

University of Technology Sydney
Department of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

37233 Linear Algebra Problem Set 9

Note: you may use *Mathematica* to carry out any calculations you feel may be of use.

Question 1.

Find the best least squares solution to the following (inconsistent) set of equations.

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y &= 2 \\4x + y &= 1 \\2x - y &= 0 \\3x + y &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Question 2.

Find the line of best fit through the following data points (x, y) .

x	y
-0.291996	3.13651
0.664258	9.06364
2.08586	12.1178
2.64251	13.9248
4.08646	18.0404
5.41087	20.9689

Question 3.

By hand, find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of each of the matrices below. In each case, determine whether or not it is possible to find a matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $A = PDP^{-1}$. If it is possible, find the matrices P and D . If it is not possible, explain why this is so.

(a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

(b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

Question 4.

Orthogonally diagonalize the matrix A given below and construct its spectral decomposition.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

.../Over

Question 5.

Suppose \mathbf{A} is a symmetric $n \times n$ matrix and \mathbf{B} is any $n \times m$ matrix. Show that $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{B}^T$ are symmetric matrices.

Question 6.

Show that if \mathbf{A} is an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix then $(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}$ for all \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} in \mathbb{R}^n .