

1. (a) Write a function `TPKernelMatrix.m` that takes two sets of points (data sites and centers) as well as a 1D kernel K as input and returns the kernel matrix \mathbf{K} associated with a d -dimensional tensor product kernel.
(b) Test your function with the kernel $K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \prod_{\ell=1}^d (\min\{x_\ell, z_\ell\} - x_\ell z_\ell)$ and produce plots for the cases $d = 1$ and $d = 2$. In 1D your plot should show 9 copies of the kernel centered at equally spaced points in $[0, 1]$. In 2D, produce two plots that are analogous to those on p.27 of the slides for Chapter 3.
2. Create a script that computes and plots (in 2D) the optimal kriging weights $\hat{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x})$ (also known as the cardinal basis functions) for three different kernels of your choice. For each of the kernel you pick, produce plots at 3 different points selected from
 - (a) 15×15 evenly spaced points,
 - (b) 225 Halton points,
 - (c) 225 Sobol' points.

Use 40×40 evenly spaced evaluation points for your plots.

3. Create plots of the kriging variance in $[0, 1]^2$ for the Gaussian kernel with $\varepsilon = 5$ for
 - (a) 15×15 evenly spaced points,
 - (b) 225 Halton points,
 - (c) 225 Sobol' points.

Use 40×40 evenly spaced evaluation points for your plots.

Repeat for the Matérn kernels with $\beta = (d + 1)/2$ and $\beta = (d + 5)/2$.

What do you observe? How do the plots differ for different kernels and different point sets? How are they similar?