

6)

 A is $m \times n$ Matrix

$$A^T A$$

orthonormal basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ for \mathbb{R}^n is eigenvector, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ are eigenvalues

for $A^T A$ is $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ are eigenvalues

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \|A v_i\|^2 &= (A v_i)^T (A v_i) = (A v_i)^T A v_i = v_i^T A^T A v_i \\ &= v_i^T (A^T A v_i) = v_i^T \lambda_i v_i = \lambda_i v_i^T v_i \\ &= \lambda_i \underbrace{\|v_i\|^2}_{=1} = \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow A^T A$ is positive semi-definite

$$A A^T$$

orthonormal basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$ for \mathbb{R}^m is eigenvector, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ are eigenvalues

for $A A^T$ is $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ are eigenvalues

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \|A^T v_i\|^2 &= (A^T v_i)^T A^T v_i = v_i^T A A^T v_i = v_i^T (A A^T v_i) \\ &= v_i^T (\lambda_i v_i) = \lambda_i v_i^T v_i = \lambda_i \underbrace{\|v_i\|^2}_{=1} = \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow A A^T$ is positive semi-definite