

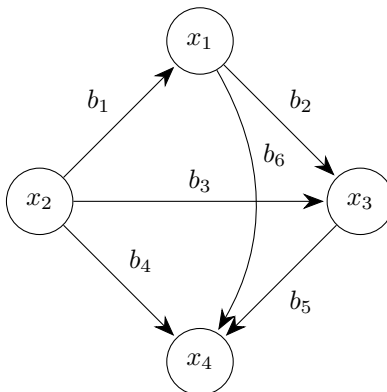
# Linear Algebra: Homework #4

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## Problem 1

Find the **incidence matrix** and its rank and one vector in each subspace for this complete graph—all six edges included.



### Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Problem 2

If  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  then  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ . Reason:  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$  is in nullspace of  $\mathbf{A}^T$  and also in the \_\_\_\_ of  $\mathbf{A}$  and those spaces are \_\_\_\_\_. Conclusion:  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  and therefore  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  has the same nullspace as  $\mathbf{A}$ . This key fact will be repeated when we need it.

### Solution

1. Column space.
2. Orthogonal.

## Problem 3

Compute the projection matrices  $\mathbf{a} \mathbf{a}^T / \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a}$  onto lines through  $\mathbf{a}_1 = (-1, 2, 2)$  and  $\mathbf{a}_2 = (2, 2, -1)$ . Multiply those projection matrices and explain why their product  $P_1 P_2$  is what it is.

### Solution

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P_1 P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The product  $P_1 P_2$  is the zero matrix because the lines through  $\mathbf{a}_1$  and  $\mathbf{a}_2$  are orthogonal.

## Problem 4

Suppose  $A$  is the 4 by 4 identity matrix with its last column removed.  $A$  is 4 by 3. Project  $\mathbf{b} = (1, 2, 3, 4)$  onto the column space of  $A$ . What shape is the projection matrix  $P$  and what is  $P$ ?

### Solution

1. The shape of matrix  $P$  is 4 by 4.
2. The columns of  $A$  is a basis of the column space of  $A$ . Let  $\mathbf{p}$  represents the projection of  $\mathbf{b}$ , then error can be represented as  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p}$ , and we know  $C(A)$  and  $\mathbf{e}$  are orthogonal so  $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbf{N}(A^T)$  therefore  $A^T \mathbf{e} = 0$ . Since  $\mathbf{p}$  is in the column space of  $A$ ,  $\mathbf{p}$  can be represented as a linear combination of the columns of  $A$ , therefore  $\mathbf{p}$  can be written as  $\mathbf{p} = A\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ , and we have:

$$P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Problem 5

What linear combination of  $(1, 2, -1)$  and  $(1, 0, 1)$  is closest to  $\mathbf{b} = (2, 1, 1)$ ?

### Solution

Similar to Problem 4, let  $\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{p}$  represent error and the projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  separately, and use  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  represents the coefficients of the closest linear combination, we have

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

so the closest linear combination of  $\mathbf{b}$  is  $\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

## Problem 6

To find the projection matrix onto the plane  $x - y - 2z = 0$ , choose two vectors in that plane and make them the columns of  $A$ . The plane will be the column space of  $A$ ! Then compute  $P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ .

OR

To find the projection matrix  $P$  onto the same plane  $x - y - 2z = 0$ , write down a vector  $\mathbf{e}$  that is perpendicular to the plane. Compute the projection  $Q = \mathbf{e}\mathbf{e}^T / \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}$  and then  $P = I - Q$ .

### Solution

1. First method. Choose  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  as a basis of the plane. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then compute projection matrix

$$P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/6 & 1/3 \\ 1/6 & 5/6 & -1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Second method. We can pick the coefficients of the plane equation as a vector which is perpendicular to the plane, this is because for a plane equation, we can think of it as being the dot product of two vectors, one of which is an arbitrary vector in the plane  $(x, y, z)$  while the other is a vector perpendicular to the plane. So  $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, -2)$ . Since a vector  $\mathbf{b}$  can be represented as two part  $\mathbf{p}' + \mathbf{e}'$  where  $\mathbf{p}' \in C(A)$  and  $\mathbf{e}' \in N(A^T)$ , therefore  $P\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} - Q\mathbf{b}$ , where  $Q$  is the projection matrix of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{e}$ , and we all know the formula of  $Q$  is

$$Q = \mathbf{e}\mathbf{e}^T / \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/6 & -1/6 & -1/3 \\ -1/6 & 1/6 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}, P = I - Q = \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/6 & 1/3 \\ 1/6 & 5/6 & -1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Problem 7

The first three Chebyshev polynomials are given by

$$T_0(x) = 1, \quad T_1(x) = x, \quad T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

1. Show that  $\{T_0, T_1, T_2\}$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{P}_2$ , the space of polynomials of degree  $\leq 2$  (more generally, the space of polynomials of degree  $\leq n$  is denoted by  $\mathbb{P}_n$ ).
2. Check that differentiation defines a linear transformation  $T_D : \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$  and write down the matrix of each linear transformation in the Chebyshev basis. Similarly, check that integration is a linear transformation  $T_S : \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ .
3. Let  $D$  and  $S$  be the differentiation and integration matrices from part(b). Compute the matrix product  $DS$  and  $SD$ . Interpret the results using calculus: choose a suitable polynomial in  $\mathbb{P}_2$ , differentiate it and then integrate it.
4. Write down bases for the null spaces and column spaces of  $D$  and  $S$ . Provide the corresponding polynomials. Can you interpret your results about  $D$  and  $S$  in light of what you know about differentiation and integration in calculus?

## Solution

Let the entries of column represents the coefficients of  $1, x, x^2, \dots$  from top to bottom, and  $\mathbf{v}_i$  represents the vector of  $T_i$ .

1. The matrix of  $\{T_0, T_1, T_2\}$  is  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and its rank equals to 3. Since the a natural basis of  $\mathbb{P}_2$  is  $\{1, x, x^2\}$  which implies the dimension of this space is 3, we know  $\{T_0, T_1, T_2\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{P}_2$ .

2. (a) Differentiation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \{ (a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1) + (a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2) \} \\
 &= 2a_1x + b_1 + 2a_2x + b_2 \\
 &= 2(a_1 + a_2)x + (b_1 + b_2) \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx}(a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1) + \frac{d}{dx}(a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

The process above shows that differentiation is a linear transformation. The matrix of each linear transformation in the Chebyshev basis is shown below:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Integration. The process of checking that integration is a linear transform is similar to the process above and we omit the details here. The matrix of each linear transformation in the Chebyshev basis is shown below:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

3. (a) Consider the matrix product  $DS$ , the important thing is that, here the differentiation is a linear transformation from  $\mathbb{P}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ , so the corresponding matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

what we need to know additionally is that  $T_3 = 4x^3 - 3x$ , then we can compute the product  $DS$  as

$$DS = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Consider the matrix product  $SD$ , similarly, we should notice that here the integration is a linear transformation from  $\mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ , so the corresponding matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

and we can compute the product  $SD$  as

$$SD = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

This is very interesting, as we know in calculus, in we do the differentiation after the integration, we can preserve all the information. But if we do the differentiation before the integration, we will lose the

information of the constant order number. For example, we apply differentiation and then integration to  $x - 1$ , we have

$$\int \frac{d}{dx}(x - 1)dx = \int 1dx = x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

but if we do the integration and then differentiation to  $x - 1$ , we have

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int (x - 1)dx = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) = x - 1$$

4. (a) A basis of nullspace of  $D$  is  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and the corresponding polynomials is the constant 1.
- (b) A basis of column space of  $D$  is  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ , the corresponding polynomials is 1 and  $x$ .
- (c) A basis of nullspace of  $S$  is  $\{\mathbf{0}\}$ , there is no corresponding polynomial.
- (d) A basis of column space of  $S$  is  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ , the corresponding polynomials is  $1, x, x^2, x^3$ .

These results can be interpreted using calculus. (a) is because the constant is the only polynomial that has a derivative of 0, and (b) is because the whole space of  $\mathbb{P}_1$  is spanned by  $\{1, x\}$ , (c) is result of the fact that there does not exist any polynomial whose integral is zero polynomial and finally (d) is reasonable because any polynomial with order  $\geq 0$  (not zero polynomial) can be obtained by the integration of a polynomial with order lower than it.