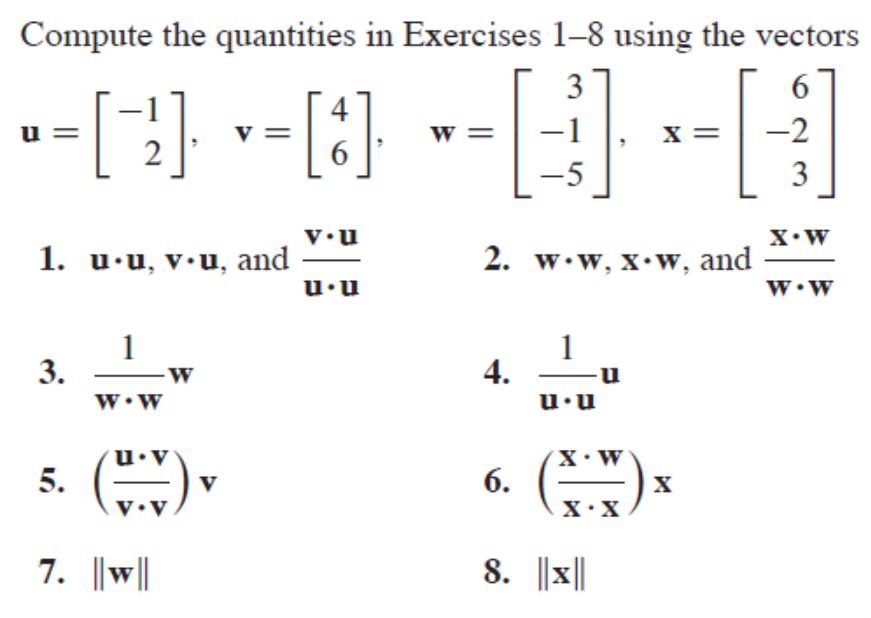
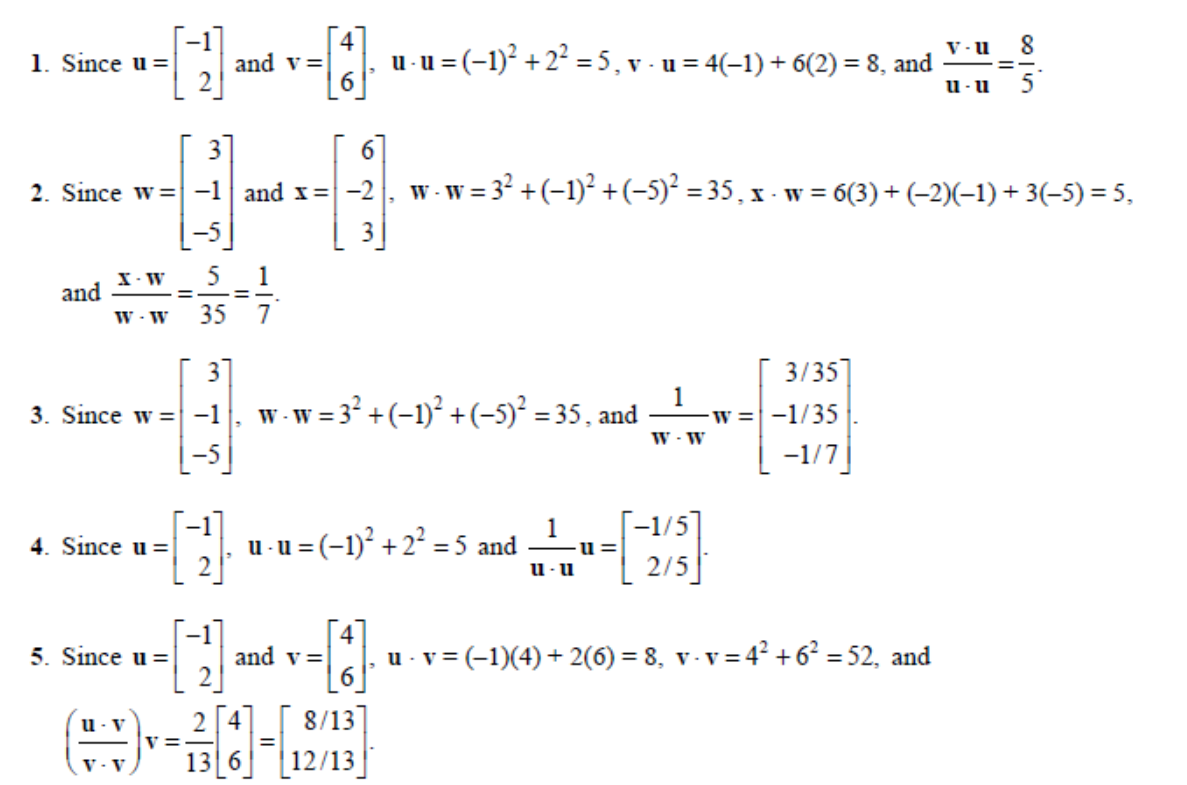
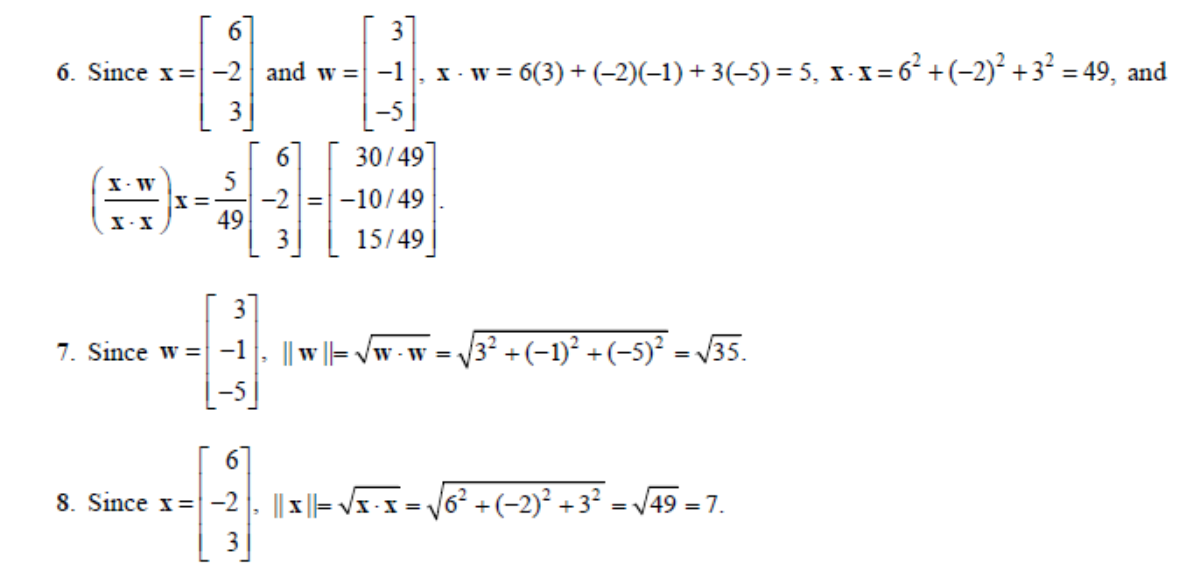
**1104 Mar 2021: Tutorial 6**

Q1) Lay 6.1/pg 336/Q1

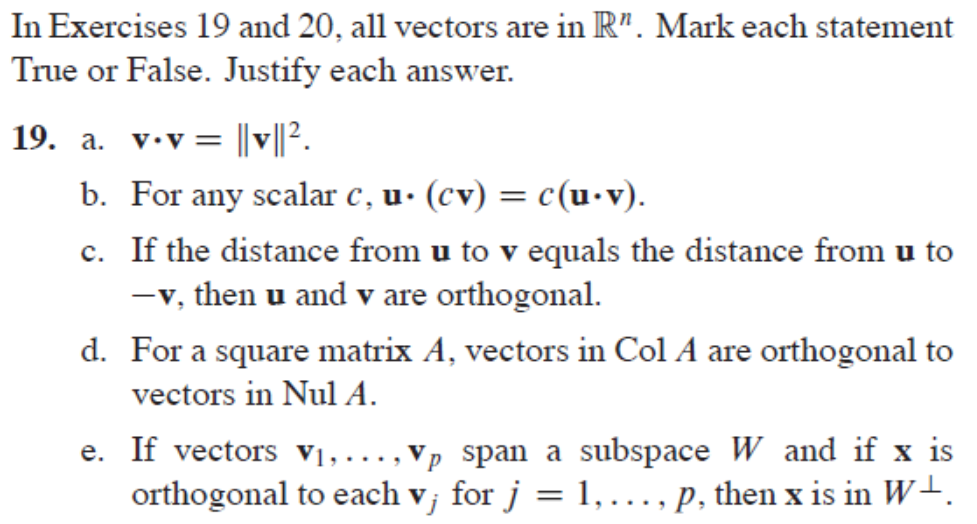


Ans Q1:

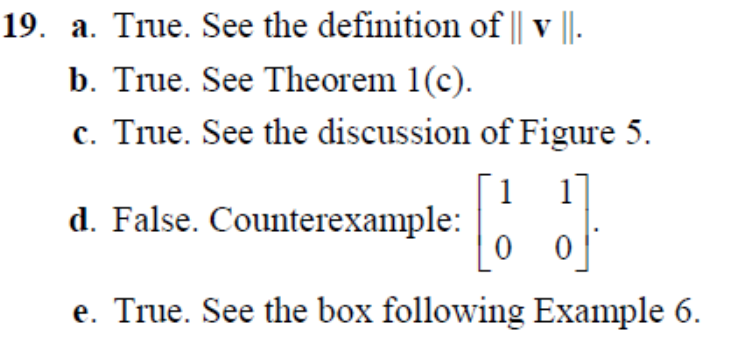




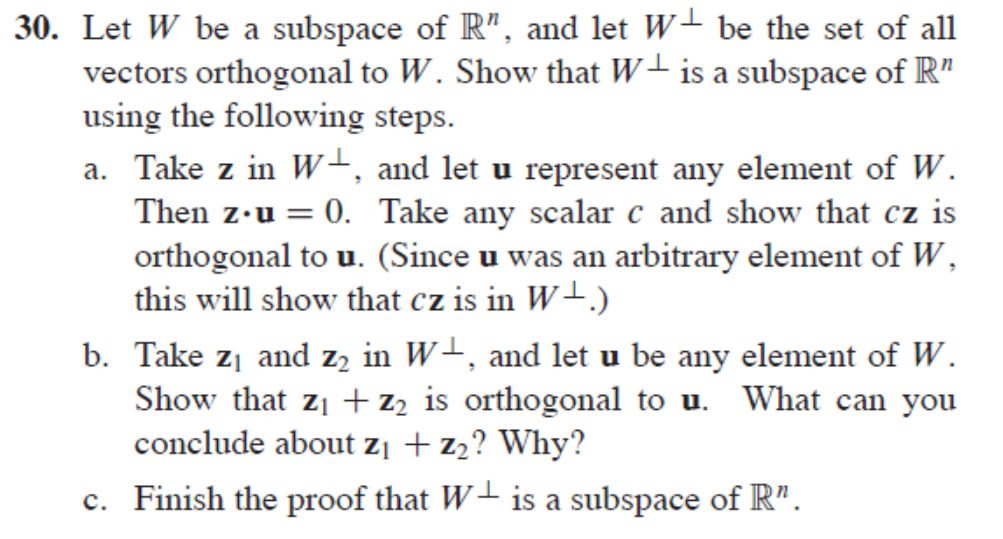
Q2) Lay/ pg 337/ Q19



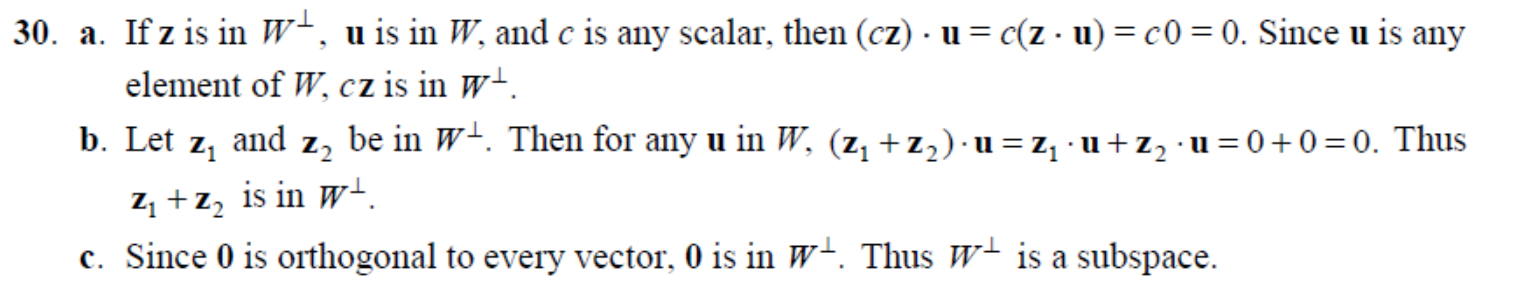
Ans:



Q3) Lay Q30)

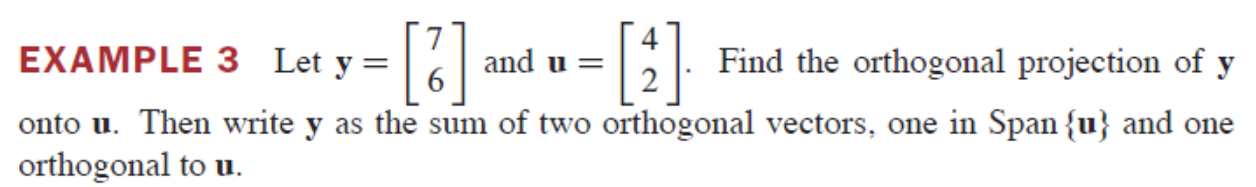


Ans:

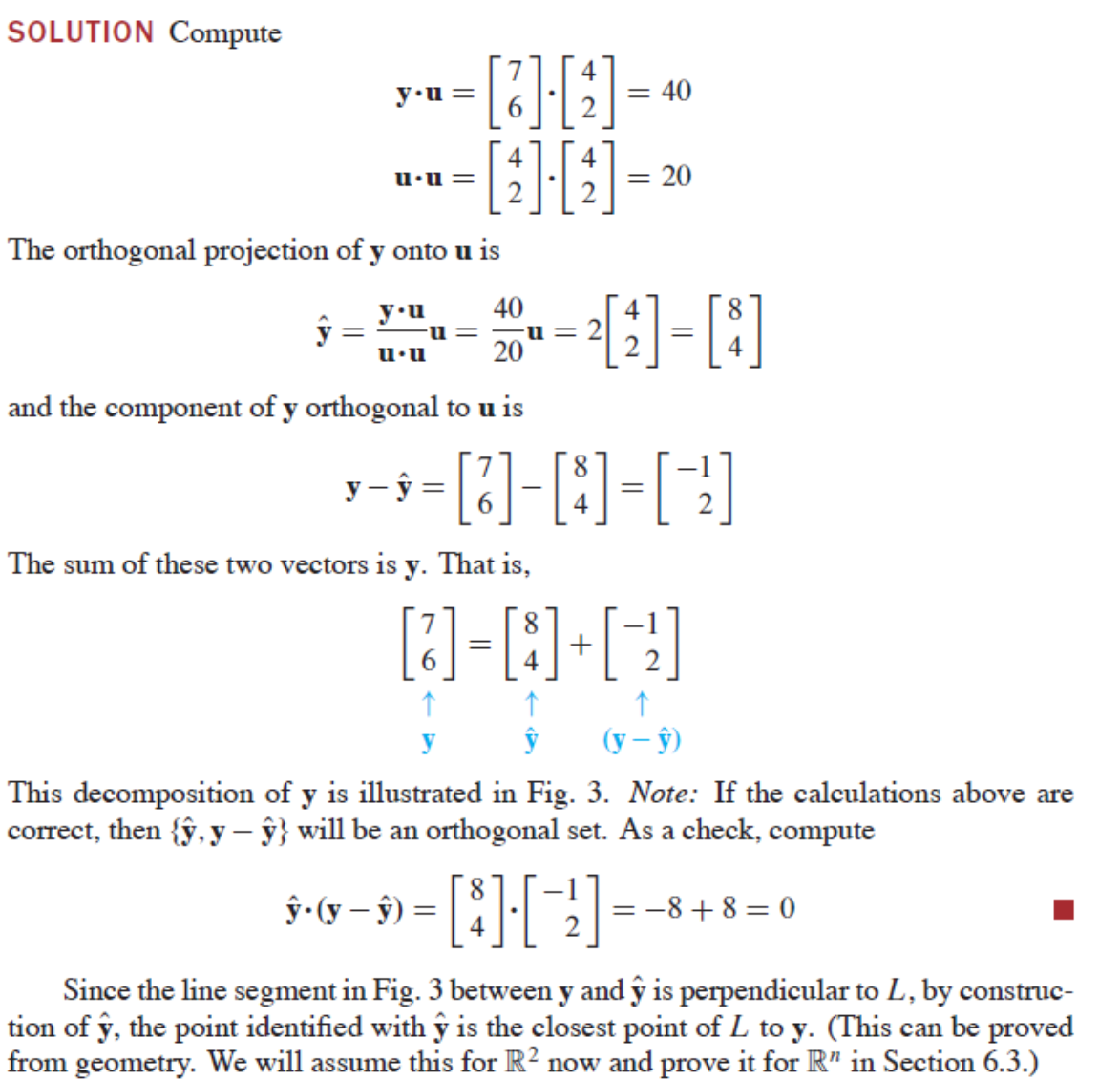


Maths/LA/Tut6.2/Orthogonal Sets

Q4) Lay Example 3, pg 340



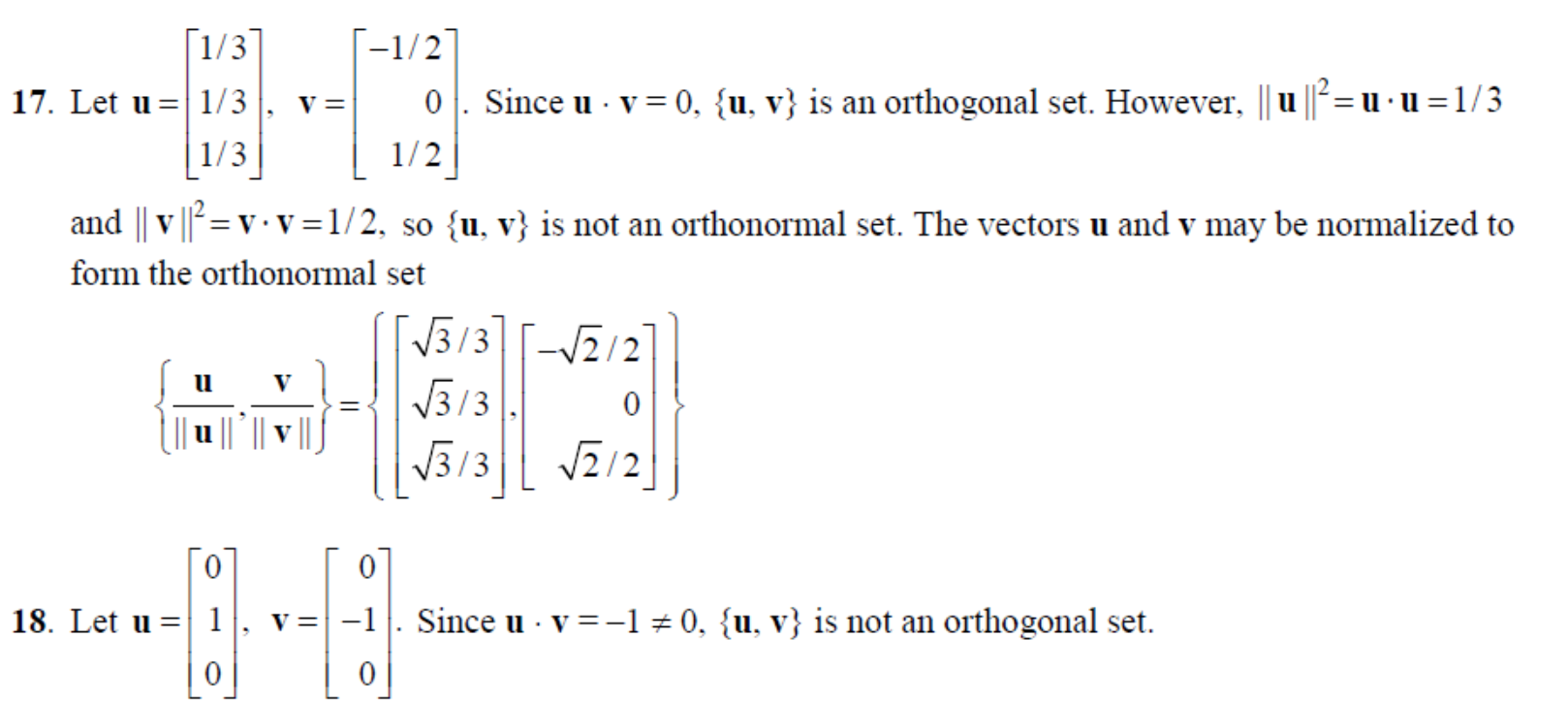
Ans:



Q5) Lay/pg 345/Q17

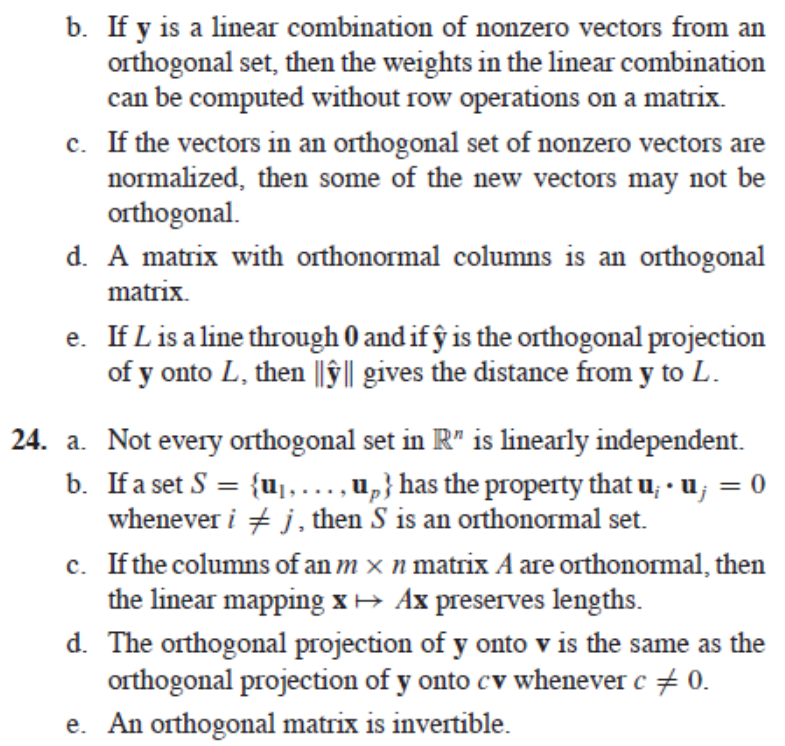


Ans:

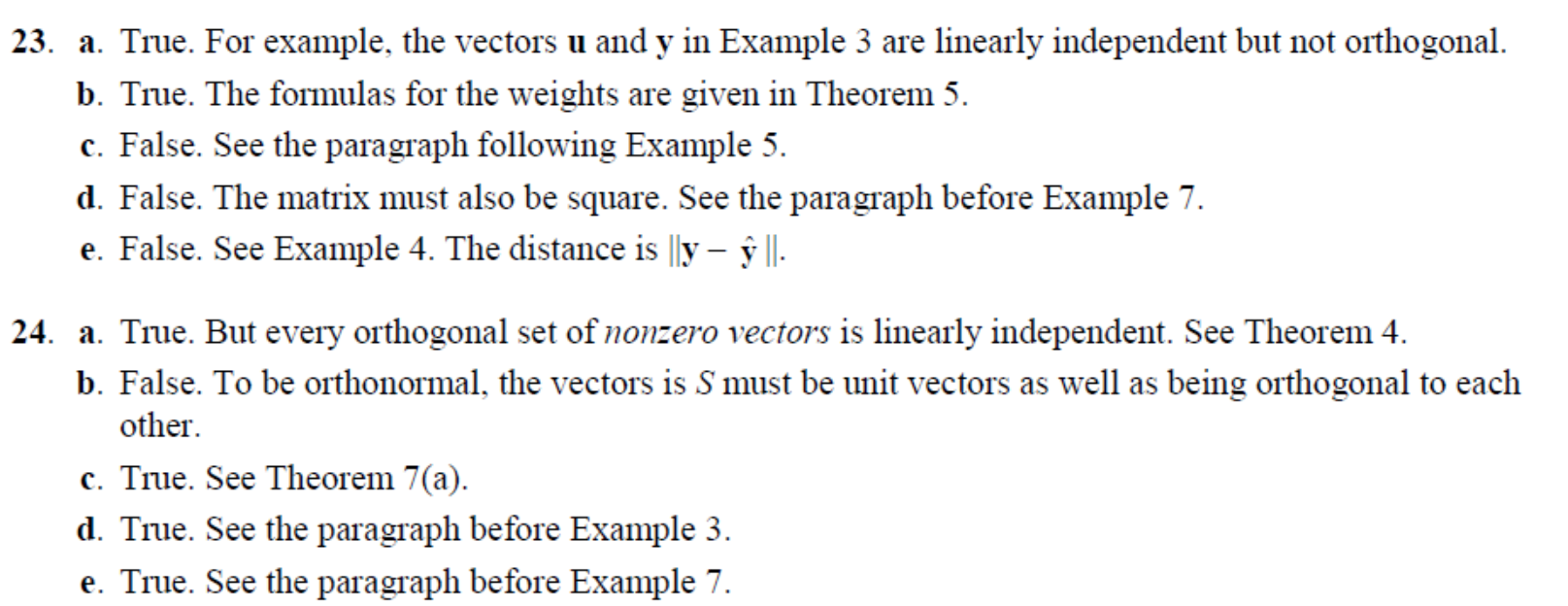


Q6) Lay/pg 345/Q23+24

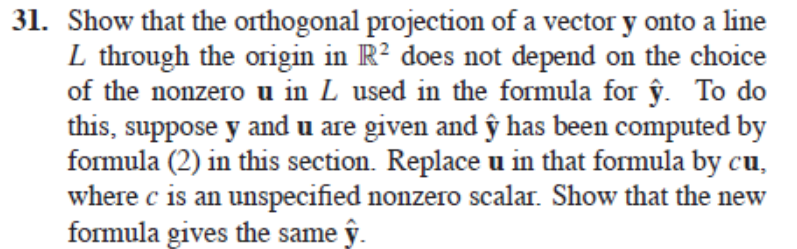




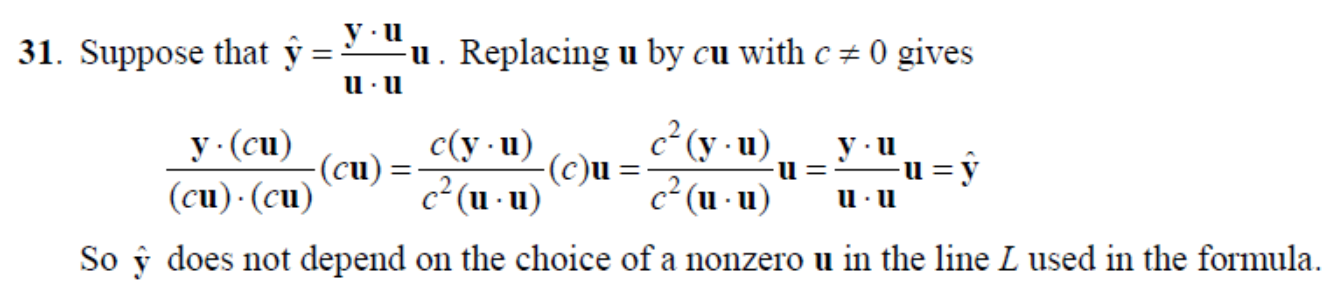
Ans:



Q7) Lay/pg 345/Q31

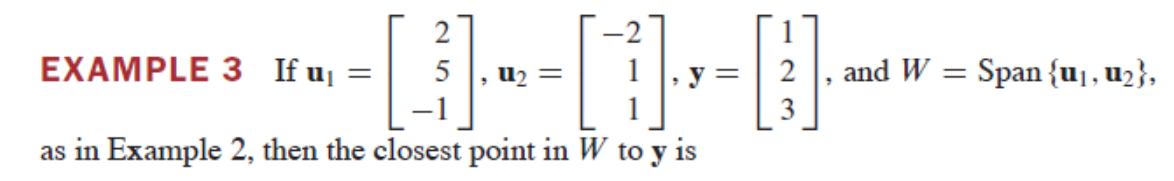


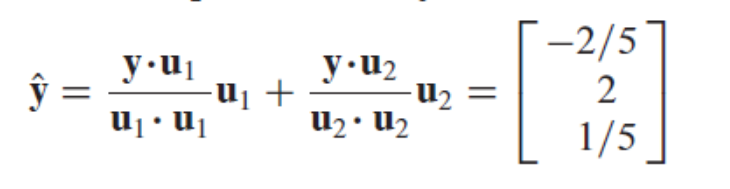
Ans:

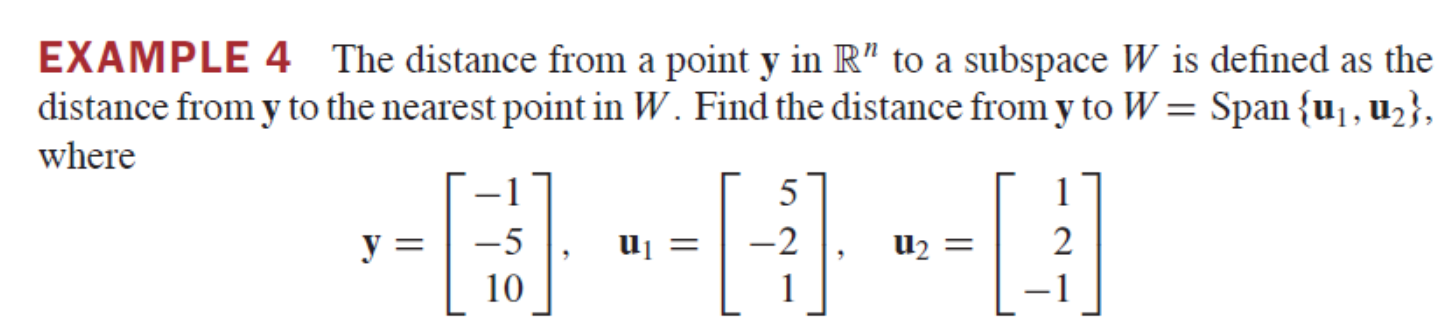


Tut6.3/OrthogonalProjection and GramSchimdt/

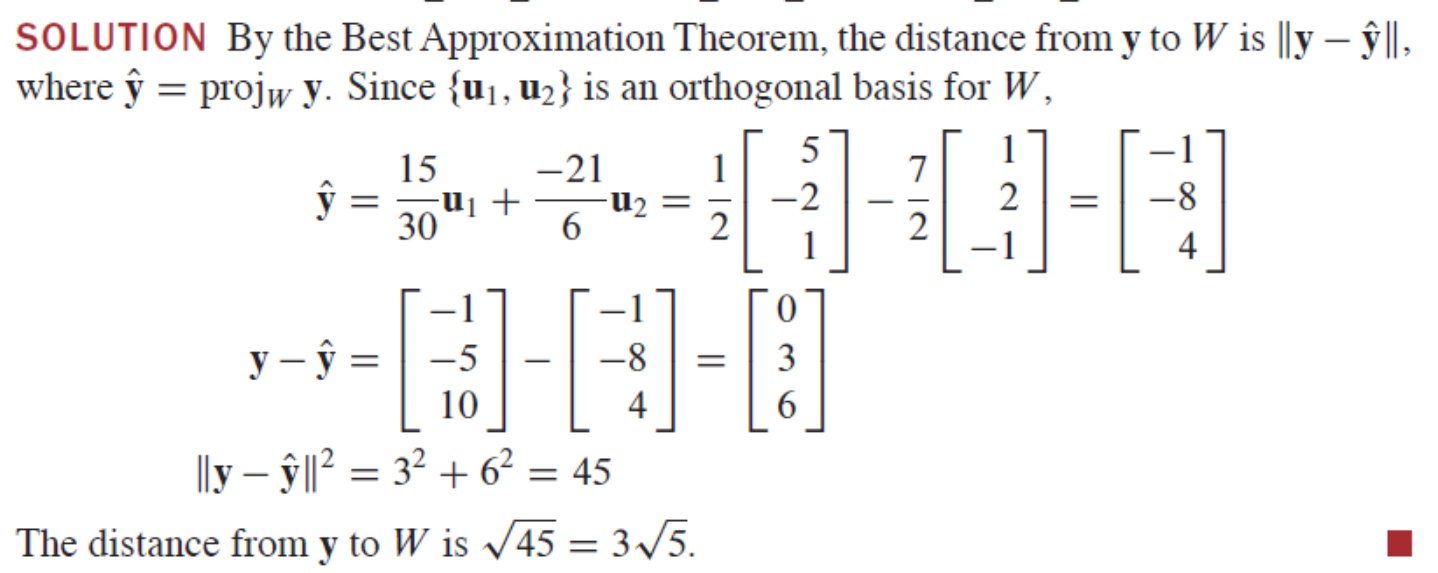
Q8) Lay/pg351/Example3/Example4



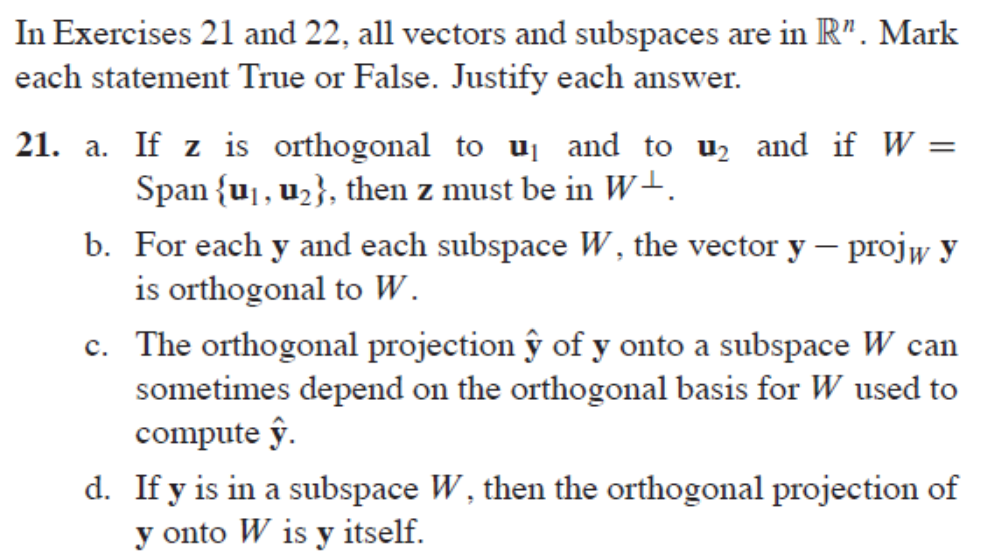
Ans: 



Ans:

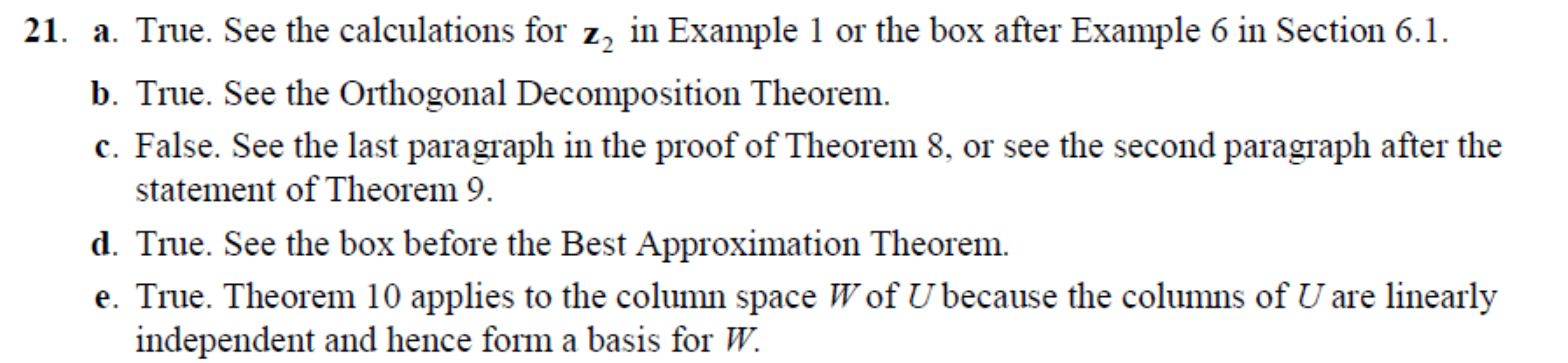


Q9) Lay/pg353/Q21+22

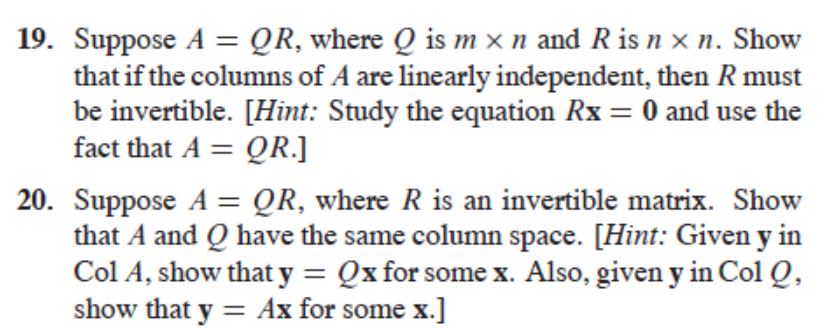




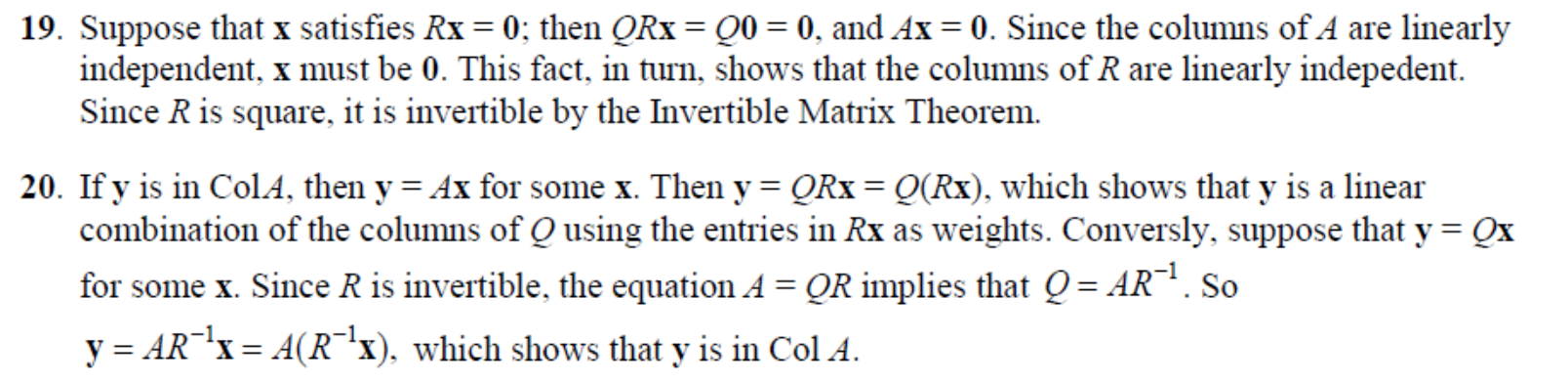
Ans:



Q10) Lay/pg 359/Q19+20



Ans:



For 19, can also use dim col(A) = n, since col A are independent. Hence dim (ker) = 0 by rank theorem, implying x = 0. Hence R is invertible…