

Solution To Quiz 8 DIS 2/0

Problem 1: (1) $Tp(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) $T1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$Tt = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$Tt^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

So matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2: (1) $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 10 & 0 & 4 \\ 8 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 8 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (-1)(-10 - 32) \neq 0$

So $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ are linearly independent

Hence y is not in $W = \text{span}\{u, v\}$

(2) $\text{Proj}_W y = \frac{y \cdot u}{u \cdot u} u + \frac{y \cdot v}{v \cdot v} v$
 $= \frac{-3+7+5}{3} u + \frac{3+2+1-10}{1+9+4} v = 3u + v$

this is the best approximation

(3) $y - \text{Proj}_W y = y - 3u - v = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

so distance of y and W is $\|y - \text{Proj}_W y\| = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{42}$

(4) $\cos \theta = \frac{y \cdot u}{u \cdot u} = \frac{-3+7+5}{\sqrt{3^2+7^2+5^2} \sqrt{3}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{249}}$ $\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{9}{\sqrt{249}}$

Problem 3: write $\|u-v\|^2 = \|u+v\|^2$ in the form of inner product

$$(u-v) \cdot (u-v) = (u+v) \cdot (u+v)$$

$$u \cdot u - v \cdot u - u \cdot v + v \cdot v = u \cdot u + v \cdot u + u \cdot v + v \cdot v$$

Notice $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$

hence we get $-2u \cdot v = 2u \cdot v$ so $4u \cdot v = 0$

hence $u \cdot v = 0$ $u \perp v$

Problem 4 (1) if $Ax = \lambda x$ then $A^2x = A(Ax) = A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax = \lambda^2 x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } (5I + A^2)x &= 5x + A^2x = 5x + \lambda^2 x \\ &= (5 + \lambda^2)x \end{aligned}$$

x is the eigenvector, corresponds to the eigenvalue $5 + \lambda^2$

(2) Consider the example $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

It has only eigenvalue 1, but 1 has only one corresponding eigenvector

Hence not diagonalizable