

# Linear Algebra and Random Processes: Assignment

## Vectors

1. Is this set of vectors  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  independent?  
Explain your answer.

2. Consider a set of finite duration discrete-time real signals  $X_N = \{x[n] | x[n] \in \mathbb{R}, \forall 0 \leq n \leq N-1\}$ . Does this set form a vector space? Explain your answer. Would  $X_N$  still be a vector spaces if the signals were binary signals? i.e.  $x[n] \in \mathbb{B}$ , where  $\mathbb{B} = \{0, 1\}$  with the binary addition and multiplication operations defined as the following,

$a$	$b$	$a + b$	$a \times b$
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

**Table 1:** Addition and Multiplication operation for binary numbers.

3. Prove the following for  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(a) **Triangle Inequality:**

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| + \|\mathbf{y}\|$$

(b) **Backward Triangle Inequality:**

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| \geq \|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{y}\|$$

(c) **Parallelogram Identity:**

$$\frac{1}{2} (\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|^2) = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$$

4. Consider a set of vectors  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . When is  $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| = \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|$ ? What can you say about the geometry of the vectors  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}$ ,  $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ ?
5. If  $S_1, S_2 \subseteq V$  are subspaces of  $V$ , the is  $S_1 \cap S_2$  a subspace? Demonstrate your answer.
6. Consider two sets of vectors  $V = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$  and  $W = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_n, \mathbf{u}\}$ . Prove that if  $\text{span}(V) = \text{span}(W)$ , then  $\mathbf{u} \in \text{span}(V)$ .
7. Prove that the sum of two subspaces  $S_1, S_2 \subseteq V$  is a subspace.

8. Consider a vector  $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$ . Express the following in

terms of inner product between a vector  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$ , and in each case specify the vector  $\mathbf{u}$ .

- (a)  $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i$   
(b)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i$

(c)  $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i x^{(n-i)}$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

(d)  $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i)^2$

(e)  $\frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=3}^5 v_i$

(f)  $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (v_{i+1} - v_i)$

(g)  $\sqrt{v_n}$

(h)  $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i^2$

9. Which of the following are linear functions of  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ ?

(a)  $\min_i \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$

(b)  $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{1/2}$

(c)  $x_6$

10. Consider a linear function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that every linear function of this form can be represented in the following form.

$$y = f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i, \quad \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

11. An *affine* function  $f$  is defined as the sum of a linear function and a constant. It can in general be represented in the form,

$$y = f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \beta, \quad \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

Prove that affine functions are not linear. Prove that any affine function can be represented in the form  $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \beta$ .

12. Consider a function  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , such that,

$$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 2; \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -3; \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 1;$$

Can you determine the following values of  $f(\mathbf{x})$ , if you are told that  $f$  is linear?

$$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?; \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?; \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ -0.1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?;$$

Can you find out these values if you are told that  $f$  is affine?

13. For the previous question, (a) assume that  $f$  is linear and find out  $w \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , such that  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ ; and (b) assume  $f$  is affine and find out  $\mathbf{w}, \beta$  such that  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \beta$ .

14. Consider the weighted norm of vector  $\mathbf{v}$ , defined as,

$$\|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbf{w}}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i^2; \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Is this a valid norm?

15. Prove that the following modified version of the Cauchy-Bunyakovski-Schwartz Inequality is true.

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i w_i \right| \leq \| \mathbf{u} \|_{\mathbf{w}} \| \mathbf{v} \|_{\mathbf{w}}$$

16. Consider a basis  $B = \{\mathbf{b}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Let the vector  $\mathbf{x}$  with the following representations in the standard and  $B$  basis.

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{e}_i \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{x}_b = \begin{bmatrix} x_{b1} \\ x_{b2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{bn} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{bi} \mathbf{b}_i$$

Evaluate the  $\| \mathbf{x} \|_2^2$  and  $\| \mathbf{x}_b \|_2^2$ . Determine what happens to  $\| \mathbf{x}_b \|_2^2$  under the following conditions on the basis vectors:

- (a)  $\| \mathbf{b}_i \| = 1, \forall i$   
 (b)  $\| \mathbf{b}_i^T \mathbf{b}_j \| = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$
17. Consider a set of measurements made from adult male subjects, where their height, weight and BMI (body mass index) were recorded as stored as vectors of length three; the first element is the height in *cm*, second is the weight in *Kg*, and the last the BMI. Consider the following four subjects,

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 167 \\ 102 \\ 36.6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{s}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 180 \\ 87 \\ 26.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 177 \\ 78 \\ 24.9 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{s}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 152 \\ 76 \\ 32.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

You can use the distance between these vectors  $\| \mathbf{s}_i - \mathbf{s}_j \|_2$  as a measure of the similarity between the the four subjects. Generate a  $4 \times 4$  table comparing the distance of each subject with respect to another subject; the diagonal elements of this table will be zero, and it will be symmetric about the main diagonal.

- (a) Based on this table, how do the different subjects compare to each other?  
 (b) How do the similarities change if the height had been measured in *m* instead of *cm*? Can you explain this difference?  
 (c) Is there a way to fix this problem? Consider the weighted norm presented in one of the earlier problems.

$$\| \mathbf{x} \|_{\mathbf{w}} = (w_1 x_1^2 + w_2 x_2^2 + \dots + w_n x_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- (d) What would be a good choice for  $\mathbf{w}$  to address the problems with comparing distance between vectors due to change in units?  
 (e) Can the angle between two vectors be used as a measure of similarity between vectors? Does this suffer from the problem of  $\| \mathbf{x} \|_2$ ?

## Matrices

### Matrix

18. Elements of the matrix  $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  obtained as the product of two matrices  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$  and  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$  is given by,

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

We had discussed four different ways to think of matrix multiplication. By algebraically manipulating the previous equation arrive at these four views (inner product view, column view, row view and outer product view)?

19. Given the matrices  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Evaluate the following products.}$$

- (a)  $\mathbf{AB}$  (b)  $\mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{B}$  (c)  $\mathbf{CB}^T \mathbf{A}$  (d)  $\mathbf{C}^3$  (e)  $\mathbf{ABC}$

20. Consider an upper triangular and lower triangular matrices  $\mathbf{U}$  and  $\mathbf{L}$ , respectively.

- (a) Is the product of two upper triangular matrices  $\mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{U}_2$  upper triangular?  
 (b) Is the product of two lower triangular matrices  $\mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{L}_2$  upper triangular?  
 (c) What is the *trace* ( $\mathbf{LU}$ )?

21. Prove  $(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T$ .

22. Consider the following matrix,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find out the expression for  $\mathbf{A}_n = \mathbf{A}^n$ . What is  $\mathbf{A}_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{A}^n$ ?

23. Prove that a matrix  $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  can always be written as a sum a symmetric matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  and a skew-symmetric matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ .

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{A}, \quad \mathbf{S}^T = \mathbf{S} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{A}$$

Does this property also hold for a complex matrix  $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ ?

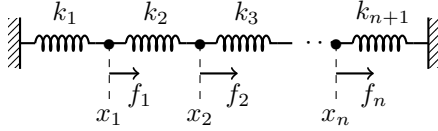
24. The trace of a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is defined as,  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ . Prove the following,

- (a)  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{A})$  is a linear function of  $\mathbf{A}$ .  
 (b)  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{AB}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{BA})$   
 (c)  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) = 0 \implies \mathbf{A} = 0$

25. Prove that the rank of an outer product  $\mathbf{xy}^T$  is 1, where  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{0}$ .

## Matrix - Reloaded

26. Derive force and displacement relationship for a series of  $n+1$  springs (with spring constants  $k_i$ ) connected in a line. There are  $n$  nodes, with  $f_i$  and  $x_i$  representing the force applied and resulting displacement at the  $i^{th}$  node.



- (a) Represent the relationship in the following form,

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}; \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) What kind of a pattern does  $\mathbf{K}$  have?

- (c) Consider a specific case where  $n = 4$  and  $k = 1.5N.m^{-1}$ . What should be forces applied at the four nodes in order to displace the spring

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} m.$$

27. **Computational cost of different operations.** What is computational cost of the following matrix operations? Computational cost refers to the number of arithmetic operations required to carry out a particular matrix operation. Computational cost is a measure of the efficiency of an algorithm. For example, the consider the operation of vector addition,  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ , where  $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . This requires  $n$  addition/subtraction operations and zero multiplication/division operations.

- Matrix multiplication:  $\mathbf{AB}$ , where  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
- Inner product:  $\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v}$
- Gaussian Elimination for  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  where  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
- Back substitution
- Gauss-Jordan method to obtain the row echelon form:  $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ .
- Matrix inversion using the Gauss-Jordan method:  $[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I}] \rightarrow [\mathbf{I}|\mathbf{A}^{-1}]$

Report the counts for the addition/subtraction and multiplication/division operations separately.

28. Consider the following system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_i = b_i$$

Solve the above equation using  $LU$  factorization for the following  $\mathbf{b}_i$ s.

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Construct a matrix  $\mathbf{X}$  using the four solutions  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3$  and  $\mathbf{x}_4$  as its columns.

$$\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1 \quad \mathbf{x}_2 \quad \mathbf{x}_3 \quad \mathbf{x}_4]$$

Find out  $\mathbf{XA}$  and  $\mathbf{AX}_i$ . Based on this what can you say about  $\mathbf{X}$ ?

29. Consider the system of equation,  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ , such that a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Are the following statements true? Explain your answer.

- $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} \leq \min(m, n)$
- The system is consistent if  $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} = m$ .
- The system has a unique solution if  $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} = n$ .

30. Consider a linear function  $f: V \rightarrow W$ , where  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $W \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ . If  $V$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  then prove that  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^m$ .

31. If two systems of linear equations are consistent, with augmented matrices  $[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b}]$  and  $[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{c}]$ . Is  $[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}]$  consistent?

32. If a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  has LU decomposition, such that  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{LU}$ . Demonstrate that it also has a LDU decomposition  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{LD}\mathbf{U}$ , where  $\mathbf{D}$  is a diagonal matrix, and  $\mathbf{U}$  is upper triangular. What happens to the LU and LDU decompositions when a matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$ ?

33. Consider a matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 118 & 26 \\ 3 & 16 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- Apply Gaussian elimination to simply this matrix into an upper-triangular matrix  $\mathbf{U}$ .
- What is the corresponding upper-triangular matrix  $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$  obtained by applying Gaussian elimination to  $\mathbf{A}^T$ ?
- Could you have arrived at  $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$  without having to repeat the Gaussian elimination process on  $\mathbf{A}^T$ ?
- Write down the LDU decompositions of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{A}^T$ .

34. **Two point boundary problem.**  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  is often encountered in many practical applications. One such application is the numerical solution of differential equations of the following form,

$$\sum_{i=0}^M a_i(x) y^{(i)}(x) = f(x)$$

where,  $x \in [a, b]$  and  $y(a) = \alpha, y(b) = \beta$ .

Numerical methods are often employed for obtaining an approximate estimate of  $y(x)$  at discrete points in the interval  $[a, b]$ . The interval is divided into subintervals of width  $\Delta x$ . The derivate of  $y(x)$  at the different

nodes (points between two subintervals) can be approximated as the following,

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y(x_i + \Delta x) - y(x_i - \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y''(x_i) = \frac{y(x_i + \Delta x) + 2y(x_i) - y(x_i - \Delta x)}{\Delta x^2}$$

where,  $x_i = a + i\Delta x$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq N + 1$ , and  $b - a = (N + 1)\Delta x$ . Addition and subtracting the above two equations and neglecting terms involving higher orders of  $\Delta x$ , we get the following approximations for the derivatives of  $y(x)$  at  $x_i$ .

Replacing the derivatives of  $y(x)$  by the above approximations and evaluating the equation at the different nodes  $x_i$ s, we arrive a set of  $N$  linear equations with  $N$  unknowns  $y(x_1), y(x_2), \dots, y(x_N)$ .

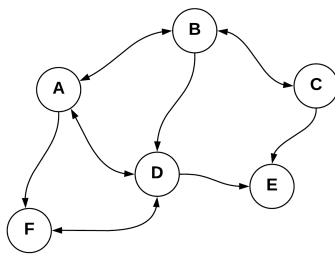
Using this approach, compute an approximate solution for  $y(x)$  for the following differential equations over the interval  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

- (a)  $y''(x) = -x$
- (b)  $y''(x) + y'(x) = x$

Solve these equations for different values of  $\Delta x$ , and compare the resulting approximate solution for  $y(x)$  with the exact solution. Present your results as a plot the solution  $y(x_i)$  versus  $x_i$ .

Comment on the dependence of the solution ( $x$ ) on  $\Delta x$ . What is the best value for  $\Delta x$  to use in solving these equations?

35. **Connectivity matrices.** Another common application of matrices is in graph theory. A graph is a set of vertices or nodes connected by edges, as show in the following figure.  $A$ - $F$  are the nodes of the graph, and the lines with the arrows are the edges that convey information about the connections or relationships between the nodes.



The above graph can be thought as a representation of different places in a city (represented by the nodes), and the lines with the arrows represent the roads connecting these different places. A line with two arrows allow two-way traffic, while line with single arrow only allow one way traffic. The connectivity between the different places can be summarized though the connectivity matrix  $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , where  $n$  is the number of nodes in the graph. The elements of this connectivity matrix represents whether or not there is a direct path between two places.

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{there is a direct road between places } i \text{ \& } j. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The diagonal element of  $\mathbf{C}$  are zero,  $c_{ii} = 0$ .

Write down the connectivity matrix  $\mathbf{C}$  for the graph shown above. How can we use the matrix  $\mathbf{C}$  to answer the following questions? Explain exact matrix operation you would perform to answer these questions (Hint: Consider higher power of  $\mathbf{C}$ ).

- (a) Is there a path between two places  $i$  and  $j$  that goes via one other place? For example, we can go from  $A$  to  $D$  via  $B$ .
- (b) How many paths are there between places  $i$  and  $j$  that goes via three other places?

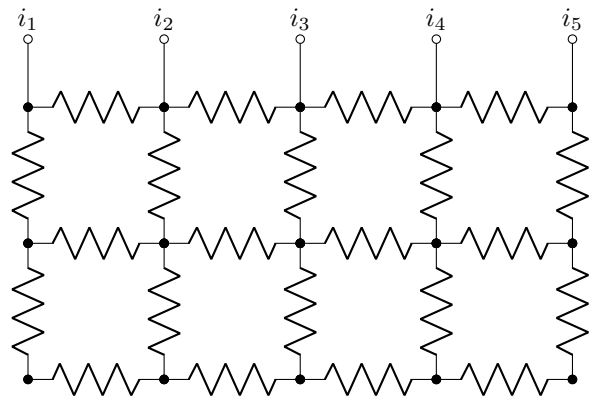
### Matrix - Revolutions

36. Is there a relationship between the space of solutions to the following two equations?

$$\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{c}^T \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

If so, how are they related?

37. For a  $n \times n$  square matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , prove that if  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{I}$ , then  $\mathbf{X} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$  and  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$ .
38. Consider an upper triangular and lower triangular matrices  $\mathbf{U}$  and  $\mathbf{L}$ , respectively.
- (a) Is the product of two upper triangular matrices  $\mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{U}_2$  upper triangular?
  - (b) Is the product of two lower triangular matrices  $\mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{L}_2$  upper triangular?
  - (c) What is the *trace* ( $\mathbf{LU}$ )?
39. Consider the following electrical circuit with rectangular grid of resistors  $R$ . The input to this grid is a set of current injected at the top node as shown in the figure, such that  $\sum_{k=1}^5 i_k = 0$ .



Express the relationship between the voltages at the different nodes (represented by  $\bullet$  in the figure) and the net current flowing in/out of the node in the following form,  $\mathbf{G} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i}$ . Where,  $\mathbf{G}$  is the conductance matrix,  $\mathbf{v}$  is the vector of node voltages, and  $\mathbf{i}$  is the vector representing the net current flow in/out of the different node.

40. How many different reduced row echelon forms can a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 5}$  have? Hint: *Think in terms of basic and non-basic columns.*

41. Prove the following for the non-singular square matrices  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ :

(a)  $\mathbf{AB}$  is non-singular.

(b)  $(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}$ .

(c)  $(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

(d)  $(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T$

42. Write down a basis for the four fundamental subspaces of the following matrix,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 12 & -8 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

43. Derive the inverse of the matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ .

44. Consider the following upper-triangular matrix,

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & \cdots & u_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

where,  $u_{ii} \neq 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Do the columns of this matrix form a linearly independent set? Explain your answer.

45. Verify that  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are inverses of each other,

(a)  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{uv}^T$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{uv}^T / (1 - \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{u})$

(b)  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{uv}^T$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}^{-1} + \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{uv}^T\mathbf{C}^{-1} / (1 - \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{u})$

(c)  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{UV}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{I}_m - \mathbf{VU})^{-1}\mathbf{V}$

(d)  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{UD}^{-1}\mathbf{V}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{VA}^{-1}\mathbf{U})^{-1}\mathbf{VA}^{-1}$

where,  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ ,  $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ .

46. Consider the matrices  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . Verify the following,

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$

47. Gaussian elimination does not change the solution of a system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ . Explain why the three row operations do not affect the solution of the system. Instead of row operations, what if we performed column operations. Will the solution of the system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  still remain unchanged? If the solution is affected, how is it affected by the following operations?

(a) Columns  $\mathbf{a}_i$  and  $\mathbf{a}_j$  of  $\mathbf{A}$  are interchanged.

(b) Column  $\mathbf{a}_i$  is replaced by  $\alpha \mathbf{a}_i$ .

(c) Columns  $\mathbf{a}_i$  is replace by  $\mathbf{a}_i + \beta \mathbf{a}_j$ .

48. **Ill-conditioned systems.** A system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  is said to be ill-conditioned when small changes in the components of  $\mathbf{A}$  or  $\mathbf{b}$  can produce large changes in the solution  $\mathbf{x}$ . Consider the following system,

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 100 \\ 10 + (9 + \Delta)y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Find the solutions of the system for different values of  $\Delta = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ . How do the solutions change with  $\Delta$ . Now consider the following system,

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 100 \\ 10 - (9 + \Delta)y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The second system is an example of an ill-conditioned system. What can you say about the geometries of these two systems?

## Orthogonality

49. Consider an orthonormal set of vectors  $V = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r\}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ . If there is a vector  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{w} = 0 \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ . Prove that  $\mathbf{w} \notin \text{span}(V)$ .

50. Consider the following set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

$$V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Find the set of all vectors that are orthogonal to  $V$ ?

51. For a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , prove that  $C(\mathbf{A}) \perp N(\mathbf{A}^T)$  and  $C(\mathbf{A}^T) \perp N(\mathbf{A})$ .

52. If the columns of a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  are orthonormal, prove that  $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^T$ . What is  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  when  $\mathbf{A}$  is rectangular ( $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ) with orthonormal columns?

53. What will happen when the Gram-Schmidt procedure is applied to: (a) orthonormal set of vectors; and (b) orthogonal set of vectors? If the set of vectors are columns of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , then what are the corresponding  $\mathbf{Q}$  and  $\mathbf{R}$  matrices for the orthonormal and orthogonal cases?

54. Consider the linear map,  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Ax}$ , such that  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Let us assume that  $\mathbf{A}$  is full rank. What conditions must  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfy for the following statements to be true,

(a)  $\|\mathbf{y}\|_2 = \|\mathbf{x}\|_2$ , for all  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$  such that  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Ax}$ .

(b)  $\mathbf{y}_1^T \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{x}_1^T \mathbf{x}_2$ , for all  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2$  such that  $\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{Ax}_1$  and  $\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{Ax}_2$ .

**Note:** A linear map  $\mathbf{A}$  with the aforementioned properties preserves lengths and angle between vectors. Such maps are encountered in rigid body mechanics.

55. Prove that the rank of an orthogonal projection matrix  $\mathbf{P}_S = \mathbf{UU}^T$  onto a subspace  $S$  is equal to the dim  $S$ , where the columns of  $\mathbf{U}$  form an orthonormal basis of  $S$ .

56. If the columns of  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  represent a basis for the subspace  $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ . Find the orthogonal projection matrix  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{S}}$  onto the subspace  $\mathcal{S}$ . Hint: Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization.
57. Consider two orthogonal matrices  $\mathbf{Q}_1$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_2$ . Is the  $\mathbf{Q}_2^T \mathbf{Q}_1$  an orthogonal matrix? If yes, prove that it is so, else provide a counter-example showing  $\mathbf{Q}_2^T \mathbf{Q}_1$  is not orthogonal.
58. Let  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{S}}$  represent an orthogonal projection matrix onto to the subspace  $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ . What can you say about the rank of the matrix  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{S}}$ ? Explain how you can obtain an orthonormal basis for  $\mathcal{S}$  from  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{S}}$ .
59. Consider a 1 dimensional subspace spanned by the vector  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . What kind of a geometric operation does the matrix  $\mathbf{I} - 2 \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T}{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u}}$  represent?
60. Prove that when a triangular matrix is orthogonal, it is diagonal.
61. If an orthogonal matrix  $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is to be partitioned such that,  $\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{Q}_1 \quad \mathbf{Q}_2]$ , then prove that  $C(\mathbf{Q}_1) \perp C(\mathbf{Q}_2)$ .
62. Find an orthonormal basis for the subspace spanned by  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

## Matrix Inverses

63. Consider the following bases for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$\mathbf{A}^S = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{B}^A = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Where,  $X^Y$  is the basis  $X$  represented in another basis  $Y$ ;  $S$  stands for the standard basis. Let  $\mathbf{b}_X$  stand for the representation of vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  in the basis  $X$ .

- (a) Consider a vector  $\mathbf{b}_S = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  represented in the standard basis. What is the representation of  $\mathbf{b}_S$  in the other four basis  $A$ , and  $B$ ?
- (b) Consider a vector  $\mathbf{d}_B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  represented in the basis  $B$ . What is the representation of this vector in the standard basis?
64. When does the following diagonal matrix have an inverse?
- $$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & d_n \end{bmatrix}$$
- Write down an expression for  $\mathbf{D}^{-1}$ .
65. Prove that the inverse of a non-singular upper-triangular matrix is upper-triangular. Using this show that for a lower triangular matrix it is lower-triangular.
66. Consider a  $2 \times 2$  block matrix,  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ . Find an expression for the inverse  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  in terms of the block components and their inverses (if they exist) of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Hint: Consider  $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P} & \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{S} \end{bmatrix}$ , and solve  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$ .
67. Express the inverse of the following matrix in terms of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .
- $$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$$
- where,  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
68. Consider a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  with linearly independent columns. Prove that the Gram matrix  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  is invertible.
69. Find all possible left/right inverses for the following matrices, if they exist.
- (a)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$
- (b)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (c)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- (d)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
- For each of these matrices find the corresponding pseudo-inverse  $\mathbf{A}^\dagger$ , and verify that the pseudo-inverse has the minimum squared sum of its components.
70. Prove that the inverse of a non-singular symmetric matrix is symmetric.
71. Consider the scalar equation,  $ax = ay$ . Here we can cancel  $a$  from the equation when  $a \neq 0$ . When can we carry out similar cancellations for matrices?
- (a)  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y}$ . Prove that here  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$  only when  $\mathbf{A}$  is left invertible.
- (b)  $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{A}$ . Prove that here  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$  only when  $\mathbf{A}$  is right invertible.
72. Consider two non-singular matrices  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Explain whether or not the following matrices are invertible. If they are, then provide an expression for its inverse.
- (a)  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$

$$(b) \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{ABA}$$

73. Consider the matrices  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times l_1}$  and  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_2 \times m}$ . Can you find the requirements for matrices  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , such that  $\mathbf{AXB} = \mathbf{I}$ , where  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_1 \times l_2}$ ? Assuming those conditions are satisfied, find an expression for  $\mathbf{X}$ ?

74. Consider a matrix  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$ , where  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ . Explain why  $\mathbf{C}$  is not invertible when  $m > n$ . Suppose  $m < n$ , under what conditions is  $\mathbf{C}$  invertible?

75. For a square matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  with non-singular  $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}$ , prove that  $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}$ .

76. Consider the non-singular matrices  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ . Prove that,

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})^{-1}$$

## Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

77. Explain why an eigenvector cannot be associated with two eigenvalues.

78. What are the eigenspaces associated with the diagonal matrix  $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ ?

79. If a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  has zero as one of its eigenvalues, explain why  $\mathbf{A}$  must be singular.

80. For a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  with eigenvalues  $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , verify for the following matrices that  $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \det(\mathbf{A})$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \text{trace}(\mathbf{A})$ .

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

81. Let  $\{\lambda_i, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be the eigenpairs of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . Then prove that,

(a)  $\{\lambda_i^k, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of  $\mathbf{A}^k$ .

(b)  $\{p(\lambda_i), \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of  $p(\mathbf{A})$ , where  $p(\mathbf{A}) = \alpha_0 \mathbf{I} + \alpha_1 \mathbf{A} + \dots + \alpha_k \mathbf{A}^k$ .

82. Prove that if  $\{\lambda_i, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , then the eigenpairs of  $\mathbf{A}^k$  are  $\{\lambda_i^k, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ .

83. Consider the matrices  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Are the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{AB}$  equal the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{BA}$ ?

84. Consider the matrices  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ . If  $\mathbf{v}$  is an eigenvector of  $\mathbf{B}$ , under what condition will  $\mathbf{v}$  also be the eigenvector of  $\mathbf{AB}$ . Under these conditions, what will be corresponding eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{v}$ ? How do your answers change in the case of  $\mathbf{BA}$ ?

85. Let  $\{\lambda_i, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . What are the eigenpairs of the following?

(a)  $2\mathbf{A}$

(b)  $\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}$

(c)  $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}$

86. Let  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ . What is the value of: (a)  $\mathbf{A}^2$  (b)  $\mathbf{A}^{100}$  (c)  $\mathbf{A}^\infty$ ?

87. Show that  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  is an eigenvector of  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T$ . What are the two eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$ ?

88. Consider two similar matrices  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ . Prove that the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are the same. How are the eigenvectors of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  related to each other for a given eigenvalue?

89. Find the eigenvectors of the following permutation matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

90. **Left eigenvectors:** Consider a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  with eigenpairs  $\{\lambda_i, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ . The left eigenvectors of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  are the vectors that satisfy the equation,  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{w} = \mu \mathbf{w}$  (or  $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{A} = \mu \mathbf{w}^T$ ), and let  $\{\mu_i, \mathbf{w}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be the left eigenpairs of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Show the following,

(a) The eigenvalues of both  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{A}^T$  are the same.

(b)  $\mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{w}_j = 0$ . The eigenvector  $\mathbf{v}_i$  corresponding to the eigenvalue  $\lambda_i$  and the left eigenvector  $\mathbf{w}_j$  corresponding to the eigenvalue  $\lambda_j$  are orthogonal, when  $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ .

(c) The matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  can be expressed as a sum of rank-one matrices,

$$\mathbf{A} = \lambda_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{w}_1^T + \lambda_2 \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{w}_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n \mathbf{v}_n \mathbf{w}_n^T$$

91. Prove that  $\mathbf{AA}^T$  has real and positive eigenvalues, and that the eigenvectors corresponding to distinct eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{AA}^T$  are orthogonal.

92. If  $\{\lambda_i, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of a non-singular matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , then prove that  $\{\lambda_i^{-1}, \mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are the eigenpairs of  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ .

93. A matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is called *nilpotent* if  $\mathbf{A}^k = \mathbf{0}$  for some finite positive integer  $k$ . Prove that the  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}) = 0$  for a nilpotent matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . What are all the eigenvalues of such a matrix?

## Positive Definite Matrices and Matrix Norm

94. Prove that  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  is positive semi-definite for any matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . When is  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$  guaranteed to be positive definite?
95. If  $\mathbf{A}$  is positive definite, then prove that  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  is also positive definite.
96. Show that a positive definite matrix cannot have a zero or a negative element along its diagonal.
97. Show that the following statements are true.
- All positive definite matrices are invertible.
  - The only positive definite projection matrix is  $\mathbf{I}$ .
98. Is the function  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 12x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 + x_1x_2 - 2x_2x_3 + 4x_3x_1$  positive definite?
99. The  $LU$  decomposition for symmetric matrices can be written as  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{L}$ , where  $\mathbf{D}$  is a diagonal matrix, and  $\mathbf{L}$  is lower triangular with 1 along its main diagonal. When  $\mathbf{A}$  is positive definite, we can write,  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{L}^T \sqrt{\mathbf{D}} \sqrt{\mathbf{D}} \mathbf{L}$ . This is the *Cholesky decomposition*. Find  $\mathbf{C}$  for the following,

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

100. Prove the following for  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{a}_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_1^T \\ \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_m^T \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\|\mathbf{A}\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\mathbf{a}_i\|_1$
  - $\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \|\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i\|_1$
  - $\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i|$ , where  $\lambda_i$  are the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ .
  - $\|\mathbf{A}\|_F = \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})$
101. Prove that the induced norm of a matrix product is bounded:  $\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\| \leq \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|$ .
102. Verify the following inequalities on vector and matrix norms ( $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ):
- $\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_2$
  - $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$
  - $\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty \leq \sqrt{n} \|\mathbf{A}\|_2$
  - $\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty$
103. Find an expression for the induced 2-norm of an outer product,  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T$ , where  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

## Singular Value Decomposition

104. For a square  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , the SVD tells us how a unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is distorted by the linear transformation performed by  $\mathbf{A}$ . This degree of distortion can be quantified using the singular values of  $\mathbf{A}$ , which is the 2-norm *condition number*,

$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_n}$$

- Explain why  $\kappa \geq 1$ ?
  - What is condition number of a singular matrix?
  - If  $\mathbf{A}$  is non-singular, show that  $\kappa = \|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_2$
  - Condition numbers can also be defined based on other p-norms. The general p-norm condition number is given by,  $\kappa_p = \|\mathbf{A}\|_p \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_p$ . Evaluate the 1-norm, 2-norm and  $\infty$ -norm condition numbers for the following matrices. How do these numbers compare with each other?
- $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ; (ii)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 10 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ ;
  - $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- (e) Conditions numbers play an important role in practice. We had earlier an example of an ill-conditioned system  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  (problem 48). Consider the following systems, where:
- $\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 10 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ ; and (ii)  $\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 \\ 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- For  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , what are the solutions  $\mathbf{x}_1 (= \mathbf{A}_1^{-1}\mathbf{b})$  and  $\mathbf{x}_2 (= \mathbf{A}_2^{-1}\mathbf{b})$ ?

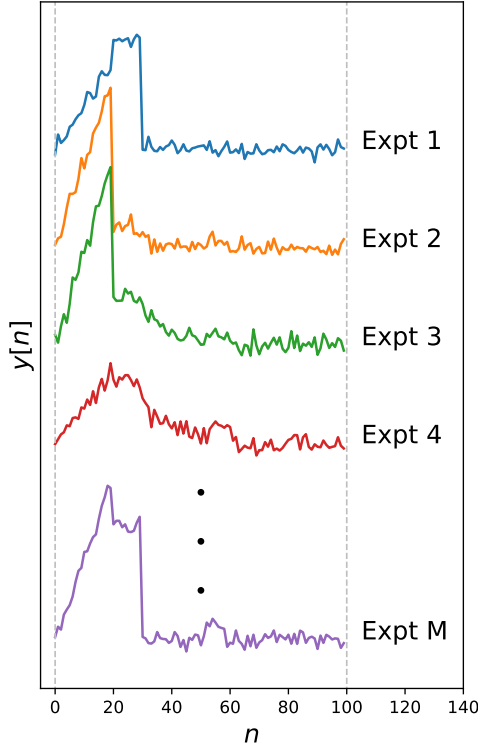
Suppose there is an error in the measurement of  $\mathbf{b}$ , and we have  $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . The relative error in  $\mathbf{b}$  is given by  $\delta \mathbf{b} = \frac{\|\mathbf{b} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|_2}{\|\mathbf{b}\|_2}$ . What are the new solutions  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2$ ?

Calculate  $\delta x_1$  and  $\delta x_2$ , the relative errors in  $\mathbf{x}_1$  and  $\mathbf{x}_2$ , respectively? How do these compare to  $\delta \mathbf{b}$ ?

*Note: Through this problem, you should be able to see that an ill-conditioned system has a large condition number, which can amplify error and thus lead to large uncertainty in the solutions.*

105. Consider a system  $S$ , which when probed with a test signal  $x(t)$ , and the system responds with an output signal  $y(t)$ . The experiment is repeated  $M$  times on the system by repeatedly applying the test signal to the system and the response of the system is sampled  $y[n]$  and recorded for a fixed duration of time  $0 \leq n \leq N$ . An example of the response of the system for the different experiments are shown below ( $N = 100$ ),





We know from the physics of the system that the system response to the test signal for the  $j^{th}$  experiment given is given by ,

$$y_j[n] = \sum_{i=1}^K w_{ji} \phi_i[n] + \nu_j[n]$$

where,  $n$  is time index;  $N$  is the number of data points recorded on each experiment;  $\phi_i[n]$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq K$  are characteristic signals of the system;  $w_{ji}$  are the weights that determine the amount of the  $\phi_i$  present in the output  $y_j$  for the  $j^{th}$  experiment; and  $\nu_j[n]$  is measurement noise present in the  $j^{th}$  experiments. Additionally, we also know that

$$\phi_i^T \phi_j = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \phi_i[l] \phi_j[l] = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

Data from one such experiment is provided in the CSV file (trigexpt.csv) which contains an array of data where the rows correspond to system response for the different experiments, and the columns correspond to different time index. Using this data identify the different characteristic signals  $\phi_i$  for the system, along with the weights  $w_{ji}$  for the different experiments. You must also ensure that the data is explained with least number characteristic signal, i.e.  $K$  should be as low as possible. Explain how you chose  $K$ .

## Least Squares

106. The least square approximate solution to problem  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is obtained by minimizing the following objective function,

$$O(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_i)^2$$

If the the objective function was defined differently, where the different components were given different weights for the different terms,

$$O_w(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i (\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_i)^2$$

This is the *weighted least squares*. Find the expression for the approximate solution of the weighted least squares problem.

107. Consider a matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  with independent columns. There is no matrix  $\mathbf{X}$ , such that  $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{I}$ . Find an expression for the matrix  $\mathbf{X}$ , such that  $\|\mathbf{AX} - \mathbf{I}\|^2$  is minimum. Hint: Consider the individual columns of  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{I}$ .

108. Consider the following polynomial equation,

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^n \beta_i x^i, \quad x, y, \beta_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

This expression is linear in the polynomial coefficients. Fitting a polynomial to data can be done through a linear least square procedure. Consider a set of measurements  $\{(x_l, y_l)\}_{l=1}^m$ . We are interested in fitting a polynomial that fits this data, such that the difference between the polynomial and data is as low as possible.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m & x_m^2 & \dots & x_m^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\beta$$

$\mathbf{X}$  is called the *Vandermonde* matrix. To estimate  $\beta$  through a least squares procedure,  $\mathbf{X}$  must have independent columns. Prove that for a set of different  $x_i$ s the *Vandermonde* matrix has independent columns.

You are provided with CSV format data file (polyfit.csv) containing data  $\{(x_l, y_l)\}_{l=1}^m$ , to which you are required to fit a polynomial function. The choice of the order of the polynomial is up to you. This can be come from *a priori* knowledge of the system from which data is collected, or it can be decided based on eyeballing the scatter plot between  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ .

(a) **Data fitting error:** Fit polynomials of orders 0 to 10 to the given data, and for each order determine the data fitting error.

$$e_n = \|\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

Plot  $e_n$  versus the polynomial model order  $n$ . You should observe the fitting error to monotonically decrease as a function of  $n$ . Why is this? Can  $e_n$  ever be zero?

- (b) **Model validation:** Even though increasing the polynomial order decreases the data fitting error, this is not always desirable. Given that noise is ubiquitous in all measurements, increasing model order will result in a polynomial that not only fits the general trend in the data, but also the observed measurement noise. Thus, the optimal choice for the model order is determined through a validation procedure, where the data is split into two sets - *training* set and a *testing* set. In order to understand this, you are required to:

- Split your data  $D$  into two sets of size 80% and 20%, corresponding to the *training*  $D_{train}$  and *testing*  $D_{test}$  sets; these percentages are arbitrary. Split your data randomly, such that each data entry is randomly assigned to  $D_{train}$  and  $D_{test}$ .
- Fit the polynomial model of a particular order to  $D_{train}$ . Let the model parameters obtained be  $\hat{\beta}$ . The validation error for this model is defined as the following.

$$e_n^{val} = \|\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

where,  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  comes from the test data set  $D_{test}$ . Estimate the validation error for different models order 0 to 10, and plot  $e_n^{val}$  versus the polynomial model order  $n$ . How is this plot different from the plot  $e_n$  versus  $n$ ? What is the optimal choice for the model order based on the validation procedure?

- (c) **Regularized data fitting:** Instead of minimizing  $\|\mathbf{X}\beta - \mathbf{y}\|^2$  of the data, now fit a model that minimizes,  $\|\mathbf{X}\beta - \mathbf{y}\|^2 + \lambda\beta^T\beta$ , where  $\lambda \geq 0$ . In this particular case fit the model order to a high value (e.g. 10) and the entire data set  $D$ . Perform the data fitting procedure for different values of  $\lambda$ . Plot  $\|\mathbf{X}\beta - \mathbf{y}\|$  versus  $\lambda$ . Compare the values of  $\hat{\beta}$  for the different values of  $\lambda$  and compare these to your optimal choice of model parameters from the previous question.

109. Consider a time series  $\mathbf{x} = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}\}$  consisting of  $N$  data points, where  $n$  indicates time index. The time series is corrupted by noise, and we are interested in filtering the time series to obtain a smooth estimate of the the general trend in the time series. This can be posed a problem of estimating a new time series  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ , such that the difference  $\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}$  is minimized and  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  is smooth, i.e. the adjacent values of the signal do not change abruptly.

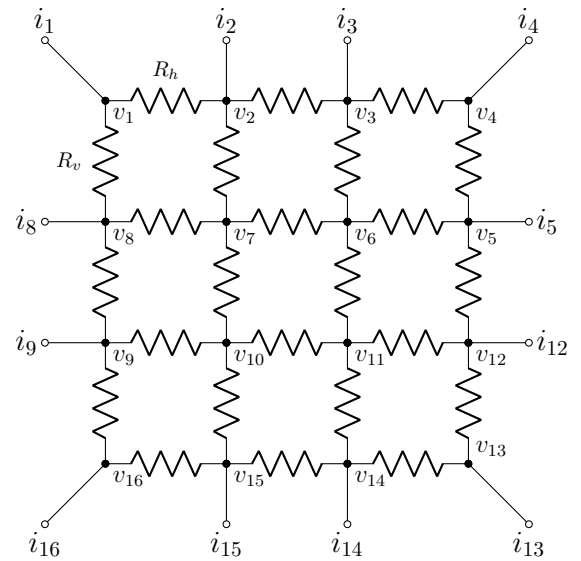
$$O(\hat{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=2}^{N-1} (2\hat{x}_i - \hat{x}_{i-1} - \hat{x}_{i+1})^2$$

If  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  are considered as  $N$ -vectors, then this can be written as

$$O(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}\|^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{D}\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|^2$$

You are provided with a CSV data file (timeseries.csv) consisting of a time series. Filter this time series by minimizing  $O(\hat{\mathbf{x}})$  for different values of  $\lambda$ . Plot  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  for different values of  $\lambda$ . What role does  $\lambda$  play in the minimization problem?

110. Consider the following resistive network, where the horizontal resistors have resistance of  $R_h = 1\Omega$  and the vertical resistors have a resistance of  $R_v = 2\Omega$ . Your goal is to determine a set of currents in the  $\mathbf{i} = [i_1 \ i_2 \ \dots \ i_{16}]^T$ , so as to achieve a particular distribution of potentials at the different nodes of the network. Note that we have control only over the currents at the edge nodes, and in the internal nodes the current is zero, i.e.  $i_6 = i_7 = i_{10} = i_{11} = 0$ .



Let  $\mathbf{v} = [v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_{16}]$  represent the vector of potential distributions in the network. Then determine  $\mathbf{i}$  such that  $\|\mathbf{v}_T - \mathbf{v}\|^2$  is minimized for the following desired potential distribution (Note that the potentials are

arranged in a matrix  $\mathbf{V}_{map} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ v_8 & v_7 & v_6 & v_5 \\ v_9 & v_{10} & v_{11} & v_{12} \\ v_{16} & v_{15} & v_{14} & v_{13} \end{bmatrix}$

(a)  $\mathbf{V}_{map} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\mathbf{V}_{map} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\mathbf{V}_{map} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

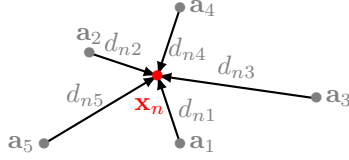
for some desired potential distribution  $\mathbf{v}_T$ , subject to the constraint  $\sum_{k=1}^{16} i_k = 0$ .

111. Triangulation is a process of determining the position  $\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2]^T$  of a point  $P$  given the distance of the point from a  $N$  control points of known locations

$\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_N$ . At any given point in time  $n$ , we have  $N$  different measurements corresponding to the distance of the point  $P$  from the  $N$  control points, i.e.

$$\mathbf{d}_n = [d_{n1} \ d_{n2} \ \dots \ d_{nN}]^T$$

where,  $d_{ni}^2 = \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{a}_i\|_2^2$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq N$ .



$\mathbf{x}_n$  are nonlinear functions of the measurements and the control point locations. However, taking the difference between two squared distance measurements  $d_j^2$  and  $d_i^2$  results in linear equations in the unknown coordinates,

$$(\mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{a}_j)^T \mathbf{x} = \frac{(d_j^2 - \|\mathbf{a}_j\|_2^2) - (d_i^2 - \|\mathbf{a}_i\|_2^2)}{2}$$

Consider the point  $P$  that moves with time;  $\mathbf{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^2$  represents the location of the point at time instant  $n$ . The distance of this point from a set of 50 different control points is given to you in a CSV data file (trilatdist.csv); the data rows correspond to distance measurements from the different control points at a given point in time, while the columns correspond to the distance of the point from a particular control point for all time. The locations of the 50 control points are available in a separate fileCSV file (trilatctrlpos.csv). Each of these distance measurements is affected by noise. You aim is to use these distance measurements to reconstruct the trajcotry of the point  $\mathbf{x}_n$  as a function of time.

- What is the minimum number of distance measurements you need to estimate the unknown coordinates of the point  $\mathbf{x}$ ?
- You are provided the actual trajectory of point  $P$  in the file trilactactpos.csv. How does you estimate compare with that of the actual trajectory? If we are informed that the point  $P$  does not undergo large changes in position between two consecutive time instants  $n-1$  and  $n$ , how would you use this information to improve your estimate?

## Experiments, Sample Spaces, and Probability

112. Verify the following identities:

- $A - B = A \cap B^c$
- $B - A = B \cap A^c$
- $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$
- $(A - B) \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$
- $B = (B \cap A) \cup (B \cap A^c)$

113. Using the axioms of probability prove the following statements:

- $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$
- $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
- If the sample space  $\mathcal{S} = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_N\}$  of an experiment has  $N$  possible outcomes, all of which are equiprobable, then  $P(o_i) = \frac{1}{N}$ .

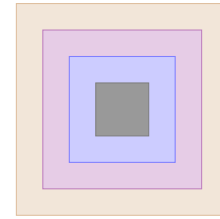
114. Given two events  $A$  and  $B$ , and the probabilities  $P(A)$ ,  $P(B)$  and  $P(A \cap B)$ . Find the probability of the following events in terms of these given probabilities:

- Either  $A$ ,  $B$ , or both.
- Either  $A$  or  $B$ , but not both.
- Neither  $A$  nor  $B$ .
- $P(A - B)$
- $P(B - A)$
- $P((A - B) \cup (B - A))$
- $P((A - B) \cap (B - A))$

115. Let  $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be events of an experiment. Prove the following:

- $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$ .
- $P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$

116. Consider a game of darts where a day is thrown at a board as shown in the above figure.



Dart Board

The points corresponding to the different regions are: Brown: 1 point, Violet: 2 points, Blue: 3 points, and Gray: 4 points, and let  $A_i$  represent the area of the region corresponding to point  $i$ , and  $A = \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i$  is the total area of the dart board. Lets assume that every dart thrown always lands on the dart board.

The sample space this experiment is  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

- Enumerate all possible events for this experiments.
- We assume that the probability of obtaining  $i$  points  $P(i)$  on a trial is proportional to the area of the region corresponding to  $i$  points on the dart board.

$$P(i) = \frac{A_i}{A}, \quad i \in S$$

Is this a valid probability assignment process? i.e. does this probability assignment satisfy the axioms of probability?

117. **Use of counting methods in statistical mechanics:** The statistical behavior of particles in space can be described in abstract terms as a problem of placing a set of  $n_p$  distinguishable/indistinguishable particles in a set of distinguishable cells  $n_c$ .

**Maxwell-Boltzman statics: Distinguishable particles in cells**

- (a) Consider three distinguishable particles  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  ( $n_p = 3$ ) that are to be placed in three cells ( $n_c = 3$ ). Any number of particles can occupy a particular cell. Write down the sample space of this experiment.
- (b) Assuming that a particle is equally likely to occupy any cell, and with  $n_c \geq n_p$ , what is the probability that for a set of  $n_p$  preselected cells, each one will be occupied by one and only one particle?

**Bose-Einstein statics: Indistinguishable particles in cells**

- (a) Consider three indistinguishable particles ( $n_p = 3$ ) that are to be placed in three cells ( $n_c = 3$ ). Any number of particles can occupy a particular cell. What is the sample space of this experiment?
- (b) Assuming that each distinct arrangement of the sample space is equally likely, what is the probability that each of the three cells have one particle each?
- (c) In the general case of  $n_c \geq n_p$ , what is the probability that for a set of  $n_p$  preselected cells, each one will be occupied by one and only one particle?
118. Find the probabilities for the various configurations of the birthdays of 30 people born in a leap year.
119. Consider a town of  $n + 1$  inhabitant. A person conveys a piece of information to a second person, who repeats it to the third person etc. At each step, the person to whom the information is conveyed is chosen randomly from the  $n$  other inhabitants. What is the probability that if the information is conveyed  $r$  times: (a) the information returning to originator; (b) the information being repeated to any person. If the message is broadcast to  $m < n$  people at each step, what is the probability of the information being broadcast to a person that has already received the information?
120. Consider a web-server that receives one of two types of data packets from its clients: (a) service request (SR); or (b) service acknowledgement (SA). Assume a simple model where we segment time into short interval  $\Delta$ , such that there can only be one or zero service requests in this time window. We can reasonably assume that the arrival of a service request in the different observation intervals are independent events. After extensive experimentation it has been ascertained that  $p_r$  and  $p_a$  are the probabilities of receiving a SR and SA, respectively, in any time interval  $\Delta$ .
- (a) For a chosen time window of  $3\Delta$ , enumerate the entire sample space.
- (b) For a given observation window of  $T = n\Delta$ ,  $0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , what is the probability of obtaining  $n_1$  SRs,  $n_2$  SAs, and  $n_3$  no data packets ( $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$ )?
- (c) If we start monitoring the point from time  $t = 0$ . What is the probability that the first SA will be received at  $t = n\Delta$ ,  $0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ?

121. How many distinct permutations are there of four red balls, two white balls, and three black balls?
122. Show that the conditional probability  $P(A|B)$  satisfies the axioms of probability.
- (a)  $0 \leq P(A|B) \leq 1$
- (b)  $0 \leq P(S|B) \leq 1$
- (c) If  $A \cap C = \emptyset$ , then  $P(A \cup C|B) = P(A|B) + P(C|B)$ .
123. Show that:

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A|B \cap C) P(B|C) P(C)$$

124. You are given an text file in ASCII format (textdata.txt) which contains a several paragraphs of text. The text contains English alphabets (lower and upper-case), spaces, newline characters, full-stop (.), numerical characters (0-9), and special characters (-, ; & etc.). Using this text as a sample, determine the answers to the following questions:
- (a) If we were to carryout an experiment to randomly sample a character from this text, enumerate the complete sample space of this experiment. How many elements does this sample space have? If instead, we were to two sample two characters independently (with replacement), what would be size of this sample space?
- (b) If we sample a single character  $c_1$  from this text, what is the probability of obtaining the different elements of the sample space ( $P(c_1)$ )? Present your results as a table of probabilities.
- (c) Consider an experiment where two consecutive characters ( $c_1 c_2$ ) are drawn from the text. If the first character  $c_1$  is known, determine  $P(c_2|c_1)$  for all possible  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ .
- (d) If we randomly choose a three letter word from this text, enumerate the sample space for this experiment. What are the three most probable words? We are told that the first character of the three letter word is 'f'. What is the most probable three letter word in this case? What would be the most probable three letter word if you are also told that the second is 'i'?
125. A clinical test  $T$  is used for testing for the presence/absence of three clinical conditions  $C_1, C_2, C_3$ . The sensitivity (true positive rate) and specificity (true negative rate) of the test for the three clinical conditions are,

	Sensitivity	Specificity
$C_1$	0.9	0.3
$C_2$	0.75	0.1
$C_3$	0.87	0.22

**Table 2:** Sensitivity and specificity of  $T$  for the different clinical conditions.

We also know from previous studies that prevalence of  $C_1, C_2$ , and  $C_3$  in the population is 2%, 5%, and 1%

respectively. If a person visiting a hospital for symptoms that indicate  $C_1, C_2$ , or  $C_3$  tests positive on  $T$ , which of three conditions is he/she most likely to have?

## Random Variables, and Probability Distributions

126. Consider a large binary file is read by a program a nibble (four bits or a hexadecimal character) at a time. Assuming the contents of the file to be random, what is the sample space of the this experiment? If the probability of each bit being a 0 or 1 is equally likely in each hexadecimal character, find the probability elementary events of this sample space. Consider a r.v.  $x$  which maps the elements of the sample space to their corresponding decimal values. Enumerate the set of all possible values of  $x$ . Determine the probability mass  $f_x(x)$  and cumulative distribution  $F_x(x)$  functions. Now, assuming that most-significant bit of each nibble is four-times more likely than the rest three bits, determine the new  $f_x(x)$  and  $F_x(x)$ .

127. Find the probability distribution function  $F_x(x)$  for a mixed random variable  $x$  with density function,

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i \delta(x-i), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Both mixed and discrete r.v.s have step discontinuities in their distribution functions. If we are given distribution function, can you identify if the r.v. is a discrete or mixed r.v.? Explain your answer.

128. Consider two distribution functions  $F_x$  and  $F_y$  of r.v.s  $x$  and  $y$  respectively.

- Let us assume that  $F_x(u) < F_y(u)$ ,  $\forall u$ . Then prove that for a given number  $u$ ,  $P(x > u) > P(y > u)$ .
- If  $F_x(u) = F_y(u)$ ,  $\forall u < u_0$  and  $F_x(u) > F_y(u)$ ,  $\forall u \geq u_0$ . Then what can you say about the relationship between  $P(x > u)$  and  $P(y > u)$ ?

129. Prove that the following functions can be probability distribution functions:

- $1 - e^{-x}$ ,  $x \in (0, \infty)$
- $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1}(x)$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$
- $e^{-e^{-x}}$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$

130. The  $p$  percentile of a random variable  $x$  is defined as the minimum number  $x_p$ , such that  $F_x(x_p) = p$ . If the density function  $f_x(x)$  is symmetric about the value  $\mu$ , then show that,

- $x_{1-p} = 2\mu - x_p$
- If  $P(\mu - a < x \leq \mu + a) = 1 - \alpha$ , then  $a = \mu - x_{\alpha/2} = x_{1-\alpha/2} - \mu$ .

131. **Poisson Approximation** Consider a packet transmission protocol where data packets of a fixed size are streamed at a constant rate of 100 packets per second. The chances of receiving an erroneous packet in 1 in every 1000 packets. What is the probability of receiving 5 erroneous packets over a period of 20 seconds? After evaluating the probability using the Binomial distribution, determine the probability using the Poisson distribution assuming  $\lambda = \frac{1}{1000}$ .

132. **Hypergeometric distribution** Consider urn with  $N$  balls, all of which are identical except that  $M$  balls are red and the rest are blue. We sample  $K$  balls from the urn without replacement, and  $x$  is the r.v. that represents the number of red balls in this sample. Find the expression for  $f_x(x)$ .

The Hypergeometric distribution has applications in acceptance sampling<sup>1</sup>. Consider a manufacturing process for making semiconductor ICs, which produces a large batch of ICs in each manufacturing cycle. A given batch is "accepted" for packaging and shipping only if the percentage of the defective ICs in the batch is below 0.2%. Consider a batch of 1000 ICs.

- A sample of 100 ICs are randomly chosen without replacement, and we find that none of the ICs are defective. What is the probability this is an acceptable batch?
- The manufacturer will accept a batch only when none of the ICs in a random sample are not defective. In such a case, how large does the sample size have to be to keep the probability of accepting an unacceptable batch to below 0.01?

133. **Memoryless property** Geometric distribution has an interesting property of being "memoryless", i.e for integers  $n_2 > n_1$ ,

$$P(x > n_2 | x > n_1) = P(x > n_2 - n_1)$$

This means that the probability of getting an additional  $n_2 - n_1$  failures after knowing that  $n_1$  failures have already occurred is the same as obtaining  $n_2 - n_1$  failures at the start of the experiment. The probability mass function of the Geometric distribution is defined as,

$$P(x = n) = p(1-p)^{n-1}, \quad n > 0$$

Using this, demonstrate that the Geometric distribution is "memoryless".

Another distribution that shares this property is the Exponential distribution. Exponential distributions are useful in modeling lifetimes of components.

$$f_x(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x \geq 0$$

Show that, for two real numbers  $t_2 > t_1 > 0$ ,

$$P(x > t_2 | x > t_1) = P(x > t_2 - t_1)$$

<sup>1</sup>URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acceptance\\_sampling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acceptance_sampling)

134. **Exponential family** Many of the commonly encountered pdfs<sup>2</sup> and pmfs<sup>3</sup> belong to the *exponential family*. The exponential family consists of pdfs and pmfs which can be expressed as the following,

$$f_{\mathbf{x}}(x; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = h(x) c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \exp \left( \sum_{i=1}^k w_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}) t_i(x) \right)$$

where,  $h(x) \geq 0$  and  $t_1(x), t_2(x), \dots, t_k(x)$  are real-valued functions of the observation  $x$  and do not depend on the parameters of the pdf/pmf  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ .  $c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \geq 0$  and  $w_1(\boldsymbol{\theta}), w_2(\boldsymbol{\theta}), \dots, w_k(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  are real-valued functions of only the parameters  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  and do not depend on  $x$ . Find the functions  $h(x)$ ,  $c(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ ,  $t_i(x)$ , and  $w_i(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  for the following pdfs/pmfs, which are part of the exponential family of distributions.

- (a) Normal distribution
- (b) Gamma distribution
- (c) Binomial distribution
- (d) Poisson distribution

The exponential family bring under a common umbrella a wide range of pdfs and pmfs commonly encountered in practice, and play an important role in statistical analysis.

135. Consider a sample space  $S$ , and two r.v.s  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  defined on  $S$ , such that,  $\mathbf{x}(\zeta) \leq \mathbf{y}(\zeta)$ ,  $\forall \zeta \in S$ . Show that  $F_{\mathbf{x}}(z) \geq F_{\mathbf{y}}(z)$ ,  $\forall z$ .
136. If  $P(A | \mathbf{x} = x) = P(B | \mathbf{x} = x)$ , for all  $x \leq x_0$ , then shown that  $P(A | \mathbf{x} \leq x_0) = P(B | \mathbf{x} \leq x_0)$ .
137. Consider a coin which is tossed  $n$  times. The probability of getting a head is unknown, and we consider that to be a random variable  $\mathbf{p}$  which could assume values in the interval  $[0, 1]$ . Since we do not have any prior information about  $\mathbf{p}$  we assume that  $f_{\mathbf{p}}(p)$  is a uniform distribution over the interval  $[0, 1]$ . In the  $n$  coin tosses, if we obtain a sequence with  $k$  heads how would you use this new experimental data to update  $f_{\mathbf{p}}(p)$ ?

<sup>2</sup>Probability Density Functions

<sup>3</sup>Probability Mass Function

## References

- [1] G. Strang *Introduction to linear algebra*. Wellesley-Cambridge Press Wellesley, MA, USA, 1993