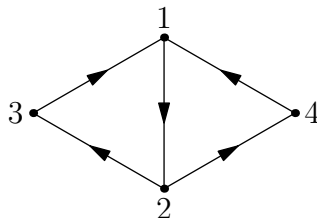


1. Let G be the following graph with six nodes.



Write down the incidence matrix A for G . What is the nullspace of A ? What is the left nullspace of A , and what does this tell you about the graph?

2. Find an orthonormal basis for the plane in \mathbb{R}^3 defined by $x + y + z = 0$. Use your basis to find the matrix for projection onto this plane.
3. Use the cofactor matrix to find the inverse of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Find the best fit line through the three points $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$.
5. (a) Consider a parallelogram with vertices at $(0, 0)$, $(a, 0)$, (c, d) , and $(a + c, d)$. What is its area?
- (b) Let A be a 3×3 matrix with determinant 5. What is the determinant of $-2A^T$?
- (c) Suppose that A is symmetric and P is the projection onto the nullspace of A . What is AP ? PA ?
6. Consider the following very small-dimensional instance of least squares fit. Let A be the 2×1 matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, and \mathbf{b} be the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Find the least-squares solution $A\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{p}$ to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$. Compute the vectors \mathbf{p} and $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p}$. What's the relation between \mathbf{e} and A ?

7. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

What is $\det A$? What is the $(1, 2)$ -entry of A^{-1} ?

8. Suppose that A is an $m \times n$ matrix whose rows are linearly independent. Compute the dimension of the nullspace of $A^T A$.