

**Preptest 2B for Calculus III for CS-Majors, Math 2605A1-2**  
**March 11, 2004**

**Name:**

**This test is to be taken without calculators and notes of any sorts. The allowed time is 50 minutes.** Provide exact answers; not decimal approximations! For example, if you mean  $\sqrt{2}$  do not write 1.414...

**I:** Find the maximum and the minimum of the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 4(x^2 - y^2)$  on the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ . Find all the points where the maximum and minimum are attained.

**II:** Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 7 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) Calculate  $\text{Off}(A)$ .

b) Run one step of the Jacobi iteration for diagonalizing the matrix  $A$ . Pick the  $2 \times 2$  submatrix in such a fashion that  $\text{Off}(GAG^t)$  is as small as possible. What is the value of  $\text{Off}(GAG^t)$  after the first Jacobi iteration? Calculate the Givens rotation  $G$  and the matrix  $GAG^t$ .

**III:** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 2 & 9 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

a) Find a singular value decomposition  $A = VDU^t$  of  $A$ .

b) Find the generalized inverse  $A^+$  of this matrix.

c) Find the least square-least length solution of the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  where

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

d) Find  $A_{(1)}$ , the best rank one approximation of  $A$ .

**IV:** Consider the matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 + 2t & t \\ 1 + 2t & 1 & 5t \\ t & 5t & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) Calculate the first order Taylor polynomials of the eigenvalues  $\mu_i(t)$  of the matrix  $B$ .

b) Give an estimate for the difference of the first order Taylor polynomial and the actual eigenvalues when  $t = 0.1$ .

**V:** Using the point  $(1, 1)$  as the initial guess, calculate one step in Newton's method for solving the system of equations

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4 = 0 \quad g(x, y) = x^3 - 2xy^2 + 2 = 0 . \quad (1)$$

Check the accuracy of the new point  $\mathbf{x}_1$  by substituting it in the above equations (1).