## Quiz 5

**Problem 1** (15 points; 3 points each). Decide if each of the following are true or false and provide a justification or counterexample in each case. A justification could consist of a theorem from the text. All vector spaces are assumed to be finite-dimensional here.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ There is a unique least squares solution  $\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \mathbf{b}$  to  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ For A and  $m \times n$  matrix,

 $\hat{x}$  is a least squares solution to Ax = b iff  $A\hat{x} = \hat{b}$ 

where  $\hat{\boldsymbol{b}} = A(A^TA)^{-1}A^T\boldsymbol{b}$  is the unique vector satisfying  $\|\boldsymbol{b} - \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}\|^2 = \min\{\|A\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}\|^2 \mid \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}.$ 

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ If  $\{u_1, \ldots, u_n\}$  is an orthonormal basis for V with respect to an inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \to \mathbb{C}$  and  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i$ , then  $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|^2$ .

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ All norms  $\|\cdot\|: \mathbb{R}^n \to [0, \infty)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  come from an inner product by  $\|\boldsymbol{x}\|^2 = \langle \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{x} \rangle$ .

(e) \_\_\_\_\_\_ If  $C = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$  is an orthonormal basis for V with respect to an inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \to \mathbb{C}$  and  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ , then for any  $(c_1, \dots, c_n) = [\mathbf{v}]_C$ ,  $c_i = \langle v, u_i \rangle$ .

**Problem 2** (10 points). Using the inner product

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 pq \, dx$$

use Gram-Schmidt to find an orthonormal basis for  $\mathbb{P}_2[x]$ , the space of all polynomials of degree 2 or less.

Use this to find the projection, q, of  $p = x^{2/3}$  onto  $\mathbb{P}_2[x]$ .

