

# Math 54 Section Worksheet 13

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## 1 Green Problems

4. (6.5 #17) True or False. ( $A$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix and  $\mathbf{b}$  is in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ).
  - (a) The general least-squares problem is to find an  $\mathbf{x}$  that makes  $A\mathbf{x}$  as close as possible to  $\mathbf{b}$ .
  - (b) A least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is a vector  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  that satisfies  $A\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}$ , where  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}$  is the orthogonal projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\text{Col } A$ .
  - (c) A least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is a vector  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  such that  $\|\mathbf{b} - A\hat{\mathbf{x}}\| \leq \|\mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}\|$  for all  $\mathbf{x}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
  - (d) Any solution of  $A^T A\mathbf{x} = A^T \mathbf{b}$  is a least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .
  - (e) If the columns of  $A$  are linearly independent, then the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has exactly one least-squares solution.
5. (6.5 #18) True or False. ( $A$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix and  $\mathbf{b}$  is in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ).
  - (a) If  $\mathbf{b}$  is in the column space of  $A$ , then every solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is a least squares solution.
  - (b) The least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is the point in the column space of  $A$  closest to  $\mathbf{b}$ .
  - (c) A least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is a list of weights that, when applied to the columns of  $A$ , produces the orthogonal projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\text{Col } A$ .
  - (d) If  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  is a least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ , then  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \mathbf{b}$ .
  - (e) The normal equations always provide a reliable method for computing least-squares solutions.
  - (f) If  $A$  has a  $QR$  factorization, say  $A = QR$ , then the best way to find a least-squares solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is to compute  $\mathbf{x} = R^{-1} Q^T \mathbf{b}$ .
6. Find someone with a book and go through Supplementary 1.