

$$\frac{d_0^T V^T \Lambda V x_0}{d_0^T V^T \Lambda^2 V x_0}$$

⋮

$$\frac{d_{n-1}^T V^T \Lambda^n V x_0}{d_{n-1}^T V^T \Lambda^{n+1} V x_0}$$

Unknown evals, known evals.

$$\vec{x}_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_t + \vec{u}_t.$$

$$\vec{d}^T \cdot \vec{x}_t.$$

$$\vec{u}_t = (-\vec{d}^T \vec{x}_t) \vec{d}$$

$$A_t = A - \vec{d} \vec{d}^T$$

Does TV give us anything

Assume you knew  $A$

But all you saw was projections along  $\vec{d}$ .

PRINT your student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Extra page for scratchwork.  
Work on this page will NOT be graded.

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

Find  $\vec{x}$  s.t.  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  and  $\|\vec{x}\|_2^2$  is minimized.

②

$$\vec{d}^T \vec{x} =$$

$$\vec{x}_{t+1} = A\vec{x} + B\vec{u}$$

$$\vec{d}^T \vec{x}$$

↑

$$\begin{bmatrix} V^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V \end{bmatrix} = A$$

~~A~~ ~~B~~

$$\vec{d}^T \begin{bmatrix} A^k \vec{x}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \text{vector} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_0^T & \dots & d_n^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A^2 \\ \vdots \\ A^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use minimum norm

$$A^0 x_0$$

$$A^2 x_0$$

⋮

$$A^n x_0$$