.7784     0
     0     0   660.1502

A =
fx
```