

1 a $A \underline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}}{=} 4 \underline{v}$

b eigenwaarde 4 $\textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $A - 5I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{1}$

Er zijn niet-triviale oplossingen dus 5 is eigenwaarde

$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 \\ x_2 \text{ vrij} \\ x_3 \text{ vrij} \end{cases} \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \underline{x} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{1}$

Basis voor eigenruimte: $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$

c Er zijn 3 lineair onafhankelijke eigenvectoren, dus A is diagonaliseerbaar $\textcircled{1}$

$D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{1}$

d Alle eigenwaarden zijn groter dan 1, dus de oorsprong is een afstoter $\textcircled{1}$

2 a $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{1}$

3 pivotkolommen, dus rang A = 3 $\textcircled{1}$

$$b \quad \hat{y} = \frac{y \cdot \underline{a}_1}{\underline{a}_1 \cdot \underline{a}_1} \underline{a}_1 = \frac{2}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 5/2 \\ 5/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{52}{4}} = \sqrt{13} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$c \quad \underline{v}_1 = \underline{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\underline{v}_2 = \underline{a}_2 - \frac{\underline{a}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_1}{\underline{v}_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1} \underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-8}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{v}_3 = \underline{a}_3 - \frac{\underline{a}_3 \cdot \underline{v}_1}{\underline{v}_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1} \underline{v}_1 - \frac{\underline{a}_3 \cdot \underline{v}_2}{\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2} \underline{v}_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-4}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{8}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Orthogonale basis $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$d \quad \hat{y} = \frac{y \cdot \underline{v}_1}{\underline{v}_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1} \underline{v}_1 + \frac{y \cdot \underline{v}_2}{\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2} \underline{v}_2 + \frac{y \cdot \underline{v}_3}{\underline{v}_3 \cdot \underline{v}_3} \underline{v}_3 \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 0 + \frac{4}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -3/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

3a oplossen $A^T A \underline{x} = A^T \underline{b}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$A^T \underline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

Dus kleinste-kwadratenoplossing is $\underline{\hat{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

b $A \underline{\hat{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\|A \underline{\hat{x}} - \underline{b}\| \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} -1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\|$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} \quad (1)$$

c $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (zie a)

Eigenwaarden van $A^T A$ zijn $\lambda_1 = 3$ en $\lambda_2 = 2$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Behorende unit eigenvectoren $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ en $\underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$A \underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$A \underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{u}_1 \cdot \underline{x} = 0 \\ \underline{u}_2 \cdot \underline{x} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ofwel} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 \\ x_3 \text{ vrij} \end{cases} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & -2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

4a. juist $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

Stel $A \text{ } m \times n$, $\underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ en $\hat{\underline{b}} = \text{proj}_{\text{Row } A} \underline{b}$

Dan $\hat{\underline{b}} \in \text{Row } A$ dus $\hat{\underline{b}} \in \text{Col}(A^T)$

Dus $A^T \underline{x} = \hat{\underline{b}}$ is consistent. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

b. onjuist $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dan A en B getykoortig en A symmetrisch, maar B niet symmetrisch $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

c. onjuist $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dan $\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$ maar $\underline{x}^T A^T A \underline{x} = 0$

Dus de kwadratische vorm is niet positief definit. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

d. juist $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Stel V inproductruimte en $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ orthonormale verzameling in V . Dan

$$\|\underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2 + \underline{v}_3\| = \sqrt{\langle \underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2 + \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2 + \underline{v}_3 \rangle}$$

$$= \sqrt{\langle \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_1 \rangle + \langle \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_2 \rangle + \langle \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_3 \rangle} \quad \text{want } \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3 \text{ orthogonaal}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{want } \|\underline{v}_i\| = 1$$

5a $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ is een eigenvector van $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ met eigenwaarde λ .

Immerse:

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = [T]_{\mathcal{B}} [\underline{b}_1]_{\mathcal{B}} = [T(\underline{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\lambda \underline{b}_1]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$