

1. ATTACHED

$$2. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 & -1.2 & 0.0 & 3.2 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$a. \quad 1\text{-norm: } \|X\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^4 |x_i| = |5.4| + |-1.2| + |0.0| + |3.2|$$

$$\|X\|_1 = 9.8$$

$$2\text{-norm: } \|X\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2} = \sqrt{5.4^2 + (-1.2)^2 + 0.0^2 + 3.2^2}$$

$$\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{40.8} = 6.4$$

$$3\text{-norm: } \|X\|_3 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 |x_i|^3 \right)^{1/3} = (|5.4|^3 + |-1.2|^3 + |0.0|^3 + |3.2|^3)^{1/3}$$

$$\|X\|_3 = \sqrt[3]{191.96} = 5.8$$

$$\text{inf-norm: } \|X\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 4} |x_i| = 5.4$$

Largest		Smallest	
1-norm	2-norm	3-norm	inf-norm
(9.8)	(6.4)	(5.8)	(5.4)

$$b. \quad d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1\text{-norm: } \|x - y\|_1 &= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 & -1.2 & 0.0 & 3.2 \end{bmatrix}^T - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3.0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}^T \right\|_1 \\ &= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 6.4 & -3.2 & -3.0 & 3.0 \end{bmatrix}^T \right\|_1 \\ &= |6.4| + |-3.2| + |-3.0| + |3.0| = \boxed{15.6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\text{-norm: } \|x - y\|_2 &= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 6.4 & -3.2 & -3.0 & 3.0 \end{bmatrix}^T \right\|_2 \\ &= \sqrt{6.4^2 + (-3.2)^2 + (-3.0)^2 + 3.0^2} = \sqrt{64.2} = \boxed{8.3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inf-norm: } \|x - y\|_\infty &= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 6.4 & -3.2 & -3.0 & 3.0 \end{bmatrix}^T \right\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 4} |x_i| = \boxed{6.4} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & -8 & -4 \\ 12 & 7 & 4 \\ 24 & 16 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a. \quad A - \lambda I = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25 - 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 16 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 8) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 2, \quad \lambda = 8} \quad \leftarrow \text{Eigen Values}$$

$$\text{Let } \lambda = 2: \quad AV = \lambda V, \quad [A - \lambda I]V = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} V = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Let } \begin{cases} 3v_1 + 3v_2 = 0 \\ 3v_1 + 3v_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad v_1 = -v_2$$

$$3v_1 + 3v_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\text{Let } \lambda = 8: \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5-8 & 3 \\ 3 & 5-8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_1 = v_2 \quad \boxed{V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\text{Eigen Vectors } \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^{-1}$$

$$3b \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: Q is defined as matrix of eigen vectors (v_1, v_2)

$$\text{also } Q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(-1)(1) - (1)(1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3c. Case is ~~rather simple~~ eigen values = -1, 3, -1

attached to solve - MatLab.

eigen vector =

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.512 & -0.408 & -0.02 \\ 0.384 & 0.408 & -0.417 \\ 0.768 & 0.816 & 0.908 \end{bmatrix}$$

3d. A is positive definite ~~is~~ because its eigen values are positive.

B is indefinite because it has negative and positive eigen values.

4. $f(x) = a^T x + b$

Def. of Convexity: $f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) = a^T (tx + (1-t)y) + b$$

$$\leq ta^T x + (1-t)a^T y + b$$

$$= ta^T x + (1-t)a^T y + tb + (1-t)b$$

$$= tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$$

so $f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \checkmark$

5. a. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - y \\ 2y - x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

finding definiteness:

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

$$(2-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1, 3$$

so $Hf(x, y) > 0 \rightarrow$ Positive definite

b. Python code attached