

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad L_{jk}^2 &= \|z_j' - z_k'\|_2^2 \\
 &= \|(z_j - z_k) + (\delta z_j - \delta z_k)\|_2^2 \\
 &= \|z_j - z_k\|_2^2 + \|\delta z_j - \delta z_k\|_2^2 \\
 &\quad + 2(z_j - z_k, \delta z_j - \delta z_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

dis card the nonlinear term

$$= \|z_j - z_k\|_2^2 + 2(z_j - z_k, \delta z_j - \delta z_k)$$

(b) set the system as  $Ax=b$

$$\begin{cases}
 L_{01} = 1.1 \\
 L_{02} = 0.9 \\
 L_{12} = 1.5
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow & \begin{cases}
 \|z_0 - z_1\|_2^2 + 2(z_0 - z_1, \delta z_0 - \delta z_1) = 1.1^2 \\
 \|z_0 - z_2\|_2^2 + 2(z_0 - z_2, \delta z_0 - \delta z_2) = 0.9^2 \\
 \|z_1 - z_2\|_2^2 + 2(z_1 - z_2, \delta z_1 - \delta z_2) = 1.5^2
 \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow & \begin{cases}
 2(z_0 - z_1)(\delta z_0 - \delta z_1) = 1.1^2 - \|z_0 - z_1\|_2^2 \\
 \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \\
 \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim
 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \begin{cases} z_0 \cdot \delta z_0 - z_1 \delta z_0 - z_0 \delta z_1 + z_1 \delta z_1 = 1 \cdot 1^2 - \|z_0 - z_1\|^2 \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax = b$$

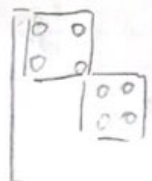
$$\Rightarrow 2 \begin{bmatrix} (z_0 - z_1) & -z_0 + z_1 & 0 \\ (z_0 - z_2) & 0 & -z_0 + z_2 \\ 0 & (z_1 - z_2) & -z_1 + z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta z_0 \\ \delta z_1 \\ \delta z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1^2 - \|z_0 - z_1\|^2 \\ 0 \cdot 1^2 - \|z_0 - z_2\|^2 \\ 1 \cdot 1^2 - \|z_1 - z_2\|^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

c. All the  $z_0, z_1, z_2$  above are vectors  
we can convert the  $Ax=b$  system by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 6} \begin{bmatrix} \delta z_{0x} \\ \delta z_{0y} \\ \delta z_{1x} \\ \delta z_{1y} \\ \delta z_{2x} \\ \delta z_{2y} \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1^2 - \|z_{0x} - z_{1x}\|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1}$$

since  $z_0 = [0, 0]$ ,  $z_1 = [1, 0]$ ,  $z_2 = [0, 1]$

the maximum entry could be 1

d.  flatten  $z$  will lead to a multigroup system.

Each group contains a  $2 \times 2$  blockwise

matrix, the first row corresponds to  $z(x, \cdot)$

the second row corresponds to  $z(\cdot, y)$

for  $k$  in  $\text{rang}(N)$ :

for  $i$  in  $\text{rang}(2)$ :

for  $j$  in  $\text{rang}(2)$ :

$C++1$

$\text{row}[c] = 2 \times k + i$

$\text{col}[c] = 2 \times k + j$

if  $i == 0$  and  $j == 0$ :

$\text{val}[c] = 2(z_x[k] - z_x[j])$

elif  $i == 0$ , and  $j == 1$ :

$\text{val}[c] = 2(-z_x[k] + z_x[j])$

elif  $i == 1$ , and  $j == 0$ :

$\text{val}[c] = 2(z_y[k] - z_y[j])$

elif  $i == 0$  and  $j == 1$ :

$\text{val}[c] = 2(-z_y[k] + z_y[j])$

e) this system is invertible,  
which should have a nontrivial space

or

Think about state map.

if  $Ax_1 = Ax_2$  and  $x_1 \neq x_2$  ( $\& z_1 \neq z_2$ )

then  $Ax = 0$

f) No idea.