

Introduction to Scientific Computing Linear Algebra

Exercise 1: Vector spaces

10 points

- (a) Prove that the set Π_n of all real polynomials of degree not exceeding n , form a vector space. How do the zero element and identity element look like? (3 points)
- (b) Prove that the set of real polynomials of degree n does not form a vector space. (3 points)
- (c) Let C be a set of all bounded functions $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. How can one define the addition and multiplication on C to make C a vector space? Prove that according to your definition the set C is a vector space. (4 points)

Exercise 2: Norms, eigenvalues and eigenvectors

10 points

- (a) Given the vector $\mathbf{x} = (1, 2, 2)$ find both L^p -norm, for $p = 1, 2$, and $\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$. (2 points)
- (b) Given the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ find $\|A\|_1$, $\|A\|_\infty$, eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A . (3 points)
- (c) Given the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ find eigenvalues and eigenvectors of B . (5 points)

Exercise 3: Eigen decomposition

16 points

Let the linear map $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with $\mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{y} = C\mathbf{x}$ be defined by

the matrix $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

- (a) Find the eigen decomposition of the matrix C . (4 points)
- (b) Compute the determinant of the matrix C using its eigenvalues, and find whether the linear map φ provides one to one correspondence or not. (2 points)
- (c) Compute eigenvalues of the matrix C^{-1} describing the inverse map φ^{-1} . (2 points)
- (d) Compute the matrix C^5 that determines the map φ^5 . (4 points)
- (e) Compute the matrix C^{3015} that determines the map φ^{3015} . (4 points)