

Name:

NetID:

Do not begin until instructed.

Problem 1 (5pts). For a unit vector \mathbf{q} , recall $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{z}$. Define

$$\mathbf{q}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\0\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{q}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1\\0\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\3\\3\\3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that \mathbf{q}_1 and \mathbf{q}_2 are orthonormal (you do not need to verify this).

Compute the value of $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{q}_2}(\mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{q}_1^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x})\mathbf{q}_1)$. *Hint*: What is $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{q}_2}(\mathbf{q}_1)$?



Problem 2 (5pts). Consider a QR factorization

$$\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_2 & \mathbf{a}_3 & \mathbf{a}_4 \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ \mathbf{q}_1 & \mathbf{q}_2 & \mathbf{q}_3 & \mathbf{q}_4 \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_4$ are orthonormal.

Write \mathbf{a}_3 as a linear combination of $\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4$



Problem 3 (5pts). Suppose $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In big-*O*, how many operations does it take to compute $\mathbf{uu}^T \mathbf{v}$ when the order of operations are done in the following ways:

$$(\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}})\mathbf{v}: O\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \mathsf{T} & \mathsf{T} & \mathsf{T} \\ \mathsf{T} \\ \mathsf{T} & \mathsf{T} \\ \mathsf{T} & \mathsf{T} \\ \mathsf{T} & \mathsf{T} \\ \mathsf{T} \\$$

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{v}): O\left(egin{pmatrix} r & - & - & - \\ 1 & & 1 \\ 1 & & - & - \end{pmatrix} flops$$