

MAE 290 A HW 3 Solutions

- 1) See MATLAB code & output
- 2) E (the permutation matrix) can be constructed by swapping columns in A so that the 2-norms of each column decreases across the permuted matrix. This results in decreasing values along the diagonal of R after QR decomposition.
- 3) See MATLAB code & output
 - A_1 & b_1 - Full rank in R allows for unique solution, small normed error implies least squares solution is accurate
 - A_2 & b_2 - Full rank in R allows for unique solution, large normed error implies that no solution exists for $A_2 x = b_2$.
 - A_3 & b_3 - R not having full rank implies there is not a unique solution. The small error implies that the calculated solution is good

A_2 & b_4 — Full rank in $\mathbb{R}$ allows for unique solution, small normed error implies solution is accurate.

$$4) A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -16 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(a+d) \pm \sqrt{4bc + (a-d)^2} \right]$$

$$\text{if } b \neq 0 \quad s_{\pm} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \lambda_{\pm} - a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } c \neq 0 \quad s_{\pm} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{\pm} - d \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } b=c=0, \quad \lambda_+ = a \quad \lambda_- = d$$

$$s_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad s_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1: \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(3+3) \pm \sqrt{4+0} \right]$$

$$\lambda_+ = 4 \quad s_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad s_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_- = 2$$

$$A_2: \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} [(0+6) \pm \sqrt{(4-8) + (-6)^2}]$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (6 \pm \sqrt{4})$$

$$\lambda_+ = 4 \quad \lambda_- = 2$$

$$s_{\pm} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad s_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3: \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} [(8+8) \pm \sqrt{(4-16) + (-8)^2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (8 \pm \sqrt{0})$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4 = \lambda_2$$

$$s_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = s_2 \quad \text{Matrix is defective (linearly dependent eigen vectors)}$$

Eigenvalue decomposition:

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad X_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 2 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 2 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = A_3$$

No eigen-decomposition for A_3 .

Cannot invert eigenvector matrix.

5) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Find eigen decomposition

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \quad \lambda = 1, 1, 2$$

$$-1 [0 - (\lambda - 1)] = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$(\lambda I - A)s = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} s = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} s = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

linearly independent

$$s_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix is not defective.

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Problem 1

```
A1 = [1 3; 2 4];  
A2 = [1 4; 2 5; 3 6];  
A3 = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

```
[Q1, R1] = qr(A1)  
[Q2, R2] = qr(A2)  
[Q3, R3] = qr(A3)
```

Q1 =

```
-0.4472    -0.8944  
-0.8944     0.4472
```

R1 =

```
-2.2361    -4.9193  
          0    -0.8944
```

Q2 =

```
-0.2673     0.8729     0.4082  
-0.5345     0.2182    -0.8165  
-0.8018    -0.4364     0.4082
```

R2 =

```
-3.7417    -8.5524  
          0     1.9640  
          0          0
```

Q3 =

```
-0.2425    -0.9701  
-0.9701     0.2425
```

R3 =

-4.1231	-5.3358	-6.5485
0	-0.7276	-1.4552

Problem 2

```
[Q1a, R1a, E1] = qr(A1)
[Q2a, R2a, E2] = qr(A2)
[Q3a, R3a, E3] = qr(A3)
```

Q1a =

-0.6000	-0.8000
-0.8000	0.6000

R1a =

-5.0000	-2.2000
0	0.4000

E1 =

0	1
1	0

Q2a =

-0.4558	0.7909	0.4082
-0.5698	0.0930	-0.8165
-0.6838	-0.6048	0.4082

R2a =

-8.7750	-3.6467
0	-0.8374
0	0

E2 =

0	1
1	0

Q3a =

-0.4472	-0.8944
-0.8944	0.4472

R3a =

-6.7082	-4.0249	-5.3666
0	0.8944	0.4472

E3 =

0	1	0
0	0	1
1	0	0

Problem 3

```
b1 = [1; -1];
b2 = [1; 2; 4];
b3 = b1;
b4 = [3; 3; 3];

X1 = R1\ (Q1' * b1)
X2 = R2\ (Q2' * b2)
X3 = R3\ (Q3' * b3)
X4 = R2\ (Q2' * b4)

n1 = norm(A1*X1-b1,2)
n2 = norm(A2*X2-b2,2)
n3 = norm(A3*X3-b3,2)
n4 = norm(A2*X4-b4,2)
```

X1 =

-3.5000
1.5000

X2 =

1.7222
-0.2222

X3 =

-1.5000
0
0.8333

X4 =

-1.0000
1.0000

```
n1 =  
  
2.3915e-15
```

```
n2 =  
  
0.4082
```

```
n3 =  
  
2.2204e-15
```

```
n4 =  
  
1.3323e-15
```

Problem 4

```
A1 = [3 1; 1 3];  
A2 = [0 1; -8 6];  
A3 = [0 1; -16 8];  
[V1, D1] = eig(A1)  
[V2, D2] = eig(A2)  
[V3, D3] = eig(A3)
```

```
V1 =  
  
-0.7071    0.7071  
0.7071    0.7071
```

```
D1 =  
  
2    0  
0    4
```

```
V2 =  
  
-0.4472    -0.2425  
-0.8944    -0.9701
```

```
D2 =  
  
2    0  
0    4
```

V3 =

0.2425	-0.2425
0.9701	-0.9701

D3 =

4	0
0	4

Problem 5

```
A = [1 0 1; 0 1 0; 0 0 2];  
[V, D] = eig(A)
```

V =

1.0000	0	0.7071
0	1.0000	0
0	0	0.7071

D =

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	2