## UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

Department of Mathematics Second Year B.S. (Honors) 2018-2019

**Subject: Mathematics** 

Course No: MTH 250 Course Title: MATH Lab II

## **Assignment-3**

Name:	Roll:	Group:

Write a Script file to solve each of the following problems.

- **Q1.** Create a function m-file that will take two vectors of same dimension and calculate their Euclidean inner product. Using that file solve the following problems.
  - (a) Let  $\mathbf{u} = (3, -2), \mathbf{v} = (4, 5), \mathbf{w} = (-1, 6)$ . Find
    - (i) Euclidean inner product  $\langle u, v \rangle = u \cdot v$
    - (ii) Verify  $\langle u + v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$ .
  - (b) Verify that the set of vectors  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$  is orthogonal with Euclidean inner product, i.e. by showing that  $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle u_1, u_3 \rangle = \langle u_2, u_3 \rangle = 0$ . Then convert it to an orthonormal set by normalizing the vectors, i.e.  $||v_i|| = 1$ , where

$$\boldsymbol{v_i} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u_i}}{\|\boldsymbol{u_i}\|}, i = 1, 2, 3$$

Given  $\mathbf{u_1} = (1, 0, -1), \mathbf{u_2} = (2, 0, 2), \mathbf{u_3} = (0, 5, 0).$ 

(c) Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis vectors

$$v_1 = (1, 1, 1), v_2 = (0, 1, 1), v_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

into an orthogonal basis  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ ; then normalize the vectors  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$  to obtain an orthonormal set  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ . The Gram-Schmidt orthogonalizing process is as follows

$$u_1 = v_1$$

$$u_k = v_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} proj_{u_i}(v_k), k = 2, 3, ...$$

**Q2.** Let T be the transformation from the uv-plane to xy-plane defined by

$$T(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v))$$
  
where,  $x = \frac{1}{4}(u + v)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v)$ 

- (i) Find T(1,3).
- (ii) Find the coordinate point of the image under T of the square region in the uv-plane bounded by the lines u=-2, u=2, v=-2 and v=2.
- **Q3.** Verify that the quadratic function  $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 6xy 5y^2$  can be written as  $Q_A(x) = x^T A x$ , where A is a symmetric matrix (compute it manually) and x is a column vector. Hence evaluate  $Q_A$  for x = 2, y = 1.