

Exam 2

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1. a. True
- b. False
- c. True
- d. False
- e. False
- f. True
- g. False
- h. False
- i. False
- j. True

$$2. \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{thus } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Bilinearity: } \langle cu+dv, w \rangle &= 2(cu+dv)(w_1-2w_2) + \\ & (cu+dv)(-4w_1+9w_2+w_3) + (cu+dv)(w_2+4w_3) \\ &= c(2u_1(w_1-2w_2) + u_2(-4w_1+9w_2+w_3) + u_3(w_2+4w_3)) + \\ & d(2v_1(w_1-2w_2) + v_2(-4w_1+9w_2+w_3) + v_3(w_2+4w_3)) \\ &= c\langle u, w \rangle + d\langle v, w \rangle \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Symmetry: } \langle u, v \rangle &= 2u_1v_1 - 4u_1v_2 - 4u_2v_1 + 9u_2v_2 + u_2v_3 + \\ & u_3v_2 + 4u_3v_3 = 2v_1u_1 - 4v_2u_1 - 4v_1u_2 + 9v_2u_2 + v_3u_2 + v_2u_3 + \\ & 4v_3u_3 = \langle v, u \rangle \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Positivity: If $u=v=0$, $\langle u, u \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Otherwise } \langle u, u \rangle &= (u_1+v_1)^2 - u_1^2 - v_1^2 + (-\sqrt{2}u_1 + \sqrt{2}v_1)^2 - 2u_1^2 - 2v_1^2 \\ &+ (-\sqrt{2}u_2 + \sqrt{2}v_2)^2 - 2u_2^2 - 2v_2^2 + (\frac{3}{2}u_2 + \frac{3}{2}v_2)^2 - \frac{9}{4}u_2^2 - \frac{9}{4}v_2^2 \\ &+ (\frac{u_3}{2} + \frac{v_3}{2})^2 - \frac{u_3^2}{4} - \frac{v_3^2}{4} + (\frac{u_2}{2} + \frac{v_2}{2})^2 - \frac{u_2^2}{4} - \frac{v_2^2}{4} + (\frac{u_1}{2} + \frac{v_1}{2})^2 - \frac{u_1^2}{4} - \frac{v_1^2}{4} \\ &+ (\frac{u_2}{2} + \frac{v_2}{2})^2 - \frac{u_2^2}{4} - \frac{v_2^2}{4} + (\frac{u_3}{2} + \frac{v_3}{2})^2 - \frac{u_3^2}{4} - \frac{v_3^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

3 (continued). Each of the positive parts of the previous expression is greater than the negative part that follows

so $\langle u, v \rangle > 0$ when $u \neq 0$ or $v \neq 0$ ✓

$$A, x_1 = \langle 1, 0 \rangle \quad x_2 = \langle -2, -2, 1 \rangle \quad x_3 = \langle -1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$y_1 = x_1 = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$y_2 = x_2 - \frac{(x_2 \cdot y_1)}{(\|y_1\|^2)} y_1 = \langle -2, -2, 1 \rangle - \frac{\langle -2, -2, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle -2 - (-2)(1), -2 - (-2)(1), 1 - 0 \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$y_3 = x_3 - \frac{(x_3 \cdot y_1)}{(\|y_1\|^2)} y_1 - \frac{(x_3 \cdot y_2)}{(\|y_2\|^2)} y_2$$

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

$$= \langle -1 - 0 - 0, 1 - 0 - 0, 1 - 0 - 1 \rangle = \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$y_1 / \|y_1\| = \langle 1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0 \rangle$$

$$y_2 / \|y_2\| = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$y_3 / \|y_3\| = \langle -1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0 \rangle$$

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

$$R = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = QR = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. $q(x, y, z) = [x, y, z] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 9 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} - 2[x, y, z] \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \sqrt{581}$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 9 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad f = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Critical at $Kx = f$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & | & -2 \\ -4 & 9 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} + 2R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} - R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using backsubstitution: $3z = 3 \quad z = 1$ min at $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $y + z = 2 \quad y + 1 = 2 \quad y = 1$
 $2x - 4y = -2 \quad 2x - 4 = -2 \quad x = 1$

$$q(1, 1, 1) = 2(1)^2 - 8(1)(1) + 9(1)^2 + 2(1)(1) + 4(1)^2 + 9(1) - 12(1) - 100 - \sqrt{581} \\ = -9 - \sqrt{581}$$

This is a minimizer because for all other values of x, y , and z , q is larger than $-9 - \sqrt{581}$ because the coefficients of x^2, y^2 and z^2 are greater than 0