

1. In each case, calculate the “projection” of the vector $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ onto the vector $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$:

$$(a) \underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{\mathbf{a}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}, \underline{\mathbf{a}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) \underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \underline{\mathbf{a}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Find a *unit vector* that is orthogonal to each of the following 2-D vectors:

$$(a) \underline{\mathbf{v}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ +1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \underline{\mathbf{v}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) \underline{\mathbf{v}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} e^{+i\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Consider these “imaging system” matrices $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ that act on 2-D vectors:

$$\underline{\mathbf{A}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & 2i \end{bmatrix}, \underline{\mathbf{A}}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{\mathbf{A}}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- In each case, find the “diagonalized” matrix $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n$ corresponding to $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n$.
 - From the forms of $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n$, determine which of the matrices $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n$ are invertible.
 - Find the inverses $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n^{-1}$ that exist and the pseudoinverses $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n^\dagger$ in those cases where $\underline{\mathbf{A}}_n^{-1}$ does not exist.
 - Determine normalized basis vectors for the row subspace, null subspace, column subspace, and left-null subspace.
4. The first rows of several circulant matrices are listed. In each case, construct the matrix and find the eigenvectors and corresponding eigenvalues of each.

$$(a) [1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$(b) [0 \ 1 \ 0]$$

$$(c) [+\frac{1}{2} \ +\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$(d) [-1 \ +1 \ 0 \ 0]$$