

April 2016

Time : 3 hours

Please answer any FIVE of these questions, please make sure to give all reasoning and working for all questions answered. Start a fresh sheet of paper for each question attempted.

- Q1.** (a) Considering the set of points  $(-1,2)$ ,  $(3,1)$ ,  $(-2,0)$ ,  $(-4,4)$ ,  $(4,-1)$ , find the quadratic equation that best fits this data. [7]
- (b) (i) Calculate the exact vertical fractional differences between the given values and the quadratic curve and check if they sum to zero. [2]
- (ii) Re-use parts of matrices from (a) to determine the best fit line to the data. [1]
- (iii) By sketching and/or use of your calculator determine how many points are closer vertically to the best fit line than the quadratic curve. [2]

- Q2.** (a) Create a matrix  $A$  with no zeroes by multiplying a suitably chosen  $3 \times 1$  matrix  $B$  by its transpose. Show that the rank of  $A$  is 1,  $A$  will have an eigenvalue 0 of multiplicity 2 and find the other eigenvalue. [6]
- (b) Determine the eigenvectors of  $A$ , use Gram-Schmidt to create orthogonal eigenvectors for the eigenvalue 0 and verify that now all eigenvectors are orthogonal. [4]
- (c) Explain why the procedure in (a) will always give a rank 1 matrix if  $B$  is  $n \times 1$  and not all zeroes. What will the other eigenvalue be for a general  $B$ ? [2]

- Q3.** (a) Show that these vectors are not independent and hence find their dependency. [7]

$$\underline{v}_1 := \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{v}_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{v}_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{v}_4 := \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (b) Check that  $\underline{n} := \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  is the normal to the hyperplane with  $\underline{v}_1$ ,  $\underline{v}_2$ ,  $\underline{v}_3$  and  $\underline{v}_4$  as direction vectors, find the parametric form of the space  $S$  which is perpendicular to both  $\underline{v}_1$  and  $\underline{v}_2$  and find the parameters which show that  $\underline{n}$  is in  $S$ . [5]

**Q4.** Two quantities are related by the following recurrences:

$$c_{k+1} := -\frac{94}{3}c_k + 40d_k, \quad d_{k+1} := -24c_k + \frac{92}{3}d_k, \quad c_0 := 99, \quad d_0 := 180$$

- (a) Diagonalise the underlying matrix of these equations and hence find a formula for  $c_n$  and  $d_n$  in terms of powers of the eigenvalues. [9]
- (b) What different value of  $c_0$  would ensure that  $c_n$  remains positive for all  $n$ ? Use logarithms to find (for this  $c_0$ ) the smallest  $n$  such that  $d_n < 1$ . [3]

**Q5.** (a) Use the rules of matrix algebra to fully simplify this expression for the unknown matrix  $X$ , assuming all inverses exist. [8]

$$A(X^T B - 2A^T) = (A - 3B^T)B$$

- (b) Check if  $X$  only contains small integers using  $A := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Substitute your matrices back into the equation in (a) to see if equality holds. [4]

**Q6.** (a) Determine which line  $L$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  passes through the points  $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  [2]

- (b) Let  $P$  be the plane with dot product equation  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ . At which point do  $P$  and  $L$  meet? [3]

(c) Find where  $P$  intersects the plane  $Q := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -13 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \times \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Where do  $L$  and  $Q$  intersect? [7]

**Q7.** (a) Give reasons why each of the three vector space axioms are true or false for this subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :  $(x, y)$  such that  $y \geq x^2$ . [4]

- (b) Diagonalise  $W := \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 20 \\ -15 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$  to get an expression for  $W^k$ . Evaluate  $W^{\frac{1}{2}}$  using the diagonalisation formula and check that squaring it does give  $W$ . [6]

(c) Change the diagonalisation matrix  $D$  in (b) to find two other different matrices which will give  $W$  when squared. [2]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**