	No.: Woong Wan Tal (1001323)  Date:
	нма
1.	$A \rightarrow A^{T} = 1$
	xA = 1-A
	$X = A^{-1} - A^{7}A^{-1}$
	2) $X^{T}( = [2A(X+B)]^{T} = 1$
	XICI(XEL) TEAT
	XTC = [2AX + 2AB] T
	$= (2AX)^T + (2AB)^T$
	$= \chi^{T} (2A)^{T} + (2AB)^{T}$
	$X^TC - X^T(QA)^T = (QAB)^T$
	$X^{T}(C-2A^{T}) = (2AB)^{T}$
	$X^{T} = (2AB)^{T} (2AB)^{T} (c-2A^{T})^{-1}$
	$X = (2AB)^{T} ((2AB)^{T} ((-2A^{T})^{-1})^{T}$
	= 2/AB) ((C-2AT)-1)T 2/AB
	3) $(Ax-y)^TA=0$
	** 5 7
	(AT AT muse be invertible. Since its a soular,
	$(Ax-y)^{T}AA^{+}=0$ $A^{T}(Ax-y)=0$ $(Ax-y)^{T}O$ $A^{T}Ax-A^{T}y=0$
	$(Ax-y)^{2}O \qquad A^{T}Ax-A^{T}y=0$
	$A^{T}Ax = A^{T}y$ $x = A^{T}y$ $x = (A^{T}A)^{-1}A^{T}y$
*Desired	$x = A^{-1}y$ $y = (A^{-1}A)^{-1}A^{-1}y$
	4) $(Ax-y)^TA = 0$ $(Ax-y)^TA + x^TB = 0$ $(Ax-y)^T + x^TBA^{-1} = 0$ $A^T(Ax-y)^TA + B^TX = 0$
-	(A2-4) + x BA-1 = 0 A (A2-4) + B 1 x = 0
	$(Ax)^{T} - y^{T} + x^{T}BA^{-1} = 0 \qquad A^{T}Ax + B^{T}X = A^{T}y$ $x^{T}A + x^{T}(BA^{-1}) = y^{T} \qquad (A^{T}A + B^{T})X = A^{T}y$ $X = ((A^{T}A + B)^{*} - 1)A^{T}y$
	$x^{T}A + x^{T}(8A^{-1}) = y^{T}$ $(A^{T}A + B^{T}) \times = A^{T}y$
PARTIE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTIE AND ADDRESS	X = ((ATA+B) -1) ATY
	x = ((A+8A+)=)+y
2	

2 72	flate 100 of s(x) he man	diam of C	7 whom ~ C IPN		
7 7	2 If the V f(x) be gradient of f at x where x \in 12 m				
	11(x) := 1	Ver at 1900 V	doc produce of √f(x) & V		
	A Y(K) . N =   A-				
	since   $\nabla f(u)$   on	ed IVI are consta	arts, the greatese $\Delta f(x)$		
	achieved is wh	nen cos 6 -1 or	when v & $\nabla f(x)$ are		
	in the	same direction	#OED		
		The second secon	3.		
	The Marian Arthur				
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	(1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4				
		14 - x k/ h			
	Y	- 12 A			
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