

### Practice Question Lecture # 35 to 45

#### Question

Find the dominant Eigen pair (i.e. the Eigen value and Eigen vector) by using the Power Method for the following matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Question

Perform next iteration for power method, where  $Ax_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

#### Questions

Perform next iteration for power method, where  $Ax_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

#### Question

Check whether the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$  has orthonormal columns or not?

#### Question

Determine whether the vectors  $y = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $z = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  are orthogonal.

**Question**

Find the distance between  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Question:**

Let  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute and compare  $u \cdot v$ ,  $\|u\|^2$ ,  $\|v\|^2$  and  $\|u + v\|^2$ .

**Question:**

Let  $u = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $w = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Find

- (a)  $\frac{v \cdot u}{u \cdot u}$
- (b)  $\|w\|$
- (c)  $\left(\frac{u \cdot v}{v \cdot v}\right)v$

**Question:**

Express the vector  $v$  in terms of the orthogonal basis  $B = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ , where

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question:**

Determine whether the set  $S = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$  is an orthogonal set?

$$\text{Where } \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question**

Compute the orthogonal projection of  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  onto the line through  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$  and the origin.

**Question:**

Let  $y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute the distance from  $y$  to the line through  $u$  and the origin.

**Question:**

Find the orthogonal projection of  $\mathbf{y}$  onto  $\text{Span}\{u_1, u_2\}$ .

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question:**

Find a least square solution for the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question**

Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the vectors  $u_1 = (1, 0, 0), u_2 = (0, 1, 0), u_3 = (0, 0, 1)$  into an orthonormal basis.

**Question**

Let  $W = \text{Span}\{x_1, x_2\}$ , where  $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Construct an orthogonal basis  $\{v_1, v_2\}$  for

$W$ .

**Question**

Determine whether the vectors  $u = (1, 2, -4, 3)$ ,  $v = (-2, 1, -3, -4)$  are orthogonal with respect to Euclidean inner product.

**Question**

Let  $W$  be the subspace of  $R^2$  spanned by  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find a unit vector that is a basis for  $W$ .

**Question**

Let  $C[0, 2\pi]$  have the inner product  $\int_0^{2\pi} f(t)g(t)dt$ . Compute  $\|\sin kt\|^2$  for  $k > 0$ .

**Question**

Write the Fourier coefficients  $a_k$  and  $b_k$  to the function  $f(y) = 2y$  on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .