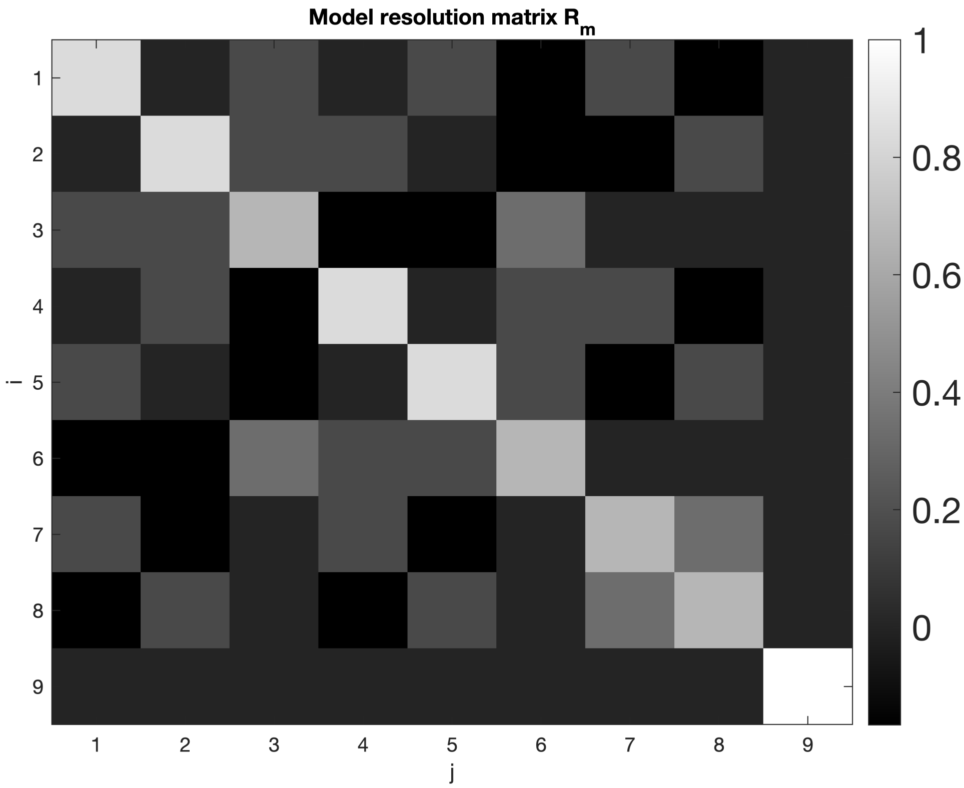
N0.1 Find the trace of Rm

```
trace_Rm = 7.0000
```

Plot R_m

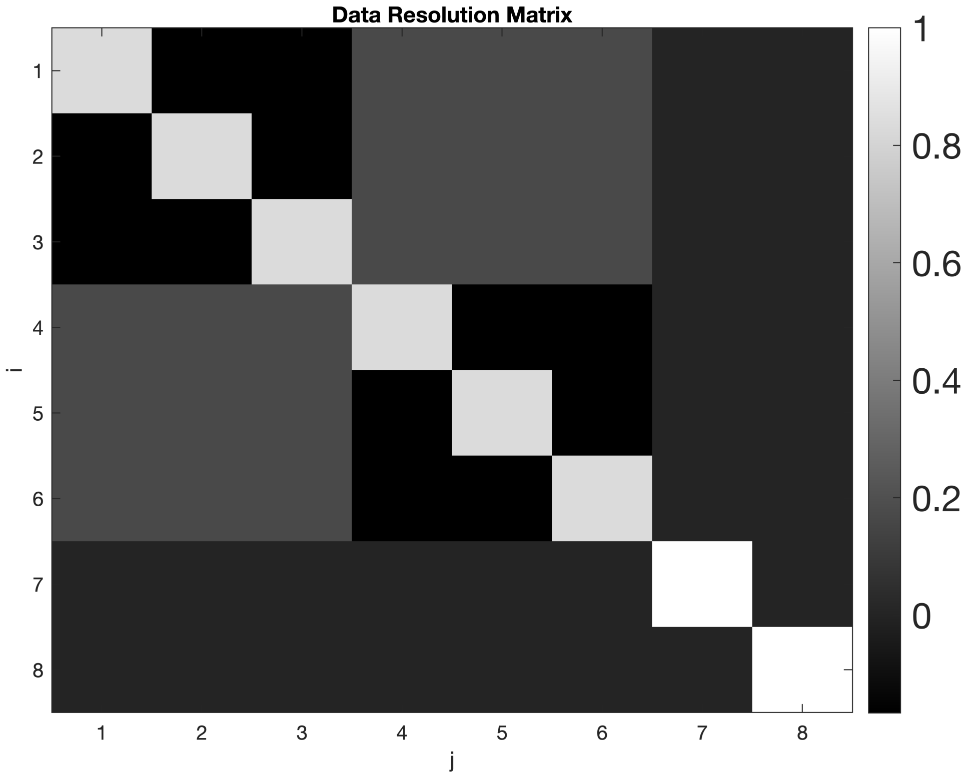


Discuss how good the model resolution is.

Based on the model resolution matrix plot, and the Rmdiag matrix below, its clear that m_9 is 1, hence it is perfectly resolved, however we can expect loss of resolution as a result of smearing the true model into other off diagonal blocks as shown in the figure above. The trace(R_m) not being equal to n=9 also exposes the fact that the true model is not perfecly resolved.

```
Rmdiag = 3×3
    0.8333    0.8333    0.6667
    0.8333    0.8333    0.6667
    0.6667    0.6667    1.0000
```

N0.2 Plot R_d



find the trace of Rd

```
trace_Rd = 7.0000
```

Discuss how good the data resolution is

According to the plot of R_d above and the Rddiag matrix beow, it shows that the last two data points are perfectly resolved, and also the remaing diagnol points of R_d as they are near 1, however, there is loss of resolution in off diagonal elements due to true data being smeared to other blocks. The trace(R_d) being not close to m=8, also exposes poor data resolution.

```
Rddiag = 2×4
    0.8333    0.8333    0.8333    0.8333
    0.8333    0.8333    1.0000    1.0000
```

N0.3 Verify that $R_m - I = -V_o V_o^T$

```
Rmi = 9×9
   -0.1667         0    0.1667    0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667 ···
         0   -0.1667    0.1667    0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667
    0.1667    0.1667   -0.3333   -0.1667   -0.1667    0.3333    0.0000    0.0000
    0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667   -0.1667   -0.0000    0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667
    0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667   -0.0000   -0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667
   -0.1667   -0.1667    0.3333    0.1667    0.1667   -0.3333    0.0000    0.0000
    0.1667   -0.1667    0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667    0.0000   -0.3333    0.3333
   -0.1667    0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667    0.1667    0.0000    0.3333   -0.3333
   -0.0000   -0.0000    0.0000   -0.0000   -0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000

VV = 9×9
   -0.1667   -0.0000    0.1667    0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667 ···
```

```
  -0.0000   -0.1667    0.1667    0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667
   0.1667    0.1667   -0.3333   -0.1667   -0.1667    0.3333    0.0000    0.0000
   0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667   -0.1667   -0.0000    0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667
   0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667   -0.0000   -0.1667    0.1667   -0.1667    0.1667
  -0.1667   -0.1667    0.3333    0.1667    0.1667   -0.3333    0.0000   -0.0000
   0.1667   -0.1667    0.0000    0.1667   -0.1667    0.0000   -0.3333    0.3333
  -0.1667    0.1667    0.0000   -0.1667    0.1667   -0.0000    0.3333   -0.3333
   0.0000    0.0000   -0.0000   -0.0000   -0.0000    0.0000   -0.0000    0.0000
```

```
verify = logical
   0
```

Calculate the norm

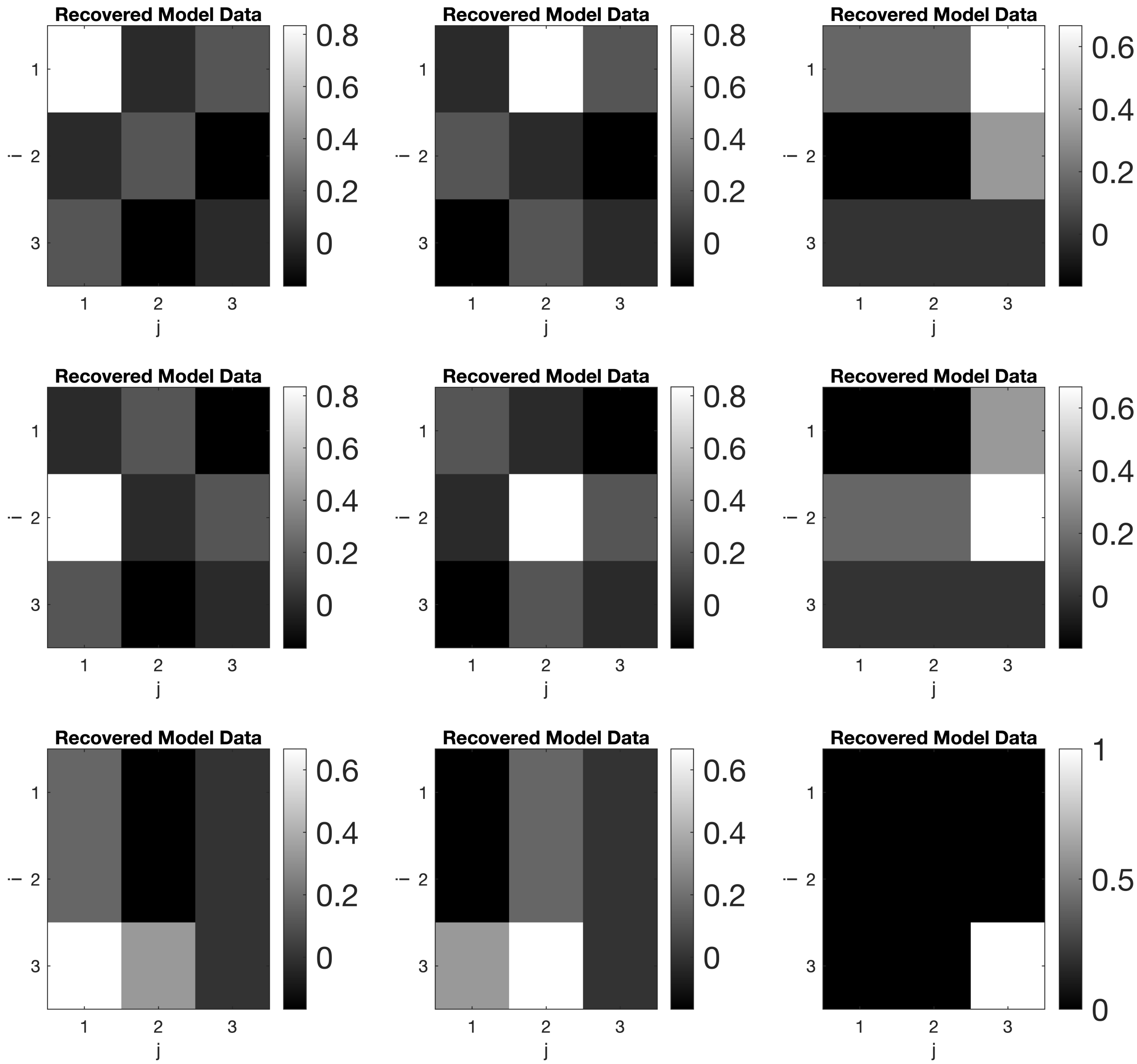
```
Norm_bias = 1.0000
```

Discuss how this matrix gives an indication of the bias in parameter estimates.

The norm($R_m - I$) must be approximate to (trace(R_m) - n) to quantify bias in the parameter estimates, however for this example norm($R_m - I$) = 1 and trace(R_m) - n = -2, which are not equal, hence there is no bias in the parameter estimates.

```
t_rm = -2.0000
```

N0.4 Plot the recovered models.



Conclusion about the smaering of the parameter estimates due to limited data resolution.

It causes data about the central block slowness to smear into some but not all of the adjacent blocks with the exact form of smearing depicted in the model resolution matrix.

N0.5 Find the condition numbers of G and $G^{\dagger}$

```
C_G = 2.8063e+16

C_Gdagger = 3.0889e+16
```

Stability of model parameter estimates in relation to condition numbers of G and $G^{\dagger}$

Since the condition number for both G and $G^{\dagger}$ are big, then it means that model parameteres produced by using both G and $G^{\dagger}$ are instable, since we have a significant parameter change dipicted from the fact that in both scenarios, $s_1 >> s_p$, producing very large condition numbers, hence telling as that we are dealing with an ill-conditioned problem.