Practice Test Math 2601 C2

Consider the following matrices.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Find QR decompositions for B and D using

i) Gram-Schmidt

ii) Householder transformations

iii) Givens rotations

2) For the following three matrices find the projection onto the column space (P) and the projection onto the complement of the column space (P^{\perp}) .

- i) *A*
- ii) C
- iii) D

3) Find least squares solutions for,

i)
$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) $B\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$

4) Compute the following matrix norms.

- i) $\parallel C \parallel$
- ii) $\parallel D \parallel$

5) Solve the following systems of differential equations.

i)
$$\vec{\mathbf{x}}'(t) = C\vec{\mathbf{x}}(t)$$
, with initial condition $\vec{\mathbf{x}}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$.
i) $\vec{\mathbf{y}}'(t) = D\vec{\mathbf{y}}(t)$, with initial condition $\vec{\mathbf{y}}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\-1\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$.