MATH 311
Topics in Applied Mathematics I

Lecture 26:
Review for Test 2.

Topics for Test 2

Vector spaces (Leon/Colley 3.3–3.6)

- Linear independence
- Basis and dimension
- Rank and nullity of a matrix
- Coordinates relative to a basis
- Change of basis, transition matrix

Linear transformations (Leon/Colley 4.1–4.3)

- Linear transformations
- Range and kernel
- Matrix transformations
- Matrix of a linear transformation
- Change of basis for a linear operator
- Similar matrices

Topics for Test 2

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors (Leon/Colley 6.1, 6.3)

- Eigenvalues, eigenvectors, eigenspaces
- Characteristic polynomial
- Diagonalization

Orthogonality (Leon/Colley 5.1–5.3)

- Orthogonal complement
- Orthogonal projection
- Least squares problems

Sample problems for Test 2

Problem 1 Show that the functions $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = xe^x$, and $f_3(x) = e^{-x}$ are linearly independent in the vector space $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

Problem 2 Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find the rank and the nullity of the matrix A.
(ii) Find a basis for the row space of A, then extend this basis to a basis for $\mathbb{R}^4$.
(iii) Find a basis for the nullspace of A.

Sample problems for Test 2

Problem 3 Let A and B be two matrices such that the product AB is well defined.

(i) Prove that $\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(B)$.
(ii) Prove that $\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(A)$.

Problem 4 Let V be a subspace of $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ spanned by functions e^x and e^{-x}. Let L be a linear operator on V such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is the matrix of L relative to the basis e^x, e^{-x}. Find the matrix of L relative to the basis $\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$, $\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$.

Sample problems for Test 2

Problem 5 Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find all eigenvalues of the matrix A.
(ii) For each eigenvalue of A, find an associated eigenvector.
(iii) Is the matrix A diagonalizable? Explain.
(iv) Find all eigenvalues of the matrix A^2.

Problem 6 Find a linear polynomial which is the best least squares fit to the following data:

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	-3	-2	1	2	5

Problem 1. Show that the functions $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = xe^x$, and $f_3(x) = e^{-x}$ are linearly independent in the vector space $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

The functions f_1, f_2, f_3 are linearly independent whenever the Wronskian $W[f_1, f_2, f_3]$ is not identically zero.

$$W[f_1, f_2, f_3](x) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & f_3'(x) \\ f_1''(x) & f_2''(x) & f_3''(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & xe^x & e^{-x} \\ 1 & e^x+xe^x & -e^{-x} \\ 0 & 2e^x+xe^x & e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e^{-x} \begin{vmatrix} x & xe^x & 1 \\ 1 & e^x+xe^x & -1 \\ 0 & 2e^x+xe^x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & -1 \\ 0 & 2+x & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & -1 \\ 2+x & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 2+x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x(2x+3)+2 = 2x^2+3x+2.$$

The polynomial $2x^2 + 3x + 2$ is never zero.

Problem 1. Show that the functions $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = xe^x$, and $f_3(x) = e^{-x}$ are linearly independent in the vector space $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

Alternative solution: Suppose that $af_1(x)+bf_2(x)+cf_3(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where a, b, c are constants. We have to show that $a = b = c = 0$.

Let us differentiate this identity:

$$ax + bxe^x + ce^{-x} = 0,$$
$$a + be^x + bxe^x - ce^{-x} = 0,$$
$$2be^x + bxe^x + ce^{-x} = 0,$$
$$3be^x + bxe^x - ce^{-x} = 0,$$
$$4be^x + bxe^x + ce^{-x} = 0.$$

(the 5th identity)$-$(the 3rd identity): $2be^x = 0 \implies b = 0.$

Substitute $b = 0$ in the 3rd identity: $ce^{-x} = 0 \implies c = 0.$

Substitute $b = c = 0$ in the 2nd identity: $a = 0.$

Problem 1. Show that the functions $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = xe^x$, and $f_3(x) = e^{-x}$ are linearly independent in the vector space $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

Alternative solution: Suppose that $ax + bxe^x + ce^{-x} = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where a, b, c are constants. We have to show that $a = b = c = 0$.

For any $x \neq 0$ divide both sides of the identity by xe^x:

$$ae^{-x} + b + cx^{-1}e^{-2x} = 0.$$

The left-hand side approaches b as $x \to +\infty$. $\implies b = 0$

Now $ax + ce^{-x} = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. For any $x \neq 0$ divide both sides of the identity by x:

$$a + cx^{-1}e^{-x} = 0.$$

The left-hand side approaches a as $x \to +\infty$. $\implies a = 0$

Now $ce^{-x} = 0 \implies c = 0$.

Problem 2. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find the rank and the nullity of the matrix A.

The rank (= dimension of the row space) and the nullity (= dimension of the nullspace) of a matrix are preserved under elementary row operations. We apply such operations to convert the matrix A into row echelon form.

Interchange the 1st row with the 2nd row:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Add 3 times the 1st row to the 3rd row, then subtract 2 times the 1st row from the 4th row:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Multiply the 2nd row by -1:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Add the 4th row to the 3rd row:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Add 3 times the 2nd row to the 4th row:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Add 16 times the 3rd row to the 4th row:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now that the matrix is in row echelon form, its rank equals the number of nonzero rows, which is 3. Since

$$(\text{rank of } A) + (\text{nullity of } A) = (\text{the number of columns of } A) = 4,$$

it follows that the nullity of A equals 1.

Problem 2. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(ii) Find a basis for the row space of A, then extend this basis to a basis for $\mathbb{R}^4$.

The row space of a matrix is invariant under elementary row operations. Therefore the row space of the matrix A is the same as the row space of its row echelon form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The nonzero rows of the latter matrix are linearly independent so that they form a basis for its row space:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 1, 2, -1), \;\; \mathbf{v}_2 = (0, 1, -4, -1), \;\; \mathbf{v}_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0).$$

To extend the basis $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ to a basis for $\mathbb{R}^4$, we need a vector $\mathbf{v}_4 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ that is not a linear combination of $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$.

It is known that at least one of the vectors $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $\mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$, $\mathbf{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$, and $\mathbf{e}_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$ can be chosen as $\mathbf{v}_4$.

In particular, the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{e}_4$ form a basis for $\mathbb{R}^4$. This follows from the fact that the 4×4 matrix whose rows are these vectors is not singular:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

Problem 2. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(iii) Find a basis for the nullspace of A.

The nullspace of A is the solution set of the system of linear homogeneous equations with A as the coefficient matrix. To solve the system, we convert A to reduced row echelon form:

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\implies \quad x_1 = x_2 - x_4 = x_3 = 0$

General solution: $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0, t, 0, t) = t(0, 1, 0, 1)$.

Thus the vector $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ forms a basis for the nullspace of A.

Problem 3. Let A and B be two matrices such that the product AB is well defined.

(i) Prove that $\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(B)$.

Suppose that $B\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ for some column vector $\mathbf{x}$. Then $(AB)\mathbf{x} = A(B\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$. It follows that the nullspace of B is contained in the nullspace of AB. Consequently, $\operatorname{nullity}(B) \leq \operatorname{nullity}(AB)$. Since matrices AB and B have the same number of columns, we obtain $\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(B)$.

(ii) Prove that $\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(A)$.

Note that $\operatorname{rank}(M) = \operatorname{rank}(M^T)$ for any matrix M.
In particular, $\operatorname{rank}(AB) = \operatorname{rank}((AB)^T) = \operatorname{rank}(B^T A^T)$.
By the above, $\operatorname{rank}(B^T A^T) \leq \operatorname{rank}(A^T) = \operatorname{rank}(A)$.

Remark. One can show that the row space of AB is contained in the row space of B while the column space of AB is contained in the column space of A.

Problem 4. Let V be a subspace of $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ spanned by functions e^x and e^{-x}. Let L be a linear operator on V such that $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ is the matrix of L relative to the basis e^x, e^{-x}. Find the matrix of L relative to the basis $\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$, $\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$.

Let A denote the matrix of the operator L relative to the basis e^x, e^{-x} (which is given) and B denote the matrix of L relative to the basis $\cosh x$, $\sinh x$ (which is to be found). By definition of the functions $\cosh x$ and $\sinh x$, the transition matrix from $\cosh x$, $\sinh x$ to e^x, e^{-x} is $U = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.
It follows that $B = U^{-1}AU$. We obtain that

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Problem 5. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find all eigenvalues of the matrix A.

The eigenvalues of A are roots of the characteristic equation $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$. We obtain that

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^3 - 2(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda) = (1-\lambda)\big((1-\lambda)^2 - 4\big)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)\big((1-\lambda) - 2\big)\big((1-\lambda) + 2\big) = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3).$$

Hence the matrix A has three eigenvalues: -1, 1, and 3.

Problem 5. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(ii) For each eigenvalue of A, find an associated eigenvector.

An eigenvector $\mathbf{v} = (x, y, z)$ of the matrix A associated with an eigenvalue λ is a nonzero solution of the vector equation

$$(A-\lambda I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \iff \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

To solve the equation, we convert the matrix $A - \lambda I$ to reduced row echelon form.

First consider the case $\lambda = -1$. The row reduction yields

$$A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence

$$(A + I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \iff \begin{cases} x - z = 0, \\ y + z = 0. \end{cases}$$

The general solution is $x = t$, $y = -t$, $z = t$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, -1, 1)$ is an eigenvector of A associated with the eigenvalue -1.

Secondly, consider the case $\lambda = 1$. The row reduction yields

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence

$$(A - I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x + z = 0, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

The general solution is $x = -t$, $y = 0$, $z = t$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, $\mathbf{v}_2 = (-1, 0, 1)$ is an eigenvector of A associated with the eigenvalue 1.

Finally, consider the case $\lambda = 3$. The row reduction yields

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

$$\to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence

$$(A - 3I)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x - z = 0, \\ y - z = 0. \end{cases}$$

The general solution is $x = t$, $y = t$, $z = t$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, $\mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1)$ is an eigenvector of A associated with the eigenvalue 3.

Problem 5. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(iii) Is the matrix A diagonalizable? Explain.

The matrix A is diagonalizable, i.e., there exists a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$ formed by its eigenvectors.

Namely, the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, -1, 1)$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = (-1, 0, 1)$, and $\mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1)$ are eigenvectors of the matrix A belonging to distinct eigenvalues. Therefore these vectors are linearly independent. It follows that $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Alternatively, the existence of a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$ consisting of eigenvectors of A already follows from the fact that the matrix A has three distinct eigenvalues.

Problem 5. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(iv) Find all eigenvalues of the matrix A^2.

Suppose that $\mathbf{v}$ is an eigenvector of the matrix A associated with an eigenvalue λ, that is, $\mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0}$ and $A\mathbf{v} = \lambda\mathbf{v}$. Then

$$A^2\mathbf{v} = A(A\mathbf{v}) = A(\lambda\mathbf{v}) = \lambda(A\mathbf{v}) = \lambda(\lambda\mathbf{v}) = \lambda^2\mathbf{v}.$$

Therefore $\mathbf{v}$ is also an eigenvector of the matrix A^2 and the associated eigenvalue is λ^2. We already know that the matrix A has eigenvalues -1, 1, and 3. It follows that A^2 has eigenvalues 1 and 9.

Since a 3×3 matrix can have up to 3 eigenvalues, we need an additional argument to show that 1 and 9 are the only eigenvalues of A^2. One reason is that the eigenvalue 1 has multiplicity 2.

Problem 6. Find a linear polynomial which is the best least squares fit to the following data:

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	-3	-2	1	2	5

We are looking for a function $f(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$, where c_1, c_2 are unknown coefficients. The data of the problem give rise to an overdetermined system of linear equations in variables c_1 and c_2:

$$\begin{cases} c_1 - 2c_2 = -3, \\ c_1 - c_2 = -2, \\ c_1 = 1, \\ c_1 + c_2 = 2, \\ c_1 + 2c_2 = 5. \end{cases}$$

This system is inconsistent.

We can represent the system as a matrix equation $A\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{y}$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The least squares solution $\mathbf{c}$ of the above system is a solution of the normal system $A^T A\mathbf{c} = A^T\mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} c_1 = 3/5 \\ c_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Thus the function $f(x) = \frac{3}{5} + 2x$ is the best least squares fit to the above data among linear polynomials.