

This is a question paper-cum-answer-sheet; Answer only in the space provided.  
In True/False, circle your choice.

- 1.(a) Let  $P_1, \dots, P_k$  be a collection of  $k$  non-zero vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $P_i$  is perpendicular to  $P_j$  for all  $i \neq j$ . Then,  $P_i$  (i arbitrary) can be expressed as a linear combination of the remaining  $P_j, j \neq i$ . /0.5+1

~~True~~ / False because if  $p_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j * p_j$ , then the dot product  $\langle p_i, p_i \rangle$  satisfies  $0 < \langle p_i, p_i \rangle = \langle \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j p_j, p_i \rangle = 0$  (why) Contradiction

- (b) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a convex function. Then, the set  $S_b = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n, f(x) \leq b\}$  is convex.. /0.5+1.5

True / ~~False~~ because :-  $x^1 \in S_b, x^2 \in S_b$

$$f(\lambda x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2) \leq \lambda f(x^1) + (1-\lambda) f(x^2) \leq \lambda b + (1-\lambda)b = b$$

- (c) A square matrix  $A = (a_{ij})$  whose elements are  $\{0,1\}$  and which can be transformed to the identity matrix by rearranging its row vectors is called a Permutation Matrix. Show that  $AA^T = I$  /1.5

A permutation matrix has only one 1 in each row and no two 1s in the same column.

Let  $A=(a_{ij}); A^T=(a^T_{ij})=(a_{ji})$ . Let  $B=AA^T$

Then,  $b_{ij} = \sum_k a_{ik} a_{kj} = \sum_k a_{ik} a_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

2. Bring the following system into canonical form with respect to  $(x_1, x_2)$  by two pivot steps. /3

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_4 &= 8 \\ 6x_1 + 5x_2 - 7x_3 - x_4 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 3/2 x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 &= 4 \\ 14x_2 - 19x_3 + 5x_4 &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 1/28 x_3 - 13/28 x_4 &= 13/7 \\ x_2 - 19/14 x_3 + 5/14 x_4 &= -10/7 \end{aligned}$$

Now bring  $x_3$  in place of  $x_1$

/2

$$\begin{aligned} -28x_1 + x_3 + 13x_4 &= -52 \\ -38x_1 + x_2 + 18x_4 &= -72 \end{aligned}$$