

Full Mark: 22 points

1. (4 points) Determine whether each of the following scalar-valued functions n -vectors is linear. If it is linear, give its inner product representation, i.e., an n -vector a for which $f(x) = a^T x$ for all x . If it is not linear, give specific x, y, α, β for which superposition fails, i.e.,

$$f(\alpha x + \beta y) \neq \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y).$$

- a) $f(x) = \max_k x_k$
b) $f(x) = x_n - x_1$
2. (4 points) What 3 by 3 matrices represent the transformations that
a) reflect every vector through the x - y plane?
b) rotate the x - y plane through 90° , leaving the z -axis alone?
3. (4 points) Consider the 2-dimensional space and the projection of b on the line passing through the origin and a , where $a = (10, 10)$.
a) Determine the corresponding projection matrix P .
b) Suppose $b = (3, 5)$. Determine the result after the projection.
4. (6 points) Let x be a real n -vector and define y as the real, non-negative vector (i.e., the vector with non-negative real entries) closest to x .
a) Give an expression for each element of y .
b) Show that $z = y - x$ is also a non-negative vector.
c) Show that $z^T y = 0$.
5. (4 points) By choosing the right vector b in the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, prove that

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)^2 \leq n(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2).$$