18.085 Quiz 1 October 2, 2006 Professor Strang

Your PRINTED name is: ____________________ **Grading** **1**
2
3

1) **(36 pts.)** (a) Suppose $u(x)$ is linear on each side of $x = 0$, with slopes $u'(x) = A$ on the left and $u'(x) = B$ on the right:

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} Ax & \text{for } x \le 0 \\ Bx & \text{for } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

What is the second derivative $u''(x)$? Give the answer at every x.

(b) Take discrete values U_n at all the whole numbers $x = n$:

$$U_n = \begin{cases} An & \text{for } n \le 0 \\ Bn & \text{for } n \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

For each n, what is the second difference $\Delta^2 U_n$? Using coefficients $1, -2, 1$ (notice signs!) give the answer $\Delta^2 U_n$ at every n.

(c) Solve the differential equation $-u''(x) = \delta(x)$ from $x = -2$ to $x = 3$ with boundary values $u(-2) = 0$ and $u(3) = 0$.

(d) Approximate problem (c) by a difference equation with $h = \Delta x = 1$. What is the matrix in the equation $K\,U = F$? What is the solution U?

x

2) **(24 pts.)** A symmetric matrix K is "*positive definite*" if $u^{\mathrm{T}}Ku > 0$ for every nonzero vector u.

(a) Suppose K is positive definite and u is a (nonzero) eigenvector, so $Ku = \lambda u$. From the definition above *show that* $\lambda > 0$. What solution $u(t)$ to $\dfrac{du}{dt} = Ku$ comes from knowing this eigenvector and eigenvalue?

(b) Our second-difference matrix K_4 has the form $A^{\mathrm{T}}A$:

$$K_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & & & \\ & 1 & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & -1 & \\ & & & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Convince me how $K_4 = A^{\mathrm{T}}A$ proves that $u^{\mathrm{T}}K_4u = u^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}}Au > 0$ for every nonzero vector u. (Show me why $u^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}}Au \geq 0$ and why > 0.)

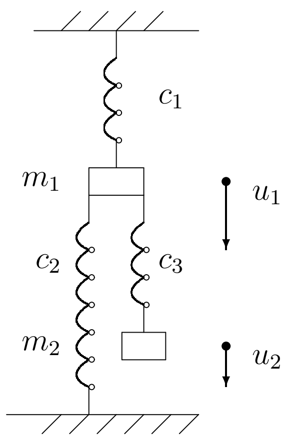
(c) This matrix is positive definite for which b? Semidefinite for which b? What are its pivots??

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & b \\ b & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

xx

3) **(40 pts.)**

(a) Suppose I measure (with possible error) $u_1 = b_1$ and $u_2 - u_1 = b_2$ and $u_3 - u_2 = b_3$ and finally $u_3 = b_4$. What matrix equation would I solve to find the best least squares estimate $\widehat{u}_1, \widehat{u}_2, \widehat{u}_3$? Tell me the *matrix* and the *right side* in $K\,\widehat{u} = f$.



(b) What 3 by 2 matrix A gives the spring stretching $e = A\,u$ from the displacements u_1, u_2 of the masses?

(c) Find the stiffness matrix $K = A^{\mathrm{T}}CA$. Assuming positive c_1, c_2, c_3 show that K is invertible and positive definite.

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