



## SVG513: Adjustment Computations II

Examinations in First Semester of 2019/2020 Academic Year

### Instructions

1. Answer any **three (3)** questions
2. Time allowed for the examination is **2.5 hours**

### Question 1

- a) For the linear model in equation (1), let the weight matrix of observations be  $W$ . Describe the properties of the equation

$$A^T W A x = A^T W y \quad (2)$$

and indicate how the best linear unbiased estimate (blue) as well as the biased estimate of  $x$  may be obtained.

- b) Obtain the best linear unbiased estimate and a biased estimate of the parameters  $a, b, c$  in the parabolic equation

$$y(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

given the data

$x$	$y$
1	$1 \pm 0.005$
2	$5 \pm 0.004$
3	$8 \pm 0.003$
4	$17 \pm 0.002$
5	$26 \pm 0.001$

**Note:** For the biased solution of this problem, use the generalized solution

$$(A^T W A + 0.05I)x = A^T W y$$

instead of equation (2).

### Question 2

- a) Compare the solution of the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0.001 + y &= 2 \\ x + y &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

with the solutions of the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0.001 + 0.997y &= 2 \\ 0.998x + y &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

and comment on the reasons for the similarity or difference between the solutions of the equations.

- Discuss how the usual row reduction algorithm applied to equations (3) can lead to an ill-conditioned system of equations.
- Illustrate how the possibility of ill-conditioning mentioned in question 3(b) can be avoided by the method of partial pivoting.

### Question 3

- Discuss the method and usefulness of equilibration (also called scaling) as applied to reconditioning of linear systems of equations. Use the following system of equations to illustrate your points:

$$(A|y) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1000 & 1000 & 1000 & 2 \\ 0.9998 & 0.9998 & -0.9997 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

- How large does the condition number of a linear system of equations have to be before the system is considered ill-conditioned? Illustrate your points with a numerical example.
- How many significant digits can you trust in the solution of the following system of equations?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Question 4

In the following multiple regression model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \dots + \beta_m x_{mi} + e_i, \quad (5)$$

where  $y_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ , are the dependent variables;  $x_{ki}$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  observation on the  $k^{\text{th}}$  independent/explanatory variable  $x_k$ ;  $(\beta_k)_{k=1}^m$  is the vector of unknown parameters; and  $e_i$  is the error that is not directly observed in the data.

- Under what conditions does a least squares solution of the model (5) exist?
- Illustrate the notion of multicollinearity for the multiple regression model (5).
- Illustrate at least four methods for detecting multicollinearity in the regression model (5).
- Illustrate at least four methods for remediating multicollinearity in the regression model (5).

**Note:** For questions (c) and (d) you do not have to actually provide numerical examples.

## Question 5

- a) Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  regular matrix such that all upper-left submatrices are regular (i.e., their determinants are nonzero). Show that there exist a unit lower triangular matrix  $L$  and an upper triangular matrix  $U$  such that  $A = LU$  and that this LU-factorization is unique.
- b) Find the LU-factorization of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and use it to solve the linear system

$$(A|y) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$