

1) Answer True or False (A is an $m \times n$ matrix, and S, T are subspaces of R^n):

If $\text{rank } A = n$, then $A^T A$ is nonsingular.

If $S \cap T = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ then $S \oplus T = R^n$.

$N(A^T) \oplus R(A) = R^m$.

If \hat{x} is a least squares solution to $Ax = b$, then $A\hat{x}$ is the projection of b onto $R(A)$.

Every norm on P_3 satisfies the triangle inequality.

2) Let $L : P_3 \rightarrow P_3$ be the transformation $L(p(x)) = xp'(x) + p(0)$. Find the matrix representation of L with respect to the basis $[1, x, x^2]$.

3) Choose ONE of these to prove.

a) Prove thm 5.1.1; that for nonzero vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in R^2$, $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \|\mathbf{x}\| \|\mathbf{y}\| \cos(\theta)$.

b) State and prove the normal equations, used to solve least squares problems. You can start from a picture and can assume that $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p} \in R(A)^\perp$.

Answers:

1) TFTTT

2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) Both are in the book.