

# ComS 401: Projects in Computing

## Lab Assignment #1

Out: Wed. Aug 29, 2007

Due: Fri. Sep 7, 2007

For extra credit submit by Fri. Aug 31 before 4pm.

(submit it to Karen in VRAC front office, Howe Hall, room 1620.)

Note: Not all assignments are created equal :(

These problems are designed to test your background knowledge in linear algebra and statistics. Please show the intermediary steps of your calculations (not just the final answers).

### 1. Calculate the following determinants.

$$(a) \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{6} \\ 4 & \sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & 5 \\ -3 & a-2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (d) \begin{vmatrix} c & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & c^2 \\ 4 & c-1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

### 2. Show that the value of the determinant does not depend on $\theta$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ -\cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta - \cos\theta & \sin\theta + \cos\theta & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

### 3. Calculate the inverse of the given matrix.

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (d) \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 4. Solve the following systems of equations.

$$(a) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ 5x_1 + 6x_2 = 9 \end{cases} \quad (b) \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

### 5. Let $u = (3, 2, -1)$ , $v = (0, 2, -3)$ , and $w = (2, 6, 7)$ . Compute:

$$(a) u \cdot v \quad (b) \|u\| \quad (c) v \times w \quad (d) u \times (v \times w) \quad (e) (u \times v) \times w$$

6. Find the orthogonal projection of  $u$  on  $a$  (i.e., find  $proj_a u = \frac{u \cdot a}{\|a\|^2} a$ )

(a)  $u = (6, 2), a = (3, -9)$

(b)  $u = (3, 1, -7), a = (1, 0, 5)$

7. Find the angle  $\theta$  between the two vectors  $u$  and  $v$ .

(a)  $u = (2, 3), v = (5, -7)$

(b)  $u = (1, 0, 0), v = (1, 1, 1)$

8. Find an equation for the plane passing through the given points.

(a)  $P(-4, -1, -1), Q(-2, 0, 1), R(-1, -2, -3)$       (b)  $P(5, 4, 3), Q(4, 3, 1), R(1, 5, 4)$

9. Find all values of  $\lambda$  for which the determinant of the matrix is equal to 0.

(a)  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ -5 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$

10. Find the eigenvalues of the following matrices.

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -5 \\ \frac{1}{5} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

11. Given the vector  $v = [x, y]^T$  find a rotation matrix  $R$  which rotates the vector by  $60^\circ$  counter-clockwise. Give the values for the vector  $v' = [x', y']^T$  in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ , where  $v' = Rv$ .

12. Write down the analytical form of the 3D rotation matrices  $R_x$ ,  $R_y$ , and  $R_z$  which rotate a vector about the  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  axis, respectively.

13. By example, show that the 3D rotation matrices are not commutative.