

Grading

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- 1 (10 pts.)** The determinant of the 1000 by 1000 matrix A is 12. What is the determinant of $(-A)^T$? (Careful: No credit for the wrong sign.)

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2 (30 pts.)

- (a) P is the projection matrix onto the column space of A which has independent columns. Q is a square orthogonal matrix with the same number of rows as A . In simplest form, in terms of P and Q , what is the projection matrix onto the column space of QA ?
- (b) The vectors a, b , and c are independent. The matrix P is the projection matrix onto the span of a and b . Suppose we apply Gram-Schmidt onto the vectors a, b , and c producing orthonormal vectors q_1, q_2 , and q_3 . Write the unit vector q_3 in simplest form in terms of P and c only.
- (c) The vector a, b and c are independent. The matrix $A = [a \ b \ c]$ has these three vectors as its columns. The QR decomposition writes $A = QR$ where Q is orthogonal and R is 3×3 upper triangular. Write $\|c\|$ in terms of only the elements of R in simplest form.

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- 3 (15 pts.)** The vector u is a “unit vector” meaning $\|u\| = 1$. What are all the possible values of t which guarantee that the matrix $A = I + t u u^T$ is orthogonal?

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- 4 (15 pts.) Suppose we have obtained from measurements n data points (t_i, b_i) , and you are asked to find a best least squares fit function of the form $y = C + Dt + E(1 - t)$. Are C, D , and E uniquely determined? Write down a solvable system of equations that gives a solution to the least squares problem.

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- 5 (30 pts.)
- (a) If A is invertible, must the column space of A^{-1} be the same as the column space of A ?
 - (b) If A is square, must the column space of A^2 be the same as the column space of A ?

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