Home Exam Linear algebra with Fourier series

NN

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Solution vectors \boldsymbol{y} of consistent nonhomogenous system fullfill

$$Bx = c$$

for $b \neq 0$ with. A space must be open under vector multiplication

$$A(lx) = d \Leftrightarrow kAy = b \Leftrightarrow kn = b$$

Which is untrue so the d vectors do not form a subspace of P^n

2

A rotation in x-direction adds multiples of z to x.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since two of the lines lie on the x-axis we can only manipulate the line with such a projection. To get a square with right angle at (2,2) we must move corner (1,1) to (-1,1).

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) \Rightarrow 3+a=0 \Leftrightarrow a=-2$$

The desired is

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

3

The process to find orthogonal sets for F_2 :

$$v_1 = 13$$

$$v_2 = y - \frac{\langle z, 1 \rangle}{||1||^2} = x - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^0 u dx = x - 0 = x$$

Best approximation by rotating u on R_2 :

$$f \approx proj_{R_2} f = c_u + c_2 u + c_3 (z^2 - \frac{0}{3})$$