

LA-A03

21K-3278

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Q1.

$$u_1 = (1, 1, 0, 2)$$

$$u_2 = (1, 0, 1, -1)$$

$$u_3 = (1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$u_4 = (1, 1, 2, 1)$$

$$v_1 = u_1 = (1, 1, 0, 2)$$

$$v_2 = u_2 - \frac{u_2 \cdot v_1}{\|v_1\|^2} v_1 = u_2 - \frac{(-1)}{(\sqrt{6})^2} v_1 = u_2 + \frac{1}{6} v_1$$

$$v_2 = \left(\frac{7}{6}, \frac{7}{6}, 1, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$v_3 = u_3 - \frac{u_3 \cdot v_1}{\|v_1\|^2} v_1 - \frac{u_3 \cdot v_2}{\|v_2\|^2} v_2 = u_3 - \frac{1}{2} v_1 - \frac{3}{17} v_2$$

$$v_3 = \left(\frac{5}{17}, -\frac{9}{17}, -\frac{3}{17}, \frac{2}{17}\right)$$

$$v_4 = u_4 - \frac{u_4 \cdot v_1}{\|v_1\|^2} v_1 - \frac{u_4 \cdot v_2}{\|v_2\|^2} v_2 - \frac{u_4 \cdot v_3}{\|v_3\|^2} v_3$$

$$v_4 = \left(-\frac{3}{7}, -\frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$

$$q_2 = \left(\frac{7\sqrt{102}}{102}, \frac{\sqrt{102}}{102}, \frac{\sqrt{102}}{17}, -\frac{2\sqrt{102}}{51}\right)$$

$$q_3 = \left(\frac{5\sqrt{119}}{119}, -\frac{9\sqrt{119}}{119}, -\frac{3\sqrt{119}}{119}, \frac{2\sqrt{119}}{119}\right)$$

$$q_4 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}, -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}, \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}, \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6}/6 & 7\sqrt{102}/102 & 5\sqrt{119}/119 & -\sqrt{7}/7 \\ \sqrt{6}/6 & \sqrt{102}/102 & -9\sqrt{119}/119 & -\sqrt{7}/7 \\ 0 & -\frac{9\sqrt{119}}{119} & -3\sqrt{119}/119 & 2\sqrt{7}/7 \\ \sqrt{6}/3 & \frac{2\sqrt{102}}{51} & 2\sqrt{119}/119 & \sqrt{7}/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6}/6 & \sqrt{6}/6 & 0 & \sqrt{6}/3 \\ 7\sqrt{102}/102 & \sqrt{102}/102 & \sqrt{102}/17 & -2\sqrt{102}/51 \\ 5\sqrt{119}/119 & -9\sqrt{119}/119 & -3\sqrt{119}/119 & 2\sqrt{119}/119 \\ -\sqrt{7}/7 & -\sqrt{7}/7 & 2\sqrt{7}/7 & \sqrt{7}/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{6}/6 & \sqrt{6}/2 & 2\sqrt{6}/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{102}/6 & \sqrt{102}/34 & 8\sqrt{102}/51 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{119}/17 & -8\sqrt{119}/119 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3\sqrt{7}/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q2.  $Q = 5x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 = x^T A x$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 4, 1, 6$$

$$\lambda = 1 : \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}r \\ x_2 = r \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow r(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0) \quad \textcircled{v_1}$$

$$\lambda = 4 : \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = s \end{array} \Rightarrow s(0, 0, 1) \quad \textcircled{v_2}$$

$$\lambda = 6 : \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 2t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow t(2, 1, 0) \quad \textcircled{v_3}$$

$$q_1 = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, 0 \right) \quad q_2 = (0, 0, 1) \quad q_3 = \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0 \right)$$

$$Q \Rightarrow x = qy$$

$$Q = x^T A x = y^T (P^T A P) y = (y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 6y_3^2$$

(Ans).

Q3.

sec 5.5

Q11 (a) The entry 0.2 represents the probability that the system will stay in state 1 when it is in state 1.

(b) The entry 0.1 represents the probability that the system will move to state 1 when it is in state 2.

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore  $P(\text{state 1} \rightarrow \text{state 2}) = \underline{0.8}$

$$(d) \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.85 \end{bmatrix}$$

If 50% chance of state 1 then probability that it will be in state 2 in next observation = 0.85

Q17. For stochastic, each column vector must be probability vector  
 $P(X) = 1$

$$\text{column 1} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} + P_{21} + \frac{1}{10} = 1$$

$$P_{21} = \frac{2}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{column 2} \Rightarrow P_{12} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{5} = 1$$

$$P_{12} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{column 3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + P_{23} + \frac{3}{10} = 1$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{5}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{10} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$(I - P)q = 0$$

$$\text{RREF} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{therefore steady state vector } q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{3}$$

Q15.

(a) Transition matrix  $(P)$  = 
$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \text{city} & \text{suburbs} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \text{city} \\ \text{suburbs} \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

(initial)  $X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{100,000}{125,000} \\ \frac{25,000}{125,000} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$

After one year  $(X_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.766 \\ 0.234 \end{bmatrix}$

After two years  $(X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.766 \\ 0.234 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.73472 \\ 0.26528 \end{bmatrix}$

$X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.705942 \\ 0.294058 \end{bmatrix}$

$X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.679467 \\ 0.320533 \end{bmatrix}$

$X_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.65510 \\ 0.344890 \end{bmatrix}$

	K=0	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
city population	100,000	95,750	91,840	88,243	84,933	81,889
suburb population	25,000	29,250	33,160	36,757	40,067	43,111

(b)  $(I-P)q = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.05 & -0.03 \\ -0.05 & 0.03 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad q_2 = t \quad t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3/5 \end{bmatrix}$

$t + 3/5 t = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5/8 \\ 3/8 \end{bmatrix}$

city =  $125,000 \times 5/8 = 46,875$       $t = 5/8$

suburb =  $125,000 \times 3/8 = 78,125$

(Ans)