

## 18.06 (Spring 2014) Problem Set 2

These 8 problems are worth 80 points. MITx problems are worth 20 points. This problem set is due on Thursday, Feb 20, 2014 by 4pm in E17-131.

1. Imagine that the 2nd difference matrix  $S$  (with 1,  $-2$ , 1 down three central diagonals) is INFINITE. Multiply  $S$  with these infinite vectors (infinite in both directions):

- (a) all-ones  $(\dots, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots)$
- (b) linear  $(\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$
- (c) squares  $(\dots, 4, 1, 0, 1, 4, 9, \dots)$
- (d) cubes  $(\dots, -8, -1, 0, 1, 8, 27, \dots)$

How do the answers match up with 2nd derivatives of  $1, x, x^2, x^3$  ?

2. Find the inverse of the 4 by 4 backward difference matrix  $B$  (main diagonal of 1's and subdiagonal of  $-1$ 's). Interpret as the fundamental theorem of calculus. The inverse of the derivative is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If the permutation  $P$  has 1's on the antidiagonal (from the  $(1, n)$  entry down to the  $(n, 1)$  entry) is this an even or odd permutation (depending on  $n$ ) ?
4. Find the pivots, multipliers,  $LU$  factors, and determinant of  $A$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. Now let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 8 & b & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

What value of  $b$  interferes with normal elimination ? What should you do in this case? Which  $b$  makes the matrix singular ?

6. Problem 30 page 91 (Section 2.5)

7. Problem 40 page 92 (Section 2.5)

- 8.

- (a) Suppose every row of  $A$  adds up to zero. Why is  $A$  singular ?
- (b) Suppose every column of  $A$  adds to zero. Why is  $A$  singular ?

9. MATLAB problems (20 pts): please go to [lms.mitx.mit.edu](http://lms.mitx.mit.edu) to complete the problems.