



# LINEAR ALGEBRA

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## Problem 1

### *Diagonalizability of Rank one Matrices*

Consider the singular matrix  $A$  given by  $A = \mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}^T$ . Do the following questions.

- a) (6%) Find two nonzero vectors  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$  such that the rank-1 matrix  $A$  is not diagonalizable.

*Hint: For a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$ , the sum of two eigenvalues, i.e.,  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ , is equal to  $a_{1,1} + a_{1,2}$ .*

- b) (6%) Determine three eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors of  $A$  if

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- c) (4%) Is  $A$  in (b) diagonalizable? Explain why or why not.

## Problem 2

### *Positive Definite, Negative Definite or Indefinite*

- a) (4%) Determine the ranges of the unknown real numbers  $a, b$  such that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & a & 10 \\ 5 & 10 & b \end{bmatrix}.$$

is positive definite.

*Hint: Leading principle minors.*

- b) (4%) Continue from (a). Find the ranges of real numbers of  $a, b$  such that  $A^2$  is positive definite.

*Hint:  $\det(A) = \prod_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i$ , where  $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^3$  are eigenvalues of  $A$ .*

- c) (6%) Prove that if  $B$  is positive definite and is similar to  $C$ , then  $C$  is also positive definite.

*Hint: Positive definiteness  $\equiv$  positivity of all eigenvalues.*

- d) (6%) Prove that if  $B$  and  $C$  are both positive definite, then the eigenvalues of  $BC$  are all positive.

*Hint: Use  $\mathbf{y}^T B \mathbf{y} > 0$  and  $\mathbf{x}^T C \mathbf{x} > 0$  to show that  $BC\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$  can only be valid for positive  $\lambda$ .*

- e) (6%) Suppose a  $3 \times 3$  positive-definite matrix  $D$  has eigenvalues 0.8, 8, 80. Determine the ranges of  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

- $D - pI$  is positive definite.
- $D - qI$  is indefinite.
- $D - rI$  is negative definite.

Here  $I$  denotes the  $3 \times 3$  identity matrix.

*Hint: Eigenvalues of  $D - cI$ .*

### Problem 3

### Matrices with Repeated Eigenvalues

a) (6%) Prove that if  $A_{n \times n}$  and  $\lambda I_{n \times n}$  are similar, then  $A_{n \times n} = \lambda I_{n \times n}$ .

*Hint: Similarity of  $A$  and  $B$  implies  $A = M^{-1}BM$  for some  $M$ .*

b) (6%) Prove that a diagonalizable matrix  $A$  whose eigenvalues are all equal to  $\lambda$  (i.e.,  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \lambda$ ) must be equal to  $\lambda I$ .

c) (4%) Use (b) to explain why

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

cannot be diagonalizable.

d) (6%) Use (b) to prove that the only symmetric matrix  $P$  satisfying both i)  $P^2 = P$  and ii) all eigenvalues being positive is  $P = I$ .

### Problem 4

### Jordan Form, SVD and Pseudo-Inverse

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) (6%) Find the Jordan form of  $A$ .

b) (6%) Determine the singular-value decomposition of  $A$ .

c) (4%) Find the pseudo-inverse of  $A$ .

d) (6%) Among all  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 's that minimizes  $\|A\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$ , find the one with the smallest norm  $\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|$ , where

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

### Problem 5

### Invertible Property

a) (6%) Prove that a matrix  $A_{n \times n} = U_{n \times n} \Sigma_{n \times n} V_{n \times n}$  is invertible if it has  $n$  singular values.

*Hint: A direct way to prove that a matrix has inverse is to provide its inverse.*

b) (8%) Use (a) to prove that if the rank of  $A_{n \times m}$  is  $n$  and  $n \leq m$ , then  $AA^T$  is invertible.

*Hint: What is the form of  $\Sigma_{n \times m}$  for such  $A_{n \times m}$ ?*