Handwriting problem

- 1. A의 열이 선형독립이면 해가 유일하다.
- 2. $x = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n]^T$ 일 때
- (a) $f(x) = b^T b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 b_2 \dots b_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2$ 에 대해 x에 대한 미분하면 f'(x) = 0이다.
- $\text{(b) } f(x) = x^T c = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n] \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n \text{에 대해 x에 대한 미분하면 } f'(x) = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = c$
- $(C) \ f(x) = x^{T} M x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} x_{2} \dots x_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} M_{12} \dots M_{1n} \\ M_{21} M_{22} \dots M_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ M_{n1} M_{n2} \dots M_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} x_{2} \dots x_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} x_{1} + M_{12} x_{2} + \dots + M_{1n} x_{n} \\ M_{21} x_{1} + M_{22} x_{2} + \dots + M_{2n} x_{n} \\ \vdots \\ M_{n1} x_{1} + M_{n2} x_{2} + \dots + M_{nn} x_{n} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} x_{2} \dots x_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{1} \\ t_{1} \end{bmatrix}$

에 대해 x에 대한 미분하면 $f'(x) = t_1 + t_2 + \ldots + t_n = Mx$

- 3. Q is orthogonal if $Q^TQ = I$
- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 이므로 orthogonal이 아니다.
- (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 이므로 orthogonal이다.
- (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$ 이므로 orthogonal이 아니다.
- (d) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 이므로 orthogonal이 아니다.

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \ a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i)
$$r_{1,1} = \|a_1\|_2 = \sqrt{1+0+0+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$
,
$$q_1 = a_1/r_{1,1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{1,2} = q_1^T a_2 = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ 0 \ 0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ 0 \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ ,$$

$$r_{1,3} = q_1^T a_3 = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ 0 \ 0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ 0 \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$a_{2} \Leftarrow a_{2} - r_{1,2}q_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad a_{3} \Leftarrow a_{3} - r_{1,3}q_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} \\ 12 \\ \sqrt{6} \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{6} \\ 6 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (ii) $r_{2,2} = \| a_2 \|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + 1 + 0 + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$,
$$q_2 = a_2/r_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{6} \\ 6 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{2,3} = q_2^T a_3 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \ 0 \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{36} + 0 + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$a_{3} \Leftarrow a_{3} - r_{2,3}q_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii)
$$r_{3,3} = \|a_3\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$$
 $q_3 = a_3/r_{3,3} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{vmatrix}$

$$\therefore Q = [q_1 q_2 q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matlab problem

1.

