EECS 16B –Spring 2022 — Homework 00

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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 ma trix. So we condition that $det(A) = a^2 - b^2 > 0$.

(b) We know that $Ax = \lambda x$. For both eigenvaleus 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.

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

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

$$det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$
$$(3 - \lambda)^2 - 2^2 = 0$$
$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$
$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 5$$
$$A - 1I = 0 \implies \vec{v}_{\lambda_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -t6t\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A - 5I = 0 \implies \vec{v}_{\lambda_2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

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

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

All three innner 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:

$$proj_{\vec{y}}\vec{x} = \frac{\langle \vec{y}, \vec{x} \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}, \vec{y} \rangle}\vec{y}$$

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

$$proj_{\vec{x_1}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_{sample} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_1 \rangle}\vec{x}_1 = \frac{(1 \cdot 2) + (-1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot -1) + (-1 \cdot 1)}{(1 \cdot 1) + (-1 \cdot -1) + (1 \cdot 1) + (-1 \cdot -1)}\vec{x}_1 = \frac{0}{4}\vec{x}_1 = \vec{0}$$

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

$$proj_{\vec{x_2}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_{sample} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_2 \rangle}\vec{x}_2 = \frac{(2 \cdot 2) + (-2 \cdot 0) + (-8 \cdot -1) + (7 \cdot 1)}{(2 \cdot 2) + (-2 \cdot -2) + (-8 \cdot -8) + (7 \cdot 7)}\vec{x}_2 = \frac{19}{128}\vec{x}_2$$

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

$$proj_{\vec{x_3}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{x}_{sample} \rangle}{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{x}_3 \rangle}\vec{x}_3 = \frac{(4 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot 0) + (-2 \cdot -1) + (2 \cdot 1)}{(4 \cdot 4) + (1 \cdot 1) + (-2 \cdot -2) + (2 \cdot 2)}\vec{x}_3 = \frac{12}{25}\vec{x}_3$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
e_1 &= \vec{x}_{sample} - proj_{\vec{x_1}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \\
e_2 &= \vec{x}_{sample} - proj_{\vec{x_2}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.297 & 0 & -0.148 & 0.148 \end{bmatrix}^T \\
e_3 &= \vec{x}_{sample} - proj_{\vec{x_3}}\vec{x}_{sample} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.96 & 0 & -0.48 & 0.48 \end{bmatrix}^T
\end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned}
||e_1|| &= 2.45 \\
||e_2|| &= 0.36 \\
||e_3|| &= 1.48
\end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\frac{32}{\sqrt{72}}x_1 + \frac{22}{\sqrt{72}}x_2 = \sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18} + \frac{53}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{53}{\sqrt{72}}$$
$$\frac{14}{\sqrt{18}}x_1 + (\frac{4}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{18}{116})x_2 = \sqrt{116} - \sqrt{18} + \frac{53}{\sqrt{18}} - \frac{81}{\sqrt{116}}$$

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) $\frac{150\Omega}{R_1+150\Omega} \cdot 10V = 5V \Longrightarrow R_1 = 150\Omega$

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

$$I_- = I_R + I_i n = 0 \Longrightarrow I_R = -I_{in}$$

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

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

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

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 significantI, so *brown* for 1. Third band means multiplier, so we want *black* for 1x51 = 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.