



MATH 124: Matrixology (Linear Algebra)
Level Tetris (1984) ↗, 10 of 10
University of Vermont, Spring 2015



Dispersed: Wednesday, April 22, 2015.

Due: By start of lecture, Thursday, April 30, 2015.

Sections covered: 6.5, 6.7.

Some useful reminders:

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Course website: <http://www.uvm.edu/~pdodds/teaching/courses/2015-01UVM-124>

Textbook: "Introduction to Linear Algebra" (3rd or 4th edition) by Gilbert Strang (published by Wellesley-Cambridge Press).

- All questions are worth 3 points unless marked otherwise.
- Please use a cover sheet and write your name on the back and the front of your assignment.
- You must show all your work clearly.
- You may use Matlab to check your answers for non-Matlab questions (usually Qs. 1–8).
- Please list the names of other students with whom you collaborated.

Reminder: This assignment cannot be dropped.

1. (Q 4, 6.5) Show that the function $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2$ does not have a minimum at $(0, 0)$ even though it has positive coefficients.

Do this by rewriting $f(x_1, x_2)$ as $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ and finding the pivots of \mathbf{A} and noting their signs (and explaining why the signs of the pivots matter).

Write f as a difference of squares and find a point (x_1, x_2) where f is negative.

Note of caution: All of this signs matching for pivots and eigenvalues falls apart if we have to do row swaps in our reduction.

2. (Q 9, 6.5) Find the 3 by 3 matrix \mathbf{A} and its pivots, rank, eigenvalues, and determinant:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 4(x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3)^2.$$

Is this matrix positive definite, semi-positive definite, or neither?

3. (following set of questions based on Q 7, Section 6.7)

Singular Value Decomposition = Happiness.

Consider

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

- (a) What are m , n , and r for this matrix?
 - (b) What are the dimensions of \mathbf{U} , $\mathbf{\Sigma}$, and \mathbf{V} ?
 - (c) Calculate $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$.
4. For the matrix \mathbf{A} given above, find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$, and thereby construct \mathbf{V} and $\mathbf{\Sigma}$.

See this tweet for some post-it based help:

<https://twitter.com/matrixologyvox/status/593540446845947904>

5. For the same \mathbf{A} , now find the basis $\{\hat{u}_i\}$ using the essential connection $\mathbf{A}\hat{v}_i = \sigma_i\hat{u}_i$.

Construct \mathbf{U} from the basis you find.

Again see this tweet for some post-it based help:

<https://twitter.com/matrixologyvox/status/593540446845947904>

6. Next find the $\{\hat{u}_i\}$ in a different way by finding the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$.
7. (a) Put everything together and show that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T$.
- (b) Draw the 'big picture' for this \mathbf{A} showing which \hat{v}_i 's are mapped to which \hat{u}_i 's.
- (c) Which basis vectors, if any, belong to the two nullspaces?

8. Finally, for this same \mathbf{A} , perform the following calculation:

$$\sigma_1\hat{u}_1\hat{v}_1^T + \sigma_2\hat{u}_2\hat{v}_2^T + \dots + \sigma_r\hat{u}_r\hat{v}_r^T$$

where r is the rank of \mathbf{A} .

You should obtain \mathbf{A} ...

9. Matlab question.

Verify the signs you found for the pivots of \mathbf{A} in question 1 by using Matlab to find \mathbf{A} 's eigenvalues.

10. Matlab question.

Use Matlab to compute the SVD for the matrix \mathbf{A} you explored in questions 3–8.

11. (The bonus one pointer)

Where does the fearsome kiwi rank among among rattites and what's unusual about the kiwi egg?