Lab 6 - Linear Algebra Functions

Matrix Vector Operation

```
A = [4 -1 2];
 B = [2 -2 -1];
 disp(A.*B); %elementwise multiplication
          2 -2
 c = A.*(B.');% B.' is the transpose of B
 disp(c);
     8
     -8
          2
              -4
              -2
     -4
Elimination
 C = (A.').*A;
 disp(C);
```

```
16
        -4
              8
             -2
r = rref(C); %get row reduced echelon form of C
disp(r);
```

```
-0.2500
                  0.5000
1.0000
    0
         0
                       0
    0
             0
                       0
```

```
c_noise = C;
c_{noise}(1,2)=c_{noise}(1,2)-.0001;
c_noise(2,3)=c_noise(2,3)-.0001; %add noise to C matrix
disp(c_noise);
```

```
-4.0000
         1.0000 -2.0001
   8.0000
         -2.0000
                  4.0000
r2 = rref(c noise);
disp(r2);
```

```
0
1
             0
0
      1
```

-4.0001

8.0000

16.0000

If you use the "rref" function again, what is the rank of C_noise? Use one or two sentences to comment the difference between rank(C) and rank(C_noise), which rank should be used?

The rank(C) has a rank of 1 whereas rank(C noise) has a rank of 3. The rank of C noise should be used because the rank is equal to the amount of rows and columns the matrix has.

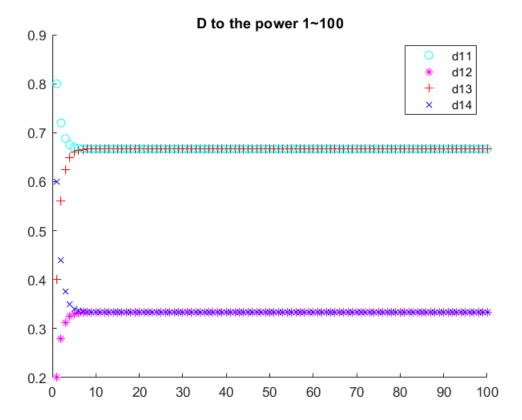
```
U1 = my_elimination(C);
     16
          -4
                8
      0
          0
 M=magic(3);
 U2 = my_elimination(M);
     8.0000
             1.0000
                      6.0000
                      4.7500
         0
             4.6250
         0
                    -9.7297
                 0
 U3 = my_elimination(eye(3));
           0
                0
      1
      0
           1
                0
           0
      0
                1
 %refer to my_elimination.m file for how the function works
Inverse
 disp(inv(C));
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.
         Inf Inf
    Inf
    Inf
         Inf
              Inf
    Inf
         Inf
              Inf
 disp(inv(c_noise));
    1.0e+04 *
    -0.2500
             0.5000 0.7500
    -1.0000
             0 2.0000
             -1.0000 -0.5000
 %inv functions gets the inverse of the matrix
 [U,S,V] = svd(c_noise);
 disp(U);
    -0.8729
           -0.2731 -0.4044
     0.2182
           -0.9597 0.1770
    -0.4364
            0.0663
                    0.8973
 disp(S);
    21.0000
                           0
                 0
            0.0001
         0
                           0
         0
                      0.0000
 disp(V);
    -0.8729
            -0.3369
                      0.3530
    0.2182
           0.3776
                    0.8999
    -0.4364
            0.8625
                      -0.2560
 [U,S,V] = svd(C);
```

```
disp(U);
    -0.8729
              -0.4880
                       -0.0000
              -0.3904
                        0.8944
     0.2182
    -0.4364
              0.7807
                        0.4472
  disp(S);
    21.0000
                            0
              0.0000
                            0
          0
                        0.0000
  disp(V);
    -0.8729
              -0.4880
     0.2182
              -0.3904
                       -0.8944
    -0.4364
              0.7807
                       -0.4472
LU Decomposition
  [L,U,P] = lu(C); %finds PC = LU
  disp(L);
     1.0000
    -0.2500
              1.0000
                            0
     0.5000
                        1.0000
  disp(U);
     16
           -4
                 8
           0
                 0
  disp(P);
      1
           0
                 0
      0
            1
                 0
Null Space
  N_hand = [0.25 -0.5; 1 0; 0 1]; %null space by hand
  disp(N_hand);
     0.2500
              -0.5000
     1.0000
              1.0000
  N = null(C); %null space through matlab
  disp(N);
    -0.4880
    -0.3904
             -0.8944
     0.7807
              -0.4472
```

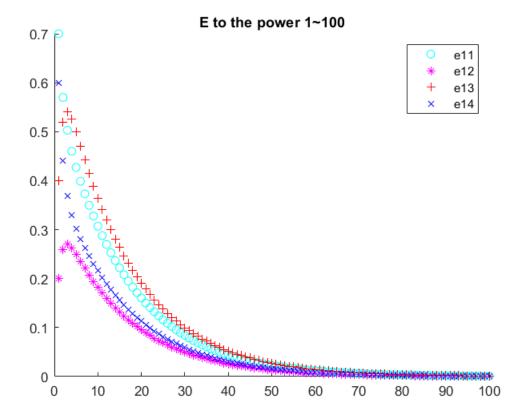
disp(C*N);

Explore A^n

```
D = [0.8 \ 0.2; \ 0.4 \ 0.6];
E = [0.7 \ 0.2; \ 0.4 \ 0.6];
F = [0.9 \ 0.2; \ 0.4 \ 0.6];
Dn=zeros(2,2,100);
En=zeros(2,2,100);
Fn=zeros(2,2,100);
for n=1:100
    Dn(:,:,n)=D^n;
    En(:,:,n)=E^n;
    Fn(:,:,n)=F^n;
end
figure
hold on
title('D to the power 1~100')
for n=1:100
    plot (n,Dn(1,1,n), 'oc');
    plot (n,Dn(1,2,n), '*m');
plot (n,Dn(2,1,n), '+r');
    plot (n,Dn(2,2,n), 'xb');
end
legend("d11", "d12", "d13", "d14");
```



```
figure
hold on
title('E to the power 1~100')
for n=1:100
    plot (n,En(1,1,n), 'oc');
    plot (n,En(2,1,n), '*m');
    plot (n,En(2,1,n), '+r');
    plot (n,En(2,2,n), 'xb');
end
legend("e11", "e12", "e13", "e14");
```



```
figure
hold on
title('F to the power 1~100')
for n=1:100
    plot (n,Fn(1,1,n), 'oc');
    plot (n,Fn(2,1,n), '*m');
    plot (n,Fn(2,1,n), '+r');
    plot (n,Fn(2,2,n), 'xb');
end
legend("f11", "f12", "f13", "f14");
```

