Linear algebra

• Name

• How long did this problem set take you?

• How difficult was this problem set? very easy 1 2 3 4 5 very challenging

Matrix arithmetic

Suppose

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2q\\4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} p+2\\-5\\3r \end{bmatrix}$$

,

If $\mathbf{x} = 2\mathbf{y}$, find p, q, r.¹

Check for linear dependence

Which of the following sets of vectors are linearly dependent?²

In each part, you can denote each vector as $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ respectively.

a.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$

c.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector length

Find the length of the following vectors: 3

a.
$$(4,2)$$

b.
$$(2,2,2)$$

c.
$$(4, 2, 3, 1)$$

d.
$$(0,0,0,0,3)$$

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{inspired}$ by Pemberton and Rau 11.1.3

²inspired by Pemberton and Rau 11.1.4

 $^{^3}$ inspired by Simon and Blume 10.10

Law of cosines

The law of cosines states:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{w}\|}$$

where θ is the angle from **w** to **v** measured in radians. Of importance, arccos() is the inverse of cos():

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{w}\|}\right)$$

For each of the following pairs of vectors, calculate the angle between them. Report your answers in both radians and degrees. To convert between radians and degrees:⁴

$$Degrees = Radians \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi}$$

a.
$$\mathbf{v} = (4, 1), \quad \mathbf{w} = (2, 8)$$

b.
$$\mathbf{v} = (1, 1, 0), \quad \mathbf{w} = (2, 1, 2)$$

Matrix algebra

Using the matrices below, calculate the following. Some may not be defined; if that is the case, say so. 5

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 & -5 \\ -3 & 7 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a.
$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$$

b.
$$-\mathbf{G}$$

c.
$$\mathbf{D}'$$

d.
$$\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}$$

- e. A'B
- f. BC
- g. FB

h.
$$E - 5I_3$$

i.
$$\mathbf{M}^2$$

⁴inspired by Simon and Blume 10.12

 $^{^5}$ inspired by Grimmer HW5.3

Matrix inversion

Invert each of the following matricies by hand (you can use a calculator or computer to check your solution, but be sure to show your work). Verify you have the correct inverse by calculating $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$. Not all of the matricies may be invertible - if not, show why.⁶

a.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
b. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$
c. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Dummy encoding for categorical variables

Ordinary least squares regression is a common method for obtaining regression parameters relating a set of explanatory variables with a continuous outcome of interest. The vector $\hat{\mathbf{b}}$ that contains the intercept and the regression slope is calculated by the equation:

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

If an explanatory variable is nominal (i.e. ordering does not matter) with more than two classes (e.g. {White, Black, Asian, Mixed, Other}), the variable must be modified to include in the regression model. A common technique known as **dummy encoding** converts the column into a series of n-1 binary (0/1) columns where each column represents a single class and n is the total number of unique classes in the original column. Explain why this method converts the column into n-1 columns, rather than n columns, in terms of linear algebra. Reminder: X contains both the dummy encoded columns as well as a column of 1s representing the intercept.⁷

Solve the system of equations

Solve the following systems of equations for x, y, z, either via matrix inversion or substitution:⁸

a. System #1

$$x + y + 2z = 2$$
$$3x - 2y - z = 1$$
$$y - z = 3$$

b. System #2

$$x - y + 2z = 2$$
$$4x + y - 2z = 10$$
$$x + 3y + z = 0$$

⁶inspired by Simon and Blume 8.19

⁷inspired by Benjamin Soltoff

⁸inspired by Gill 4.19

Multiplying by 0

When it comes to real numbers, we know that if xy = 0, then either x = 0 or y = 0 or both. One might believe that a similar idea applies to matricies, but one would be wrong. Prove that if the matrix product AB = 0 (by which we mean a matrix of appropriate dimensionality made up entirely of zeroes), then it is not necessarily true that either A = 0 or B = 0. Hint: in order to prove that something is not always true, simply identify one example where AB = 0, $A, B \neq 0$.

AI and Resources statement

• Please list (in detail) all resources you used for this assignment. If you worked with people, list them here as well. It is not enough to say that you used a resource for help, you need to be specific on the link and how it was helpful. W/R/T gen AI tools (including GPT, etc.) you cannot use them to do work on your behalf – you cannot put in any of the questions, etc. You can ask for help on logic / sample problems. If you do use GPT or other AI tools, you need to provide a link to your chat transcript. Any suspected academic integrity violations will be immediately reported.

⁹inspired by Grimmer HW5.5