

Assignment - 1  
Linear Algebra

$$1) (i) \quad u = a_0 + a_1 x \\ v = b_0 + b_1 x$$

$$u+v = (a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x) \\ = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x \in V$$

$$(ii) \quad u+v = v+u \\ = (a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x) \\ = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x \\ = (b_0 + b_1 x) + (a_0 + a_1 x) \\ = v+u \in V$$

$$ii) \quad (u+v)+w = u+(v+w) \\ u = (a_0 + a_1 x) \\ v = (b_0 + b_1 x) \\ w = (c_0 + c_1 x) \\ [(a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x)] + (c_0 + c_1 x) \\ = [(a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x] + (c_0 + c_1 x) \\ = (a_0 + a_1 x) + [(b_0 + b_1 x) + (c_0 + c_1 x)] \\ = (a_0 + a_1 x) + [(b_0 + c_0) + (b_1 + c_1)x] \\ = u + (v+w) \in V$$

$$(iv) \quad \bar{0} \in V \\ \bar{0} = 0 + 0x \\ \bar{0} + u = (0 + 0x) + (a_0 + a_1 x) \\ = a_0 + a_1 x \\ = u \in V$$

$$v) -u \in V$$

$$-u = -a_0 - a_1 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} -u + u &= -a_0 - a_1 x + a_0 + a_1 x \\ &= (a_0 - a_0) + (a_1 x - a_1 x) \\ &= \bar{0} \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$vi) K \Rightarrow \text{if } a \text{ scalar}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ku &= k(a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= ka_0 + ka_1 x \\ &= ku \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} vii) (u+v)k &= k[(a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x)] \\ &= k[(a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 x + b_1 x)] \\ &= [k(a_0 + b_0) + k(a_1 x + b_1 x)] \\ &= k(a_0 + a_1 x) + k(b_0 + b_1 x) \\ &= ku + kv \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} viii) (k+m)u &= (k+m)(a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= ka_0 + ma_0 + ka_1 x + ma_1 x \\ &= k(a_0 + a_1 x) + m(a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= ku + mu \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ix) k(mu) &= k(m(a_0 + a_1 x)) \\ &= km(a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= (km)u \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x) 1 \cdot u &= 1 \cdot (a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= (a_0 + a_1 x) \\ &= u \in V \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(i) \quad u+v = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+b_{n1} & a_{n2}+b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn}+b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= u+v \in V$$

$$(ii) \quad u+v = v+u$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+b_{n1} & a_{n2}+b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn}+b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= v+u \in V$$

$$iv) \bar{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{0} + u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= u \in V$$

$$vi) ku = k \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} ka_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ka_{n1} & ka_{n2} & \dots & ka_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \in V$$

vii)

3)  $x-1, (x-1)^2, (x-1)^3$  do not span  $P_3$ .

$$(a, b, c, d) = K_1(-1, 1, 0, 0) + K_2(1, -2, 1, 0) + K_3(-1, 3, -3, 1)$$

$$a = -K_1 + K_2 - K_3 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$b = K_1 - 2K_2 + 3K_3 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$c = K_2 - 3K_3 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$d = K_3 \quad \text{--- (4)} ; \text{ sub (4) in (3)}$$

$$c = K_2 - 3d$$

$$\boxed{K_2 = c + 3d}$$

Adding (1) & (2)

$$a+b = -K_2 + 2K_3$$

$$a+b = -K_2 + 2d$$

$$a+b-2d = -K_2$$

$$\boxed{-a-b+2d = K_2}$$



As we are getting different values for  $K_2$ , the system of linear equations are not consistent.

$\therefore$  It does not span in  $P_3$

4)  $V_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ ;  $V_2 = (0, 1, 0, -1)$ ;  $V_3 = (1, 3, 3, 3)$  form L.I in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

$$(0, 0, 0, 0) = K_1 V_1 + K_2 V_2 + K_3 V_3$$

$$(0, 0, 0, 0) = K_1 (1, 2, 3, 4) + K_2 (0, 1, 0, -1) + K_3 (1, 3, 3, 3)$$

$$K_1 + K_3 = 0 \quad - (1)$$

$$2K_1 + K_2 + 3K_3 = 0 \quad - (2)$$

$$3K_1 + 3K_3 = 0 \quad - (3)$$

$$4K_1 - K_2 + 3K_3 = 0 \quad - (4)$$

$$\boxed{K_3 = -K_1} \quad - (5)$$

sub (5) in (2)

$$2K_1 + K_2 - 3K_1 = 0$$

$$K_2 - K_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{K_2 = K_1}$$

~~$K_3$~~

There are non-zero values of  $K_1, K_2, K_3$  which will make  $K_1 V_1 + K_2 V_2 + K_3 V_3 = 0$ . So, it is linearly dependent.

5)  $p_1(x) = 1$ ;  $p_2(x) = 1 - x$ ;  $p_3(x) = 2 - 4x + x^2$ ;  
 $p_4(x) = 6 - 18x + 9x^2 - x^3$  form a basis for  $P_3$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$

$$1[-1(-1-0)]$$

$$= 1[-1(-1)]$$

$$= 1(1)$$

$$= 1$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\therefore$  It is linearly Independent.

6)  $B = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$   
 $B' = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$  for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$u_1 = k_1 v_1 + k_2 v_2 + k_3 v_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 2 \quad - (1)$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = 1 \quad - (2)$$

$$-5k_1 - 3k_2 + 2k_3 = 1 \quad - (3)$$

$$k_1 - k_2 = 5 \quad - (4)$$

$$2k_1 = 6$$

$$k_1 = 3$$

$$k_2 = -2$$

$$3 \times 3 - 2 - k_3 = 2$$

$$9 - 2 - k_3 = 2$$

$$k_3 = 5$$

$$u_2 = k_1 v_1 + k_2 v_2 + k_3 v_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 2 \quad - (1)$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = -1 \quad - (2)$$

$$-5k_1 - 3k_2 + 2k_3 = 1 \quad - (3)$$

$$k_1 - k_2 = 5 \quad - (4)$$

$$k_2 = -3$$

$$2k_1 = +4$$

$$k_1 = 2$$

$$6 - 3 - k_3 = 2$$

$$k_3 = 1$$

$$u_3 = k_1 v_1 + k_2 v_2 + k_3 v_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = 2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$-5k_1 - 3k_2 + 2k_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$k_1 - k_2 = 3 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$2k_1 = 5$$

$$k_1 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + k_2 = 2$$

$$k_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 \times \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - k_3 = 1$$

$$\frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - k_3 = 1$$

$$\frac{14}{2} - k_3 = 1$$

$$k_3 = 6$$

$$[T]_{B',B} = \left[ [T(u_1)]_{B'} \mid [T(u_2)]_{B'} \mid [T(u_3)]_{B'} \right]$$

$$[T]_{B',B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5/2 \\ -2 & -3 & -1/2 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7) \quad v_1 = (1, 1, 1) ; v_2 = (2, -1, -1) ; v_3 = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 2 - 1 - 1$$

$$= 2 - 2$$

$$= 0$$

$$\langle v_2, v_3 \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 0 - 1 + 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$\langle v_1, v_3 \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 0 + 1 - 1$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore$  They are orthogonal in  $\mathbb{R}^3$



8)

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 4u_1v_1 + u_1v_2 - 3u_2v_2$$

$$u = (-3, 2) ; v = (1, -2)$$

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle}$$

$$\langle u, u \rangle = 4u_1u_1 + u_1u_2 - 3u_2u_2$$

$$= 4(-3)(-3) + (-3)(2) - 3(2)(2)$$

$$= 36 - 6 - 12$$

$$= 36 - 18$$

$$\langle u, u \rangle = 18$$

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{18}$$

$$\|u\| = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$d(u, v) = \sqrt{\langle u-v, u-v \rangle}$$

$$u-v = (-3, 2) - (1, -2)$$

$$= (-4, 4)$$

$$\langle u-v, u-v \rangle = 4(-4)(-4) + (-4)(4) + 3(4)(4)$$

$$= 64 - 16 + 48$$

$$= 64 - 64$$

$$= 0$$

$$d(u, v) = \sqrt{0}$$

$$= 0$$

9)  $u_1 = (1, 1, 1) ; u_2 = (-1, 1, 0) ; u_3 = (1, 2, 1)$

$$v_1 = u_1 = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$v_2 = u_2 - \frac{\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} \cdot v_1$$

$$v_2 = (-1, 1, 0) - \frac{1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0}{(\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2})^2} \cdot (1, 1, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (-1, 1, 0) - \frac{-1 + 1 + 0}{(\sqrt{3})^2} \cdot (1, 1, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (-1, 1, 0) - 0$$

$$v_2 = (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = u_3 - \frac{\langle u_3, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} \cdot v_1 - \frac{\langle u_3, v_2 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} \cdot v_2$$

$$v_3 = (1, 2, 1) - \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1}{(\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2})^2} \cdot (1, 1, 1) - \frac{1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0}{(\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 0^2})^2} \cdot (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = (1, 2, 1) - \frac{1 + 2 + 1}{(\sqrt{3})^2} \cdot (1, 1, 1) - \frac{-1 + 2 + 0}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \cdot (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = (1, 2, 1) - \frac{4}{3} (1, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{2} (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = (1, 2, 1) - \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_3 = -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$v_3 = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$v_1 = (1, 1, 1); v_2 = (-1, 1, 0); v_3 = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{(1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$q_1 = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$q_2 = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{(-1, 1, 0)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$q_2 = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$q_3 = \frac{v_3}{\|v_3\|}$$

$$q_3 = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right)^2}}$$

$$q_3 = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{9}}}$$

$$q_3 = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$q_3 = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

(10) QR decomposition of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = QR$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = u_2 - \frac{\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} \cdot v_1$$

$$v_2 = (2, 1, 1) - \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1}{(\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2})^2} \cdot (1, 0, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (2, 1, 1) - \frac{2+0+1}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \cdot (1, 0, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (2, 1, 1) - \frac{3}{2} \cdot (1, 0, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (2, 1, 1) - (1.5, 0, 1.5)$$

$$v_2 = (0.5, 1, -0.5)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{2}} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$



$$q_2 = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{(-1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{(-1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$q_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1, q_1 \rangle & \langle u_2, q_1 \rangle \\ 0 & \langle u_2, q_2 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$QR = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$QR = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A //$$

11) Find least square solution and least square error of A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix} ; b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 10 \\ -1 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 10 \\ -1 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot 10 & 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot (-7) \\ 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot (-4) + 10 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 2 + (-4) \cdot (-4) + 10 \cdot 10 & -2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-4) + 10 \cdot (-7) \\ -1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 + (-7) \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-4) + (-7) \cdot 10 & -1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 3 + (-7) \cdot (-7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 & -7 \\ 12 & 120 & -84 \\ -7 & -84 & 59 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 10 \\ -1 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 22 \\ -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 & -7 \\ 12 & 120 & -84 \\ -7 & -84 & 59 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 22 \\ -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$11x_1 + 12x_2 - 7x_3 = 5 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$12x_1 + 120x_2 - 84x_3 = 22 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$-7x_1 - 84x_2 + 59x_3 = -15 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 12 - \textcircled{2}$$

$$132x_1 + 144x_2 - 84x_3 = 60$$

$$12x_1 + 120x_2 - 84x_3 = 22$$

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$$120x_1 + 24x_2 = 38 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 59 + \textcircled{3} \times 7$$

$$649x_1 + 708x_2 - 413x_3 = 295$$

$$-49x_1 - 588x_2 + 413x_3 = -105$$

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$$600x_1 + 120x_2 = 190 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$x_1 = t$$

$$120t + 24x_2 = 38$$

$$24x_2 = 38 - 120t$$

$$x_2 = \frac{38 - 120t}{24}$$

600

$$11t + 12 \left( \frac{38 - 120t}{24} \right) - 7x_3 = 5$$

$$11t + 19 - 60t - 7x_3 = 5$$

$$-49t - 7x_3 = -14$$

$$-7x_3 = -14 + 49t$$

$$x_3 = \frac{14 - 49t}{7}$$

$$x_3 = 2 - 7t$$

Least square solutions:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= t \\ x_2 &= \frac{38 - 120t}{24} \\ x_3 &= 2 - 7t \end{aligned}$$

$$b - Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ \frac{38 - 120t}{24} \\ 2 - 7t \end{bmatrix}_{x_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3t + 38 - 120t/12 - 2 + 7t \\ t - 38 + 120t/24 + 6 - 21t \\ t + 190 - 600t/6 - 14 + 49t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7/6 \\ -1/3 \\ 11/6 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 \\ -5/3 \\ -5/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \sqrt{\frac{25}{36} + \frac{25}{9} + \frac{25}{36}}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \sqrt{\frac{50}{36} + \frac{25}{9}}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \sqrt{\frac{50 + 100}{36}}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \sqrt{\frac{150}{36}}$$

$$\|b - Ax\| = \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\boxed{\|b - Ax\| = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6}}$$

$$(2) \quad u = (1, 0, 2)$$

$$v_1 = (3, 1, 2)$$

$$v_2 = (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$\langle u, v_1 \rangle = 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2$$

$$= 3 + 0 + 4$$

$$= 3 + 0 + 4$$

$$\langle u, v_1 \rangle = 7$$

$$\langle u, v_2 \rangle = 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1$$

$$= -1 + 0 + 2$$

$$\langle u, v_2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_1\|^2 &= (\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2 + 2^2})^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{9+1+4})^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{14})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|v_1\|^2 = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_2\|^2 &= (\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2})^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{3})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|v_2\|^2 = 3$$

$$\text{Proj}_W u = \frac{\langle u, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} \cdot v_1 + \frac{\langle u, v_2 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} \cdot v_2$$

$$= \frac{7}{14} (3, 1, 2) + \frac{1}{3} (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$= \left( \frac{21}{14}, \frac{7}{14}, \frac{14}{14} \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{Proj}_W u = \left( \frac{7}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{3} \right) //$$