## Sample problems for Test II

1. Let $L$ be the linear operator on $P_{3}$ defined by

$$
L(p(x))=x p^{\prime}(x)+p^{\prime \prime}(x)
$$

(a) Find the matrix $A$ representing $L$ with respect to $\left[1, x, x^{2}\right]$.
(b) Find the matrix $B$ representing $L$ with respect to $\left[1, x, 1+x^{2}\right]$.
(c) Find the matrix $S$ such that $B=S^{-1} A S$
2. Find the distance from the point $(2,1,-2)$ to the plane $6(x-1)+2(y-3)+3(z+4)=0$.
3. Let $V$ be a subspace spanned by vectors $\mathbf{x}_{1}=(1,1,1,1)$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2}=(1,0,3,0)$.
(a) Find an orthonormal basis for $V$.
(b) Find an orthonormal basis for $V^{\perp}$.
4. Compute $\|x\|_{1},\|x\|_{2}$, and $\|x\|_{\infty}$ for the vector $\mathbf{x}=(-1,3,-4)$.

5. Find the 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 |
6. Let $\Pi$ be the plane spanned by the vectors $\mathbf{x}_{1}=(1,1,0)$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2}=(0,1,1)$. Find the orthogonal projection of the vector $\mathbf{y}=(-2,1,4)$ onto $\Pi$.
