CSCI 6342 Module 7

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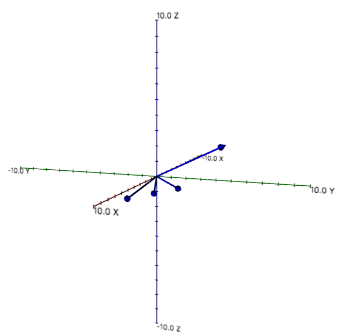
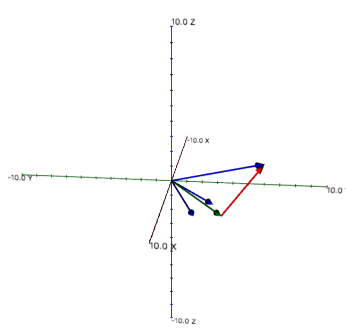
11 April 2018

Exercise 1:

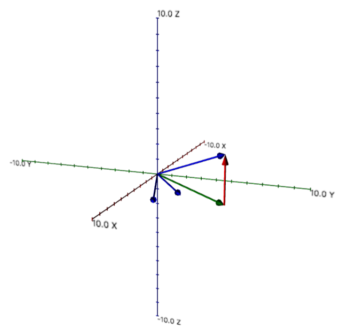


Exercise 2:

c_3 is not included in the linear combination because it is linearly dependent on the other two columns.



If I increase the range, I get a y vector that is a bit closer, in the sense that it is the same as b, but without the z component.



Exercise 3:

We need to show that $AB < AC$ for all AC. We know that

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 + BC^2 &= AC^2 \\ AB^2 &= AC^2 - BC^2 \\ AB^2 &< AC^2 \\ AB &< AC \end{aligned}$$

So, the shortest distance from the point to the plane is on the perpendicular to the plane.

Exercise 4:

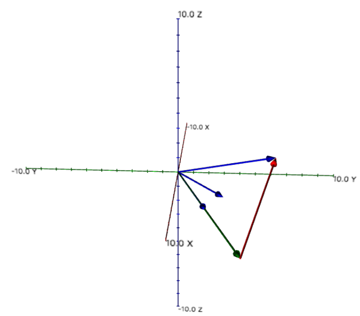
Both c_1 and c_2 are in the xy-plane, with z components of 0. So, the closest linear combination of them to b will be the projection of b on the xy-plane. Therefore, if we look at $\mathbf{z}$, the vector form y to b, since it is orthogonal to the projection, it is orthogonal to both c_1 and c_2.

Exercise 5:

Using the data in the example above and taking the dot product, the equations for α and β are

$$\begin{aligned} 42 - 40\alpha - 30\beta &= 0 \\ 38 - 30\alpha - 25\beta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and by solving these equations, we get $\alpha = \frac{-27}{30}$ and $\beta = \frac{13}{5}$.



Exercise 6:

This works because of matrix multiplication. By have the c's as rows, we are going to multiply each c_i with z_i.

Exercise 7:

B is the transpose of A.

Exercise 8:

Exercise 9:

$A \rightarrow (m \times n)$, $A^T \rightarrow (n \times m)$, $A^T A \rightarrow (n \times n)$. So,

$$\begin{aligned} (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b \quad &\rightarrow \quad (n \times n)(n \times m)(m \times 1) \\ &\rightarrow \quad (n \times m)(m \times 1) \\ &\rightarrow \quad (n \times 1) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 10:

$$\begin{aligned} (A^T A)^{-1} &= A^{-1}(A^T)^{-1} \\ (A^T A)^{-1} A^T &= A^{-1}(A^T)^{-1} A^T \\ (A^T A)^{-1} A^T &= A^{-1} \\ (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b &= A^{-1} b \end{aligned}$$

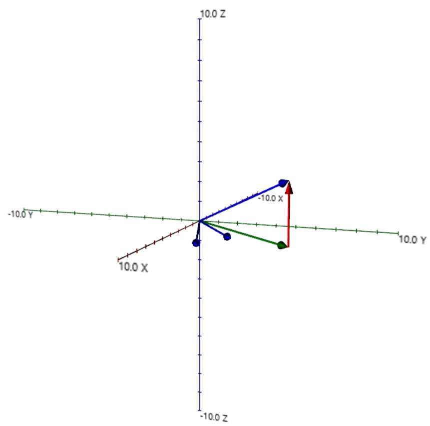
Exercise 11:

If $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ exists, the dimension and the column rank are equal. Since those two are equal, the row rank is also equal to the other two. This means that is $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ exists, then $\left(\mathbf{A}^T\right)^{-1}$ must also exist.

Exercise 12:
We have $AB^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$. Now, in exercise 10, if we replace A^T with A and A with B, then we can use the same proof to prove Theorem 7.1.

Exercise 13:

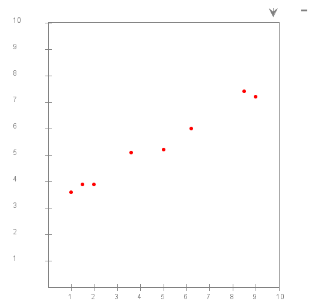
Matrix (2x2):
0.250 -0.300
-0.300 0.400
x[0]=-0.9000000000000004 x[1]=2.6000000000000014

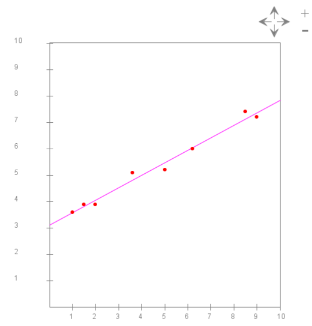


Exercise 14:
The columns is not linearly independent because no inverse exists.

Exercise 15:

Before: After:

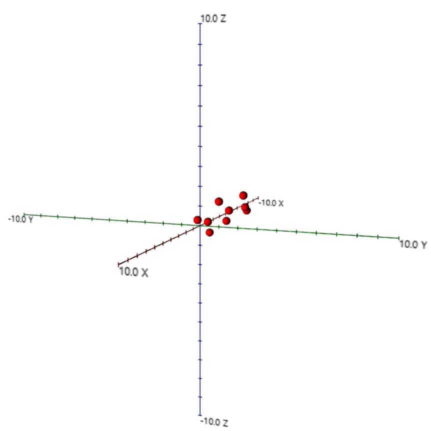


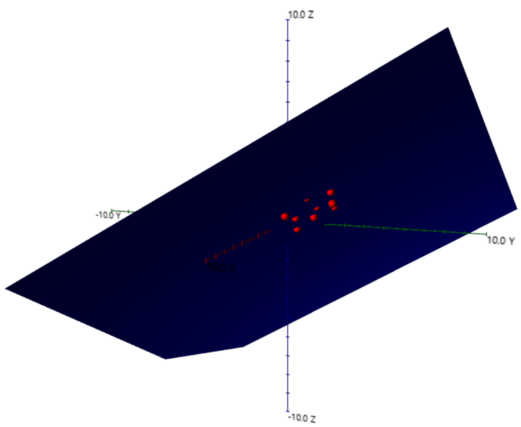


Console Output:
0.014788524105294281 -0.06802721088435369
-0.06802721088435368 0.43792517006802695
xhat[0]=0.47219757468204593 xhat[1]=3.115391156462591
xhat[0]=0.47219757468204593 xhat[1]=3.115391156462591

Exercise 16:

Before: After:

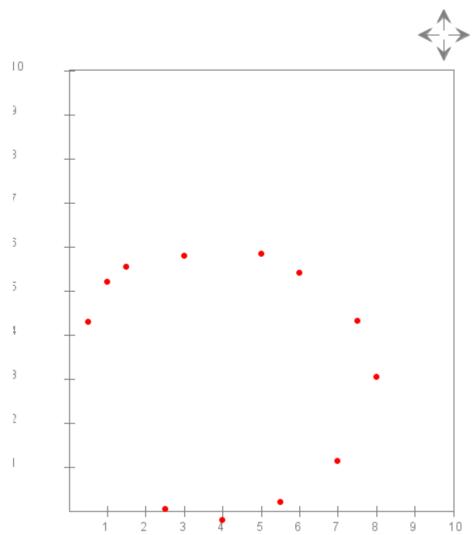




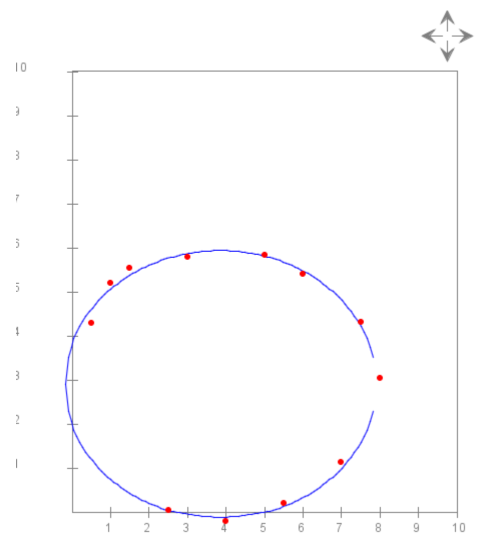
xhat:
-0.49850399194963124 -0.5828317907131417 -1.1785831129209399

Exercise 17:

Before:



After:

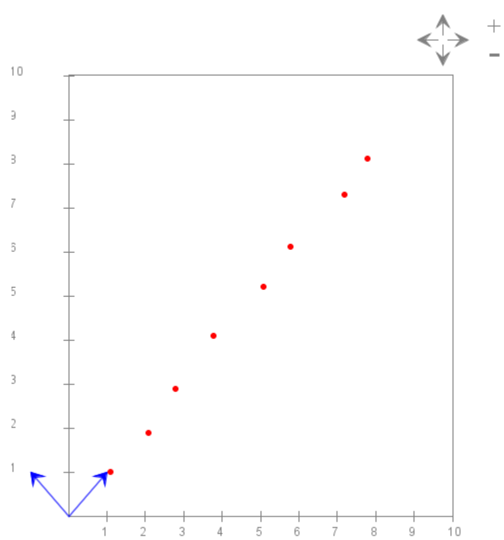


Exercise 18:

Before change of basis:
meanX= 4.462, meanY= 4.575 varX= 5.846, varY= 6.505 covariance=49.260

After change of basis:
meanX= 4.519, meanY= 0.056 varX= 6.166, varY= 0.009 covariance= 1.319

Exercise 19:



Coordinates after change of basis:
(1.050, -0.050)
(2.000, -0.100)
(2.850, 0.050)
(3.950, 0.150)
(5.150, 0.050)
(5.950, 0.150)
(7.250, 0.050)
(7.950, 0.150)

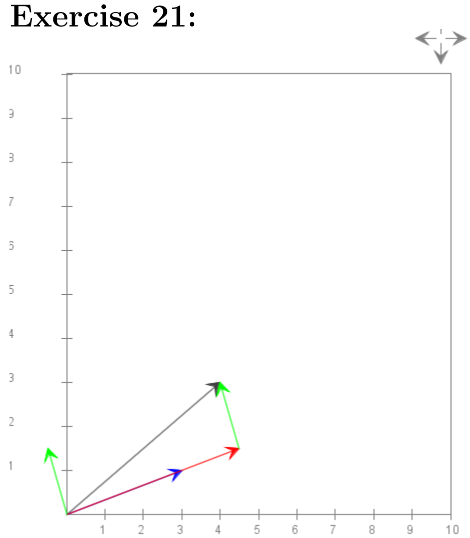
Exercise 20:

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{(4)(6) + (3)(2)}{(6)(6) + (2)(2)} = \frac{30}{40} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (-0.5)(6) + (1.5)(2) = 0$$

Exercise 21:

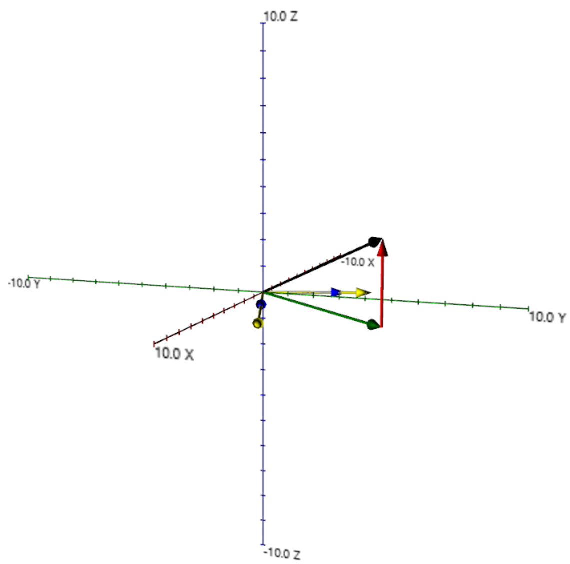


alpha = 1.5
z=(-0.5,1.5)
z dot v = 0.0

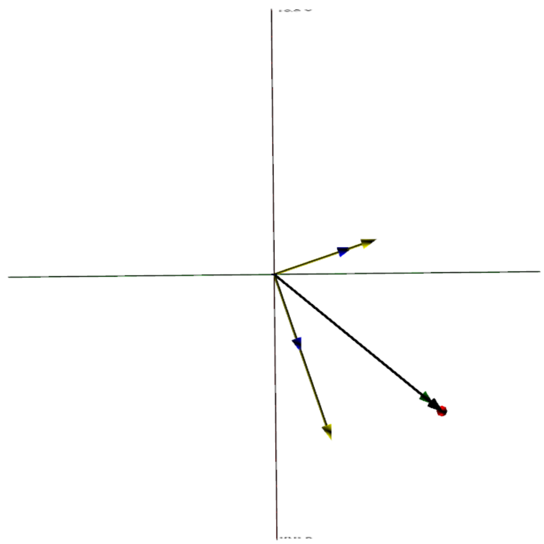
The additional arrow is **z**.

Exercise 22:

Before:



After:



z dot v1 = -2.6645352591003757E-15
z dot v2 = 8.881784197001252E-16

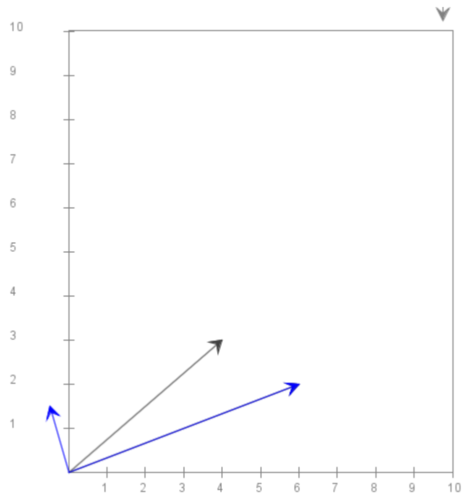
Exercise 23:

- $\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = (6)(-1) + (2)(3) = 0$
- $\alpha_1 = \frac{(4)(6)+(2)(3)}{(6)(6)+(2)(2)} = .75$ and $\alpha_2 = \frac{(4)(-1)+(3)(3)}{(-1)(-1)+(3)(3)} = .5$
- $\text{proj}_{v_1} = .75 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\text{proj}_{v_2} = .5 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

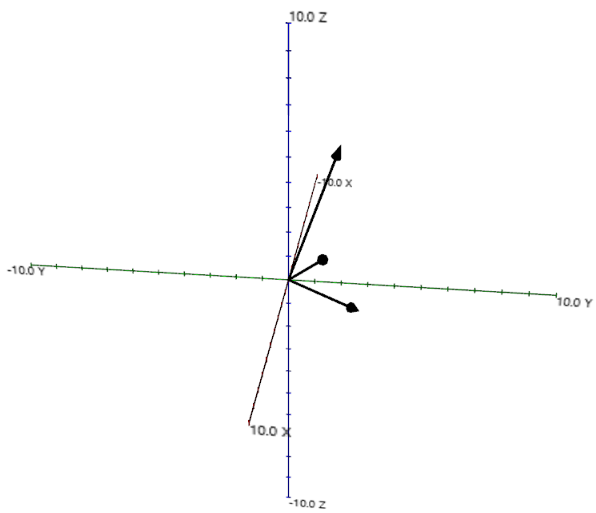
Exercise 24:

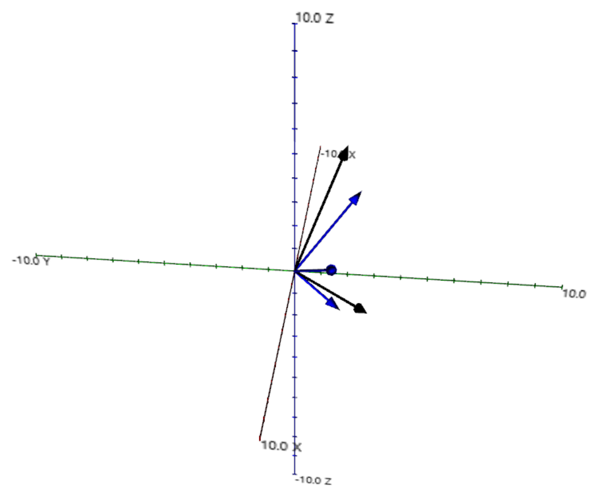
Exercise 25:

Exercise 26:



Exercise 27:





v1 dot v2 = 3.552713678800501E-15
v1 dot v3 = 5.329070518200751E-15
v2 dot v3 = -3.552713678800501E-15

Exercise 28:

Exercise 29:

Exercise 30:

Exercise 31:

Exercise 32:

Exercise 33:

Exercise 34: