

MIT 18.06 Exam 2, Fall 2017  
Johnson

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Recitation: \_\_\_\_\_

| problem      | score |
|--------------|-------|
| 1            | /40   |
| 2            | /30   |
| 3            | /30   |
| <i>total</i> | /100  |

**Problem 1 (40 points):**

The complete solution to  $Ax = b$  is  $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  for all possible scalars  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ .

- (a)  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  matrix of rank  $r$ . Describe all possible values of  $m$ ,  $n$ , and  $r$ .
- (b) If  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , give a possible matrix  $A$ . (Look carefully at  $x$ : can you identify likely free and pivot columns of  $A$  from how we usually construct the particular and special solutions?)
- (c) Look carefully at  $x$ , and write down the matrix  $P$  that performs orthogonal projection onto  $N(A)$ . (Not much calculation should be needed!)

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**Problem 2 (30 points):**

- (a) Give a possible  $4 \times 3$  matrix  $A$  with three *different, nonzero* columns such that blindly applying Gram–Schmidt to the columns of  $A$  will lead you to **divide by zero** at some point.
- (b) The reason Gram–Schmidt didn't work is that your  $A$  does not have  
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- (c) To find an orthonormal basis for  $C(A)$ , you should instead apply Gram–Schmidt to what matrix (for your  $A$ )?

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**Problem 3 (30 points):**

Given two  $m \times n$  matrices  $A$  and  $B$ , and two right-hand sides  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , suppose that we want to minimize

$$f(x) = \|b - Ax\|^2 + \|c - Bx\|^2$$

over all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , i.e. we want to minimize the *sum of two least-squares fitting errors*.

- (a)  $\|b\|^2 + \|c\|^2$  can be written as the length squared  $\|w\|^2$  of a single vector  $w$ . What is  $w$ ?
- (b) Write down a matrix equation  $C\hat{x} = d$  whose solution  $\hat{x}$  is the minimum of  $f(x)$ . (Give explicit formulas for  $C$  and  $d$  in terms of  $A, B, b, c$ .) Hint: your answer from the previous part should give you an idea to convert this into a “normal” least-squares problem.

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