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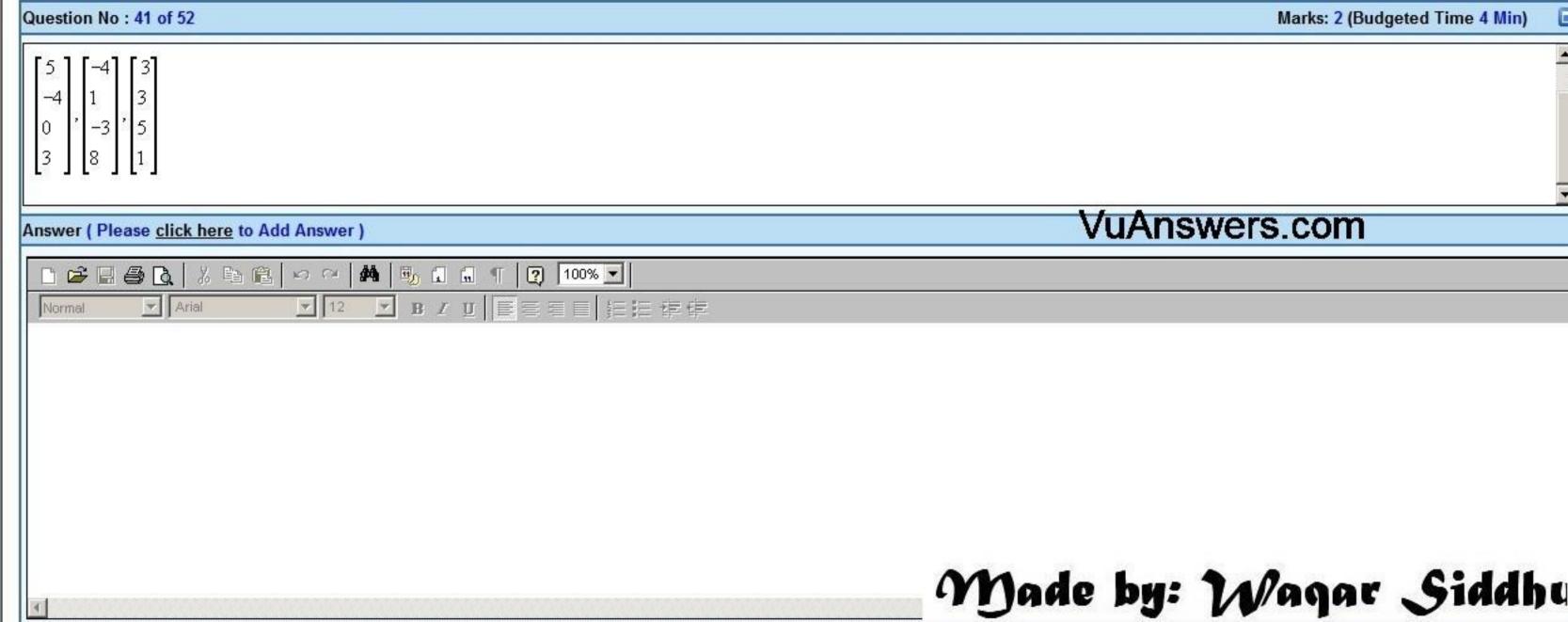
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Is the following set of vectors is orthogonal with respect to the Euclidean inner product on | ³?

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$$

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

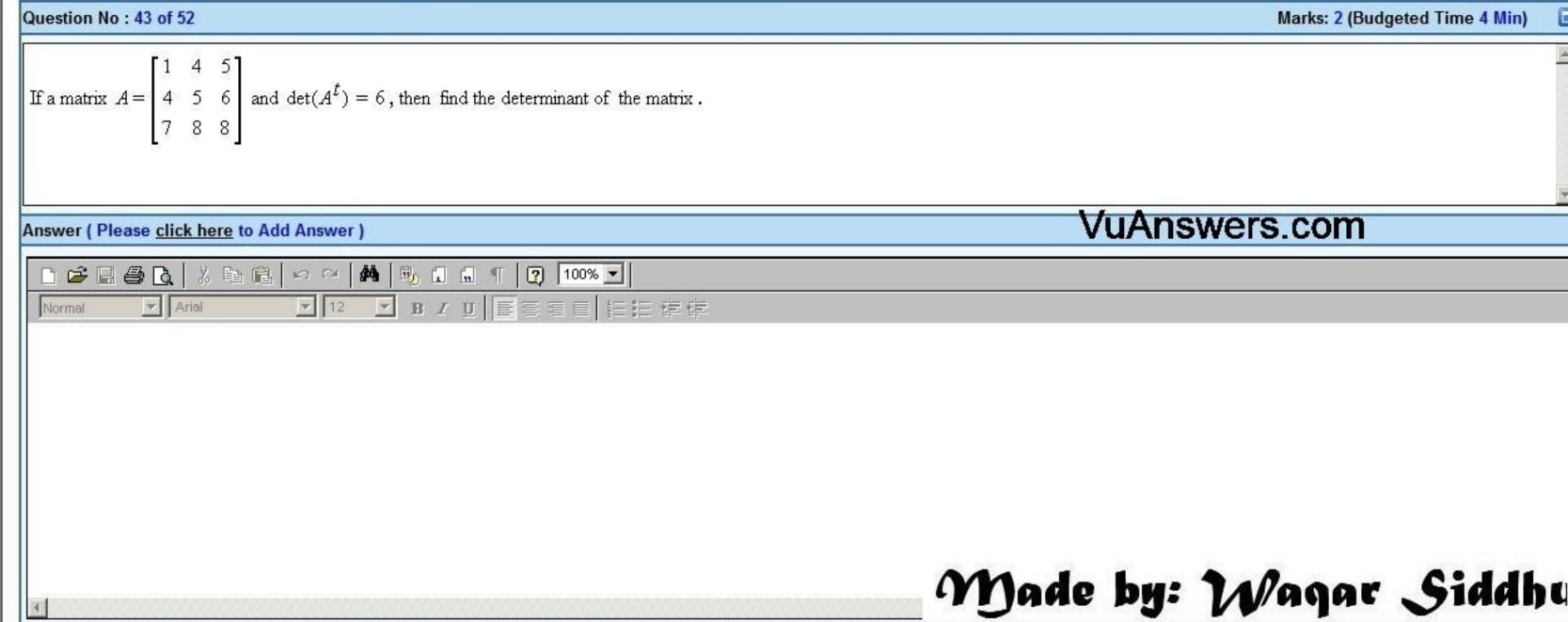
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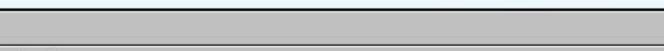
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Let $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ and $D = \{d_1, d_2\}$ be bases for vector spaces V and W, respectively. Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation with the property that $T(b_1) = 3d_1 - 5d_2$, $T(b_2) = -d_1 + 6d_2$ and $T(b_3) = 4d_2$. Find a matrix M for T relative to B and D.

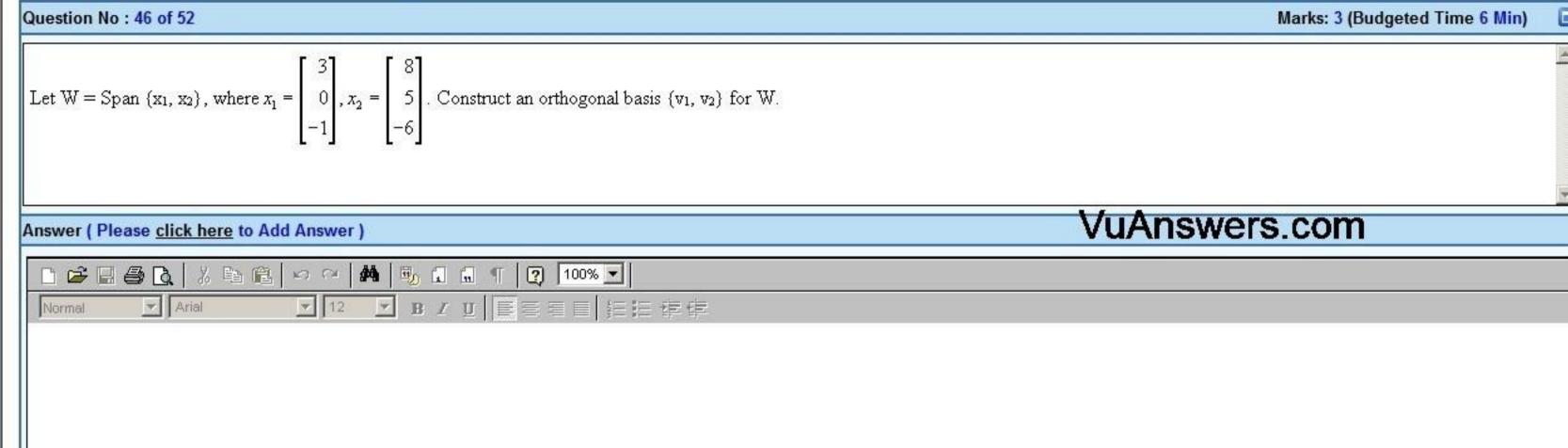
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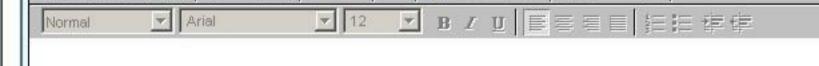




Let
$$\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{v}}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{v}}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} h \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$. For what value(s) of 'h' is $\stackrel{\mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{y}}$ in the plane generated by $\stackrel{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{v}}_{1}$ and $\stackrel{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{v}}_{2}$?

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

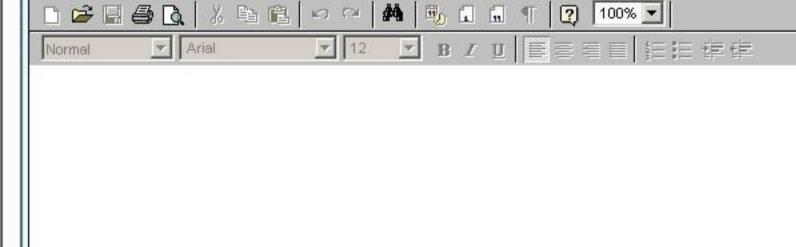




Compute the least square error associated with the least square solution $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{-1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ of the equation Ax = b where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

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Find the dominant Eigen pair (i.e. the Eigen value and Eigen vector) by using the Power Method for the following matrix. (Perform only 1 iteration)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} , x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

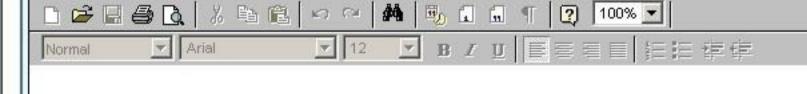
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Find A^2 , given that $A = PDP^{-1}$, where P and D are given below $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

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Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Define $T: R^2 \to R^2$ by $T(X) = AX$. Determine if C is in the range of the transformation T .

Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

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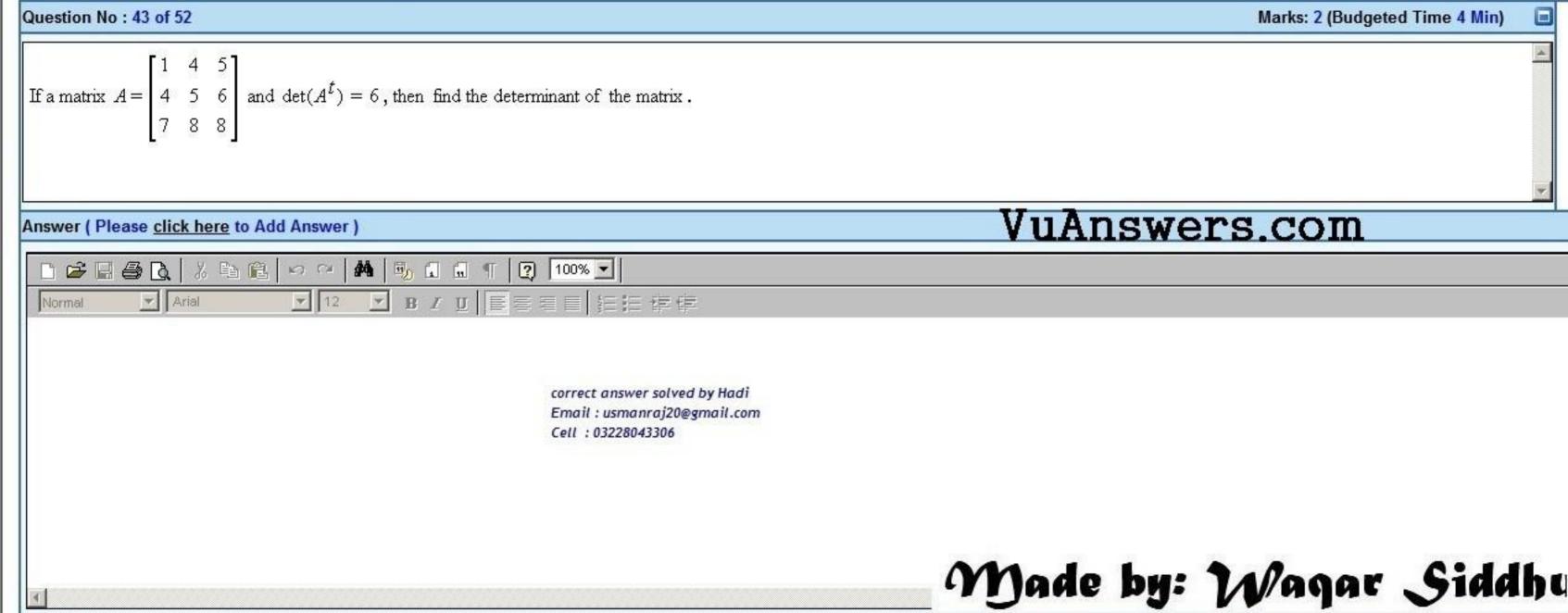
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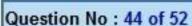
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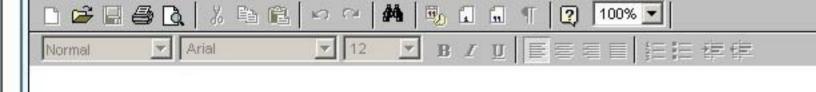


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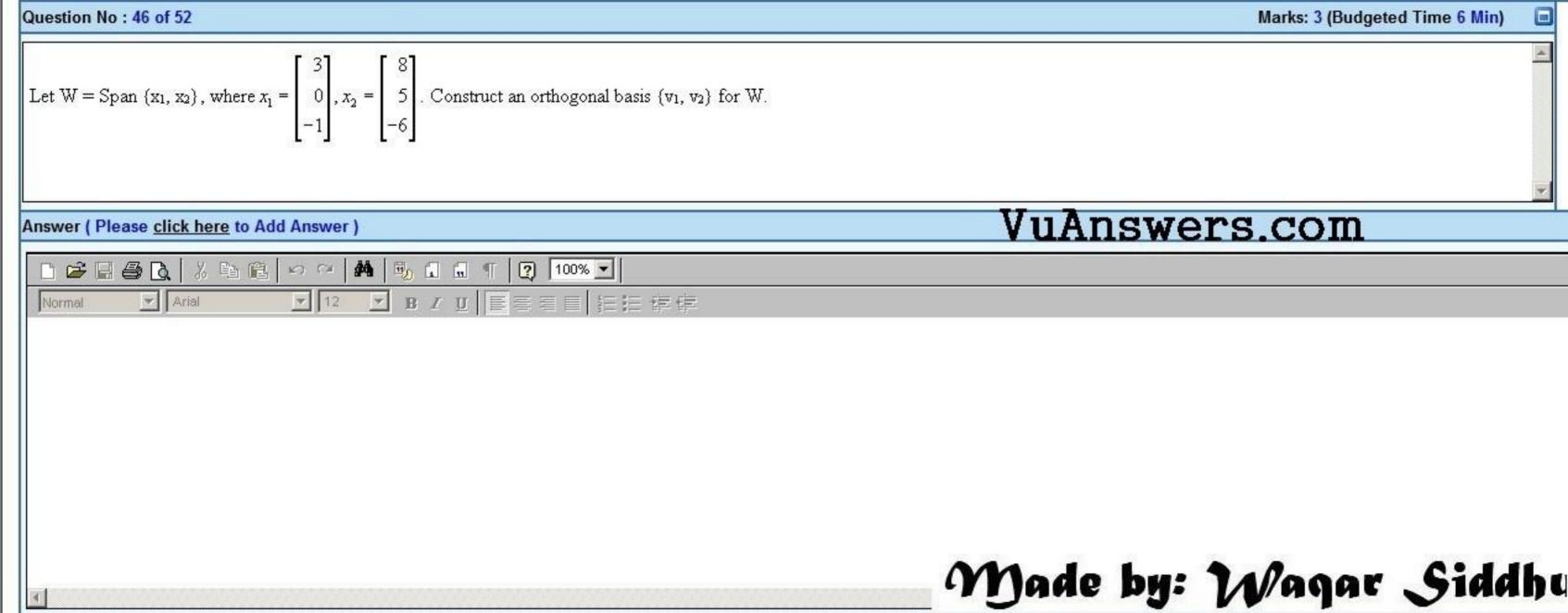
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Answer (Please click here to Add Answer)

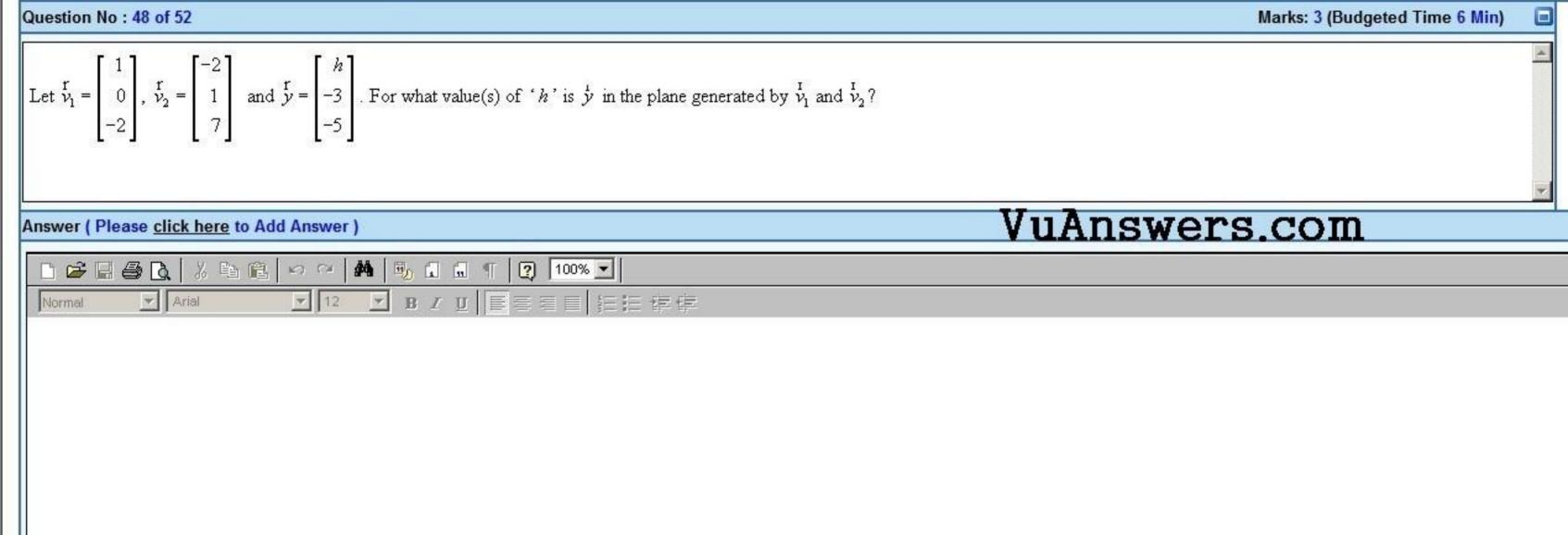
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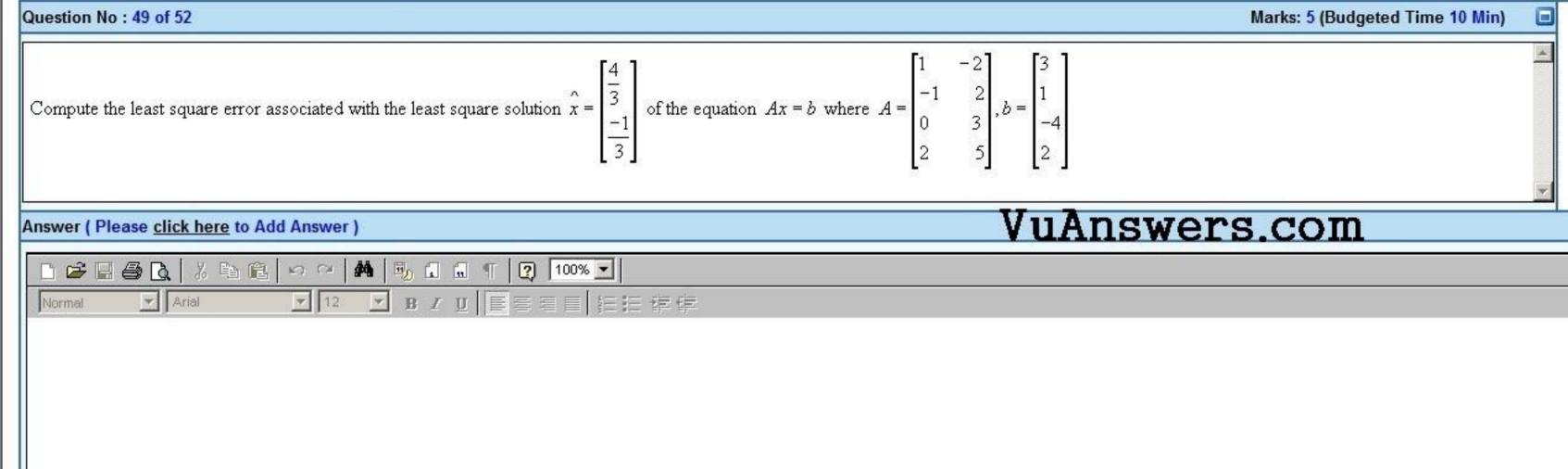




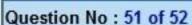










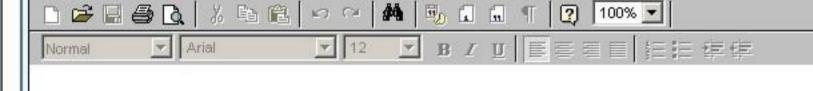


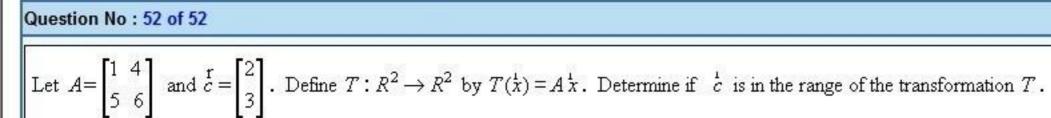
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Find
$$A^2$$
, given that $A = PDP^{-1}$, where P and D are given below $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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