Math 308 N Test Prep Homework

DUE WEDNESDAY FEB 20

(1) Find the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^3 \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}.$$

(2) (Determinants and geometry)

(a) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be rotation by $\pi/3$, i.e. $T(\vec{\mathbf{x}}) =$ the rotation of $\vec{\mathbf{x}}$ by $\pi/3$ around $\vec{\mathbf{0}}$. Without computing any matrices, what would you expect $\det(T)$ to be? (Does T make areas larger or smaller?)
Guess, then check using the fact that the matrix for rotation by θ is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}.$$

(b) Same question as (a), only this time let T be the transformation that reflects $\mathbb{R}^2$ over the line $y = x$. That is, $T(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$.
Guess what $\det(T)$ should be, then check by finding the matrix for T and computing its determinant.

(c) Rotation matrices in $\mathbb{R}^3$ are more complicated than in $\mathbb{R}^2$ because you have to specify an axis of rotation, which could be any line through the origin. Nonetheless, what would you expect $\det(T)$ to be?
Look up the "basic 3D rotation matrices" on Wikipedia (`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotation_matrix#In_three_dimensions`) and compute $\det(A)$ for each one.

(d) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be projection onto the xy-plane, so $T(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. What is $\det(T)$? Guess, then check using a matrix.

(3) (Determinants and interpolation)
Suppose we want to make a quadratic polynomial

$$y = f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$

that passes through three specified points $\mathbf{p}_1 = (p_1, q_1)$, $\mathbf{p}_2 = (p_2, q_2)$, $\mathbf{p}_3 = (p_3, q_3)$. Consider the equation

$$0 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & y \\ 1 & p_1 & p_1^2 & q_1 \\ 1 & p_2 & p_2^2 & q_2 \\ 1 & p_3 & p_3^2 & q_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The determinant above implicitly gives an equation $y = f(x)$ (it's easy to solve for y since no y^2, y^3, etc terms appear).

(a) Write out the matrix above, using $\mathbf{p}_1 = (0,0), \mathbf{p}_2 = (1,1), \mathbf{p}_3 = (3,5)$ for the constants p_i, q_i, but leaving x and y as variables.
Solve the equation $\det(A) = 0$ to get $y =$ a quadratic polynomial in x. Check directly that the parabola passes through $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3$.

(b) Why does part (a) succeed? Examine the matrix A from part (a). If you plug in $(x, y) = \mathbf{p}_1 = (0,0)$ to the first row of A, the first two rows will become the same. So, by the 'repeated rows' rule, the equation $\det(A) = 0$ must be true for those specific x, y values. What does this mean about the polynomial $y = f(x)$?

What about if you plug in $(x, y) = (1,1)$ or $(3,5)$? Why (in terms of determinants) must the equation $y = f(x)$ be satisfied by these points?

(c) Try to generalize: how could you use a determinant to make a cubic polynomial that passes through 4 given points? (It should require a 5×5 determinant.)

(4) Let $A(t) = b_1 \cos(\omega t) + b_2 \sin(\omega t)$ be the ambient temperature, which varies sinusoidally. We suppose that $A(t)$ is known — that is, the values of b_1, b_2, and ω have been measured. Newton's Law of Cooling states that the temperature function $y(t)$ satisfies

$$y' = -k(y - A(t))$$

with k a (known) positive constant. It turns out that the "steady-state" solution (which y always approaches in the limit as t increases) is of the form

$$y(t) = c_1 \cos(\omega t) + c_2 \sin(\omega t).$$

Use Newton's Law of Cooling to find linear relations between the b_i and the c_i. Write the linear relations as a system of equations with kb_i on the right side. Then use an inverse matrix to find a formula for the steady-state solution.