### Announcements: Dec 4

- CIOS open: 1 quiz for 80%
- WebWork 6.4 and 6.5 not due but on the final
- Final Exam here on Tuesday Dec 12 6:00-8:50pm Let me know of any conflicts ASAP
- Upcoming Office Hours
  - ▶ Me: Monday 1-2 and Wednesday 3-4, Skiles 234
  - Bharat: Tuesday 1:45-2:45, Skiles 230
  - Qianli: Wednesday 1-2, Clough 280
  - Arjun: Wednesday, 2:30-3:30, Skiles 230
  - Kemi: Thursday 9:30-10:30, Skiles 230
  - Martin: Friday 2-3, Skiles 230

Other help:

- Math Lab, Clough 280, Mon Thu 12-6
- Tutoring: http://www.successprograms.gatech.edu/tutoring

CAS Study Session Dec 6 Clough 144/152

## Overview of the course

- Solving linear systems via row reduction
- The geometry of linear systems: Rank-Nullity Theorem

- Linear transformations
- Invertible Matrix Theorem
- Determinants
- Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors
- Orthogonality and the Method of Least Squares

### Method of Least Squares

Find the least squares solution.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2\\ 2 & -3\\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 4\\ 1\\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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# Least Squares Problems

Best fit line

Determine the least squares problem Ax = b to find the best fit line for the points:

(2,1), (5,2), (0,1)

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# Least Squares Problems

Best fit parabola

Determine the least squares problem Ax = b to find the best parabola (quadratic function of x) for the points:

(0,0),(2,0),(3,0),(0,1)



## **Rank-Nullity**

Suppose A is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix and that the linear transformation T(v) = Av is onto. Describe the solutions to  $Ax = e_1$ .

If the subspace of solutions to Ax = 0 has a basis consisting of three vectors and if A is a  $5 \times 7$  matrix, what is the rank of A?

If possible, construct a  $3\times 4$  matrix with the dimension of the null space equal to 2 and the dimension of the column space equal to 1.

Construct a  $4\times 3$  matrix with rank 1.

#### Invertible Matrix Theorem

Suppose that A is an  $n\times n$  matrix. Answer the following true/false questions.

If the rank of A is n then  $Ax = e_1$  is consistent.

If Ax = 0 has a nontrivial solution then T(v) = Av is onto.

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If A is invertible then  $A^2$  is invertible.

If  $A^2$  is the zero matrix then A is not invertible.

### Complex eigenvalues

Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A. Find the rotation+scaling matrix to which A is similar.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{rr} -2 & 5\\ -2 & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

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## Linear transformations and orthogonality

Let

$$W = \operatorname{Span}\left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} 1\\0\\1 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

Find the matrix for orthogonal projection onto W. What are the eigenvalues and eigenspaces?

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Answer each of the following questions. You do not need to explain your answer.

The matrix 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 is in reduced row echelon form.  
TRUE FALSE

How many solutions are there for the linear system corresponding to the augmented matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c}1 & 0 & 1\\0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right)?$$

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(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) infinitely many
(d) not enough information to determine

Suppose A is an  $m \times n$  matrix. Which of the following are equivalent to the statement that  $T_A$  is onto? Select all that apply.

- (a) A has a pivot in each row
- (b) the columns of A are linearly independent
- (c) if  $T_A(v) = T_A(w)$  then v must equal w
- (d) for each input v to  $T_A$  there is exactly one output  $T_A(v)$

Suppose that A is a  $2 \times 2$  matrix and that the null space of A is the line y = x. Suppose also that b is a nonzero vector in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Which of the following are definitely not the set of solutions to Ax = b? Select all that apply.

(a) the line 
$$y = x$$
  
(b) the y-axis  
(c) the line  $y = x + 1$   
(d) the zero vector

Suppose A is an  $n \times n$  matrix. Which of the following are equivalent to the statement that A is invertible? Select all that apply.

(a) the reduced row echelon form of A is the identity matrix

- (b) A is similar to the identity matrix
- (c) A is diagonalizable
- (d) there is a matrix B with AB equal to to the identity

Suppose that A is a  $5 \times 3$  matrix and that the null space of A is a line. What is the range of  $T_A$ ?

(a) a line in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ (b) a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ (c) a line in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ (d) a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ 

What is the area of the triangle in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with vertices (1,1), (5,6), and (6,7)?

Suppose that A is an  $n \times n$  matrix. Write down the definition of an eigenvector and eigenvalue.

Suppose that  $T_A$  is the linear transformation of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that orthogonally projects each vector onto the xy-plane. What are the eigenvalues of A?

Give an example of a  $2\times 2$  matrix that is diagonalizable but not invertible.

Which of the following statements are equivalent to the statement that A is diagonalizable? Assume that A is an  $n \times n$  matrix. Select all that apply.

- (a) A is similar to a diagonal matrix
- (b) A has at least one eigenvector for each eigenvalue
- (c) for each eigenvalue  $\lambda$  of A, the dimension of the  $\lambda-$ eigenspace is equal to the algebraic multiplicity of  $\lambda$
- (d) A has n linearly independent eigenvectors for each eigenvalue

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