

EECS 16B –Spring 2022 — Homework 00

Dayne Tran, SID 3034839991

Collaborators: None

1. Policy Quiz

The screenshot of my policy quiz results is attached at the end of this file.

2.

I understand how the Discord, Gradescope, and OH Queue tools work.

3.

- (a) We essentially want to ensure that A is a positive semi-definite matrix. So we condition that $\det(A) = a^2 - b^2 > 0$.
- (b) We know that $Ax = \lambda x$. For both eigenvalues λ_1 and λ_2 , we move λx over to the other side and take the determinant of both sides. Then, we take the system of equations and solve for a and b .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det\left(A - \frac{5}{2}\right) &= 0 \\
 \det\left(A - \frac{9}{2}\right) &= 0 \\
 \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a - \frac{5}{2} & b \\ b & a - \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}\right) &= 0 \\
 \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} a - \frac{9}{2} & b \\ b & a - \frac{9}{2} \end{bmatrix}\right) &= 0 \\
 \left(a - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - b^2 &= 0 \\
 \left(a - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - b^2 &= 0 \\
 a^2 - \frac{20}{4}a + \frac{25}{4} - b^2 &= 0 \\
 a^2 - \frac{36}{4}a + \frac{81}{4} - b^2 &= 0 \\
 \frac{16}{4}a - \frac{56}{4} &= 0 \\
 a &= \frac{7}{2} \\
 b &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Solve for the eigenvalues, then normalized eigenvectors, of \hat{H} .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(A - \lambda I) &= 0 \\
 (3 - \lambda)^2 - 2^2 &= 0 \\
 \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 &= 0 \\
 \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 5 \\
 A - 1I = 0 \implies \vec{v}_{\lambda_1} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 A - 5I = 0 \implies \vec{v}_{\lambda_2} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solve the system of equations $\vec{v}_s = \alpha \vec{v}_{\lambda_1} + \beta \vec{v}_{\lambda_2}$ for α and β . Then find the magnitude of α .

$$0 = \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \beta \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$1 = -\alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \beta \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$1 = \beta \sqrt{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$|\alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4.

(a) First, we test for symmetry.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T (3\vec{x} + 3\vec{y}) = 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 6y_1 + 3y_2 = (3\vec{x} + 3\vec{y})^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Second, we test for linearity.

$$\langle 3\vec{x} + 3\vec{y}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rangle = 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 6y_1 + 3y_2 = 3\langle \vec{x}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rangle + 3\langle \vec{y}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rangle$$

Third, we test for positive semi-definiteness.

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 5 > 0$$

$$\langle 3x + 3y, 3x + 3y \rangle = \left\langle 3 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \end{bmatrix}, 3 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 9(x_1 + y_1)^2 + 9(x_2 + y_2)^2 > 0$$

All three inner product properties hold.

(b) $2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 2 = 69$

5.

(a) Projecting \vec{x} onto \vec{y} means the following:

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{y}} \vec{x} = \frac{\langle \vec{y}, \vec{x} \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}, \vec{y} \rangle} \vec{y}$$

Project \vec{x}_{sample} onto the footprint of Electric Love, \vec{x}_1 :

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{x}_1} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_1 \rangle} \vec{x}_1 = \frac{(1 \cdot 2) + (-1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot -1) + (-1 \cdot 1)}{(1 \cdot 1) + (-1 \cdot -1) + (1 \cdot 1) + (-1 \cdot -1)} \vec{x}_1 = \frac{0}{4} \vec{x}_1 = \vec{0}$$

Project \vec{x}_{sample} onto the footprint of She's Electric, \vec{x}_2 :

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{x}_2} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_2 \rangle} \vec{x}_2 = \frac{(2 \cdot 2) + (-2 \cdot 0) + (-8 \cdot -1) + (7 \cdot 1)}{(2 \cdot 2) + (-2 \cdot -2) + (-8 \cdot -8) + (7 \cdot 7)} \vec{x}_2 = \frac{19}{128} \vec{x}_2$$

Project \vec{x}_{sample} onto the footprint of Electric Feel, \vec{x}_3 :

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{x}_3} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{x}_3 \rangle} \vec{x}_3 = \frac{(4 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot 0) + (-2 \cdot -1) + (2 \cdot 1)}{(4 \cdot 4) + (1 \cdot 1) + (-2 \cdot -2) + (2 \cdot 2)} \vec{x}_3 = \frac{12}{25} \vec{x}_3$$

Now, we find the error $\vec{e} = \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} - \text{proj}$.

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} - \text{proj}_{\vec{x}_1} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = [2 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 1]^T \\ e_2 &= \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} - \text{proj}_{\vec{x}_2} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = [0.297 \quad 0 \quad -0.148 \quad 0.148]^T \\ e_3 &= \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} - \text{proj}_{\vec{x}_3} \vec{x}_{\text{sample}} = [0.96 \quad 0 \quad -0.48 \quad 0.48]^T \end{aligned}$$

Now, we find the error vector which has the smallest magnitude; the song that corresponds with this minimum-difference vector is likeliest song of the three to be playing according to the sample footprint.

$$\|e_1\| = 2.45$$

$$\|e_2\| = 0.36$$

$$\|e_3\| = 1.48$$

We conclude that the song playing must be Electric Feel.

- (b) The cross-correlation plot is highest at the 180-second mark, so we believe that to be when the sample was taken.
- (c) (ii) $\vec{a}_n^T (MM^T)^{-1} M \vec{b}_n$
- (d) No.
- (e) Three.

6.

- (a) Gaussian: 6-second shift is $6s \cdot \frac{300m}{s} = 1800$ m away. NVA: 300 m away. Charge: 900 m away.
- (b) \vec{b} aligns most closely with the distances.
- (c) We can find our location (x_1, x_2) using the following system of equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{\vec{a}_1^T}{v\tau_1} - 2\frac{\vec{a}_2^T}{v\tau_2} \\ 2\frac{\vec{a}_1^T}{v\tau_1} - 2\frac{\vec{a}_3^T}{v\tau_3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v\tau_2 - v\tau_1 + \frac{\vec{a}_1^T \vec{a}_1}{v\tau_1} - \frac{\vec{a}_2^T \vec{a}_2}{v\tau_2} \\ v\tau_3 - v\tau_1 + \frac{\vec{a}_1^T \vec{a}_1}{v\tau_1} - \frac{\vec{a}_3^T \vec{a}_3}{v\tau_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

where 1 corresponds to the Gaussian tower, 2 corresponds to the NVA tower, and 3 corresponds to the Charge tower. After plugging everything in and doing arithmetic, we arrive at the two following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{32}{\sqrt{72}}x_1 + \frac{22}{\sqrt{72}}x_2 &= \sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18} + \frac{53}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{53}{\sqrt{72}} \\ \frac{14}{\sqrt{18}}x_1 + \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{18}{116}\right)x_2 &= \sqrt{116} - \sqrt{18} + \frac{53}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{81}{\sqrt{116}} \end{aligned}$$

We find that our coordinates are (3.314, -0.775).

7.

(a)

8.

(a) iii. The resistive plate can be placed in either location.

(b) $\frac{150\Omega}{R_1+150\Omega} \cdot 10V = 5V \implies R_1 = 150\Omega$

(c) We apply the first golden rule, $I_+ = I_- = 0$.

$$I_- = I_R + I_{in} = 0 \implies I_R = -I_{in}$$

Now we apply the second golden rule, $V_+ = V_-$.

$$V_{out} - V_- = i_R \cdot R(t)$$

$$V_+ = V_{REF} = V_{out} - i_R \cdot R(t) = V_-$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{REF} &= V_{out} - (-I_{in}) \cdot R(t) \\ &= 0 - (-4mA) \cdot 2.5 \\ &= 10mV \end{aligned}$$

(d) $u_B \rightarrow 4, u_A \rightarrow 7, 5V \rightarrow 3, -5V \rightarrow 2, V_{out} \rightarrow 6$.

9.

(a)

11.

- (a) U_- decreases.
- (b) U_+ increases.
- (c) V_{error} increases.
- (d) V_x increases.
- (e) V_{out} decreases.
- (f) The circuit is in positive feedback.

12.

(a)

13.

First band means most significant digit, so *green* for 50. Second band means second most significant, so *brown* for 1. Third band means multiplier, so we want *black* for $1 \times 51 = 51$. Fourth band means tolerance, which we will make gold for 5%.

14.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle f, g \rangle &= f(0)g(0) + f(1)g(1) + f(2)g(2) \\ &= (1 \cdot -1) + (0 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot -1) \\ &= -2\end{aligned}$$

$-x^2 + 2x - 1$ is not a possible expression for $g(x)$.

(b)

$$\langle f, g \rangle = (1 \cdot -1) + (0 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 5) = 4$$

$x^2 + x - 1$ is not a possible expression for $g(x)$.

(c)

$$\langle f, g \rangle = (1 \cdot -1) + (0 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1) = 0$$

$x - 1$ is a viable expression for $g(x)$.

(d)

$$\langle f, g \rangle = (1 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 2) = 2$$

x is not a possible expression for $g(x)$.

15.

\vec{v}_2 is best suited as a satellite code; it has just one distinct instance of a different value, and it also is not an indicator of some pattern.

16.

We need to null out 1 source.

17.

(a) $\vec{x}[1] = [0.5, 0.25, 0.25]^T$

(b) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(c) $[0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$

18.

19.

Hell nah, fam.

20.

- (a) I used the course notes from EECS 16A to help myself remember and understand concepts in this problem set.
- (b) I did not work with anyone else on this problem set.
- (c) I worked roughly 10 total hours on the problem set.