

Linear Algebra

Home Work : 2

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- ① Find the response of the following equation for $k=15$ and $k=14.9$. Is the system ill-condition? Find the condition number

$$AX = b \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} k \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix} \\ \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14.9 \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1} \cdot b = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj}(A) \cdot b$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 19 & 16 \\ 48 & 53 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 16 \\ 39 & 53 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 19 \\ 39 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = 8(1007 - 768) - 5(1113 - 624)$$

$$+ 2(1008 - 741) = 1$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = a_{11} = 8 = \begin{vmatrix} 19 & 16 \\ 48 & 53 \end{vmatrix} = 239, \quad a_{12} = 5 = - \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 16 \\ 39 & 53 \end{vmatrix} = -489$$

$$a_{13} = 2 = \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 19 \\ 39 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = 267, \quad a_{21} = 21 = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 48 & 53 \end{vmatrix} = -169$$

$$a_{22} = 19 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 39 & 53 \end{vmatrix} = 346, \quad a_{23} = 16 = - \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 39 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = -189$$

$$a_{31} = 39 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 19 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 42, \quad a_{32} = 48 = - \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 21 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = -86$$

$$a_{33} = 53 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 21 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = 47 \Rightarrow \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 239 & -169 & 42 \\ -489 & 346 & -86 \\ 267 & -189 & 47 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot b = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 239 & -169 & 42 \\ -489 & 346 & -86 \\ 267 & -189 & 47 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 14.9 \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -22.9 \\ 49.9 \\ -25.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } \kappa = 15 : \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} 239 & -169 & 42 \\ -489 & 346 & -86 \\ 267 & -189 & 47 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 56 \\ 140 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{for } \kappa = 14.9 : \begin{bmatrix} -22.9 \\ 49.9 \\ -25.7 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{for } \kappa = 15 : \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Large change in \bar{x} for every 0.1 change in b
So The system is ill-condition

$$\kappa = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|A\| = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}} = \sqrt{\max(\det(A^T A - \lambda I)) = 0} \\ \|A^{-1}\| = \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}} = \sqrt{\min(\det(A^T A - \lambda I)) = 0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 21 & 39 \\ 5 & 19 & 48 \\ 2 & 16 & 53 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 21 & 19 & 16 \\ 39 & 48 & 53 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 21 & 39 \\ 5 & 19 & 48 \\ 2 & 16 & 53 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2026 & 2311 & 2419 \\ 2311 & 2690 & 2858 \\ 2419 & 2856 & 3069 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 2026 & 2311 & 2419 \\ 2311 & 2690 & 2858 \\ 2419 & 2856 & 3069 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2026-\lambda & 2311 & 2419 \\ 2311 & 2690-\lambda & 2858 \\ 2419 & 2856 & 3069-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A^T A - \lambda I) = 0 : (2026 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2690 - \lambda & 2858 \\ 2856 & 3069 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} - 2311 \begin{vmatrix} 2311 & 2858 \\ 2419 & 3069 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} + 2419 \begin{vmatrix} 2311 & 2690 \\ 2419 & 2856 \end{vmatrix} - \lambda$$

$$(2026 - \lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 5759\lambda + 93162) - 2311(-2311\lambda + 178957) + 2419(93106 + 2419\lambda)$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 7785\lambda^2 - 11760896\lambda + 188746212 + 11192282\lambda - 188346213$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 7785\lambda^2 - 568614\lambda + 399999 \rightarrow \text{roots}([-1, 7785, -568614, 399999])$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0.710 \\ \lambda_2 = 73.02 \\ \lambda_3 = 7711.26 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| = \sqrt{7711.26} \times \sqrt{0.710} \approx 74$$

- ② Consider $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ is a set of all 2×2 matrix with real elements. show this set form a vector space on \mathbb{R} (real number).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

1) $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A+B \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

2) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \forall c \in \mathbb{F} \Rightarrow cA \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$cA = c \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ca_{11} & ca_{12} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

3) $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A+B = B+A :$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = B+A = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}+a_{11} & b_{12}+a_{12} \\ b_{21}+a_{21} & b_{22}+a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

4) $\forall A, B, C \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C :$

$$A+(B+C) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}+c_{11} & b_{12}+c_{12} \\ b_{21}+c_{21} & b_{22}+c_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11}+c_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12}+c_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21}+c_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22}+c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A+B)+C = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11}+c_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12}+c_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21}+c_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22}+c_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \quad \checkmark$$

5) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A+\vec{0} = \vec{0}+A :$

$$A+\vec{0} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

6) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \exists -A \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A+(-A) = (-A)+A = \vec{0} :$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad -A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A+(-A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-A)+A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

7) $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{F} \Rightarrow (a+b)\vec{A} = a\vec{A} + b\vec{A}, \quad a(A+B) = aA + aB :$

$$(a+b) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = (a+b) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a+b)a_{11}+b_{11} & (a+b)a_{12}+b_{12} \\ (a+b)a_{21}+b_{21} & (a+b)a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a(a_{11}+b_{11})+b(a_{11}+b_{11}) & a(a_{12}+b_{12})+b(a_{12}+b_{12}) \\ a(a_{21}+b_{21})+b(a_{21}+b_{21}) & a(a_{22}+b_{22})+b(a_{22}+b_{22}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a(a_{11}+b_{11}) & a(a_{12}+b_{12}) \\ a(a_{21}+b_{21}) & a(a_{22}+b_{22}) \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b(a_{11}+b_{11}) & b(a_{12}+b_{12}) \\ b(a_{21}+b_{21}) & b(a_{22}+b_{22}) \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$8) \forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \forall a, b \in F \Rightarrow a(b\vec{A}) = (ab)\vec{A} :$$

$$a(b\vec{A}) = a \begin{bmatrix} ba_{11} & ba_{12} \\ ba_{21} & ba_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ab a_{11} & ab a_{12} \\ ab a_{21} & ab a_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(ab)\vec{A} = ab \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ab a_{11} & ab a_{12} \\ ab a_{21} & ab a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \quad \checkmark$$

$$9) \forall A \in \mathbb{R}, \exists 1 \in F \Rightarrow 1A = A :$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 1A = 1 \times \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1a_{11} & 1a_{12} \\ 1a_{21} & 1a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

③ Find the linear independent condition for the following vectors:

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda \\ 2+\lambda \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 2+\lambda \\ 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow C_1 u + C_2 v = 0$$

$$C_1 u = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda \\ 2+\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(1-\lambda) \\ C_1(2+\lambda) \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_2 v = C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2+\lambda \\ 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2(2+\lambda) \\ C_2(1-\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 u + C_2 v = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 - C_1 \lambda \\ 2C_1 + C_1 \lambda \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2C_2 + C_2 \lambda \\ C_2 - C_2 \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 - C_1 \lambda + 2C_2 + C_2 \lambda \\ 2C_1 + C_1 \lambda + C_2 - C_2 \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 - C_1 \lambda + 2C_2 + C_2 \lambda = 0 \\ 2C_1 + C_1 \lambda + C_2 - C_2 \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2+\lambda \\ 2+\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}}_{=A} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0 : \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2+\lambda \\ 2+\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - (2+\lambda)^2 = 1 - \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 4 - 2\lambda - \lambda^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq -0.5$$

④ check the basis condition for the following set. (for the vector space $M_{2 \times 2}$)

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

- a) Linear independent
- b) span

$$a) c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_3 & c_3 \\ c_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_4 & c_4 \\ c_4 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 & c_2 + c_3 + c_4 \\ c_3 + c_4 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{= A} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Linear independent} \checkmark$$

$$b) c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_3 & c_3 \\ c_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_4 & c_4 \\ c_4 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 & c_2 + c_3 + c_4 \\ c_3 + c_4 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{= A} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Span} \checkmark$$

⑤ Find The rank of the following Matrix :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 12 & -1 & -6 \\ 6 & 24 & -2 & -12 \\ -3 & -12 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 12 & -1 & -6 \\ 6 & 24 & -2 & -12 \\ -3 & -12 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) \leq \min(3, 4) = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \times 1 \text{ کھار} : \checkmark \\ 2 \times 2 \text{ کھار} : X \\ \Rightarrow R(A) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) \leq \min(3, 4) = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \times 1 \text{ کھار} : \checkmark \\ 2 \times 2 \text{ کھار} : \checkmark \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ کھار} : X \\ \Rightarrow R(A) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) \leq \min(2, 3) = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \times 1 \text{ کھار} : \checkmark \\ 2 \times 2 \text{ کھار} : \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+a > 0 \Rightarrow a > -1 \\ -1+a > 0 \Rightarrow a > +1 \\ 1+a^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a > 1 \Rightarrow R(A) = 2$$