

7. exercise sheet for Mathematics for Advanced Materials Science

7.1. (Solving systems of linear equations with a parameter)

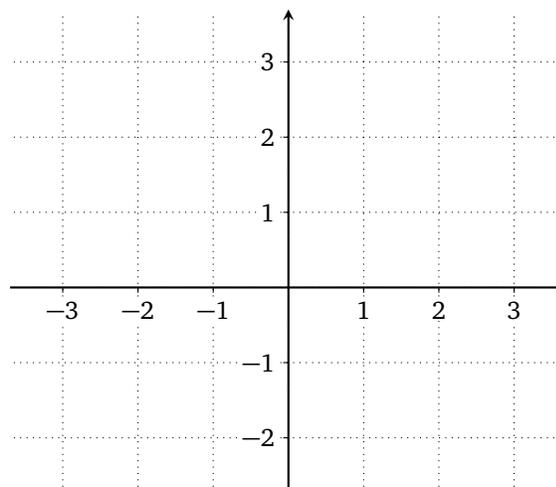
For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, consider the matrix $A_x = \begin{pmatrix} x-1 & 2 \\ 2 & x-1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

- Find *all* values of x such that the system of linear equations given by $A_x \vec{v} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ admits a solution $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ different from the zero vector. (Hint: one can deduce from Cramer's rule that it suffices to consider the x such that $\det A_x = 0$.)
- For each x determined above, provide a non-zero solution \vec{v} to the above system.

7.2. (Gram determinants)

Consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1}$ and the associated linear map $f: \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $v \mapsto Av$.

- Sketch the image $\text{im } f = \{f(v) : v \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ of f below:



- In your above sketch, mark the part of $\text{im } f$ that is $\{f(v) : 0 \leq v \leq 1\}$ and determine its length.
- Compute $\sqrt{\det(A^T A)}$ and $\sqrt{\det(AA^T)}$.

7.3. (Area of a triangle)

Compute the area of the two triangles with the following vertices:

- $(0, 0)$, $(1, 2)$ and $(1, 3)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 .

(b) $(0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(1, 3, 3)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 .

(c) $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ in \mathbb{R}^7 .

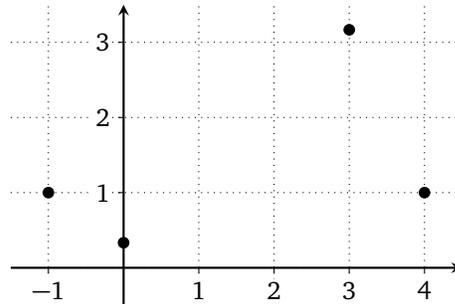
(Hint: \blacktriangle . The answers are roughly 0.5, 1.6 and 3.4 respectively.)

7.4. (Linear regression)

Consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 2}$ and the vector $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/3 \\ 19/6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$.

(a) Solve the system of linear equations $A^T A \vec{x} \stackrel{!}{=} A^T \vec{b}$ for $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

(b) With your solution \vec{x} from above, sketch the graph of the affine map $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $t \mapsto x_1 + x_2 t$, below:



(The black points are $(-1, 1)$, $(0, 1/3)$, $(3, 19/6)$ and $(4, 1)$.)

(c) Using the function f from the previous exercise, compute

$$\mathcal{E}_f := (1 - f(-1))^2 + (1/3 - f(0))^2 + (19/6 - f(3))^2 + (1 - f(4))^2. \quad (\star)$$

(Hint: the final solution may look slightly ugly, but it is roughly 3.5.)

(d) Pick a vector $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ other than \vec{x} and compute the quantity in (\star) with f replaced by $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $t \mapsto y_1 + y_2 t$. Also sketch the graph of g in the figure in (b).

(Remark: you may consult § 3.2.6 of the lecture notes for some general context on this exercise.)