12.338

BEERAM MADHURI - EE25BTECH11012

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Question

For a real symmetric matrix **A**, which of the following statements is true?

- a) The matrix is always diagonalizable and invertible.
- b) The matrix is always invertible but not necessarily diagonalizable.
- c) The matrix is always diagonalizable but not necessarily invertible.
- d) The matrix is always neither diagonalizable nor invertible.

finding the locus of E:

Checking for diagonalizability of matrix *A* given,

$$A = A^{\top} \tag{1}$$

 \therefore eigenvalues of A are real. for distinct eigenvalues λ_i , λ_j corresponding eigenvectors are x_i , x_j .

$$Ax_i = \lambda_i x_i$$
 and $Ax_i = \lambda_i x_i$ (2)

$$x_i^T A x_i = \lambda_i x_i^T x_i \tag{3}$$

$$(Ax_j)^T x_i = \lambda_i x_i^T x_i \tag{4}$$

$$\therefore Ax_j = \lambda_j x_j \tag{5}$$

$$\lambda_j x_j^T x_i = \lambda_i x_j^T x_i \tag{6}$$

$$(\lambda_j - \lambda_i) x_j^T x_i = 0 (7)$$

- ∴ eigenvectors are orthogonal
- ... We can construct an orthogonal matrix with these eigenvectors

$$Q = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_n] \tag{8}$$

$$Q^{\top}Q = I \tag{9}$$

$$A = QMQ^{\top} \tag{10}$$

Where M is diagonal matrix

∴ A is always diagonalizable.

Checking for invertibility of Matrix A:

$$A = QMQ^{\top} \tag{11}$$

$$|A| = |Q||M||Q^{\top}||A| = M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n \tag{12}$$

where $M_1, M_2, \cdots M_n$ are diagonal entries of Matrix M.

A is invertible only when

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \tag{13}$$

that is $M_1, M_2, M_3 \cdots M_n \neq 0$ that is none of its eigenvalues are zero

if $\lambda_i = 0$ then A is non-invertible

- ∴ a real symmetric matrix may or may not be invertible.
- ∴ Option c is correct.

```
import numpy as np
# --- Example 1: A real symmetric matrix that IS invertible ---
matrix_A = np.array([
     [3, 1],
     [1, 2]
])
print("## Matrix A ##")
print(matrix_A)
```

```
# Check for symmetry: A == A.transpose()
is_symmetric_A = np.all(matrix_A == matrix_A.T)
print(f"Is symmetric? {is_symmetric_A}")

# Check for invertibility by calculating the determinant
det_A = np.linalg.det(matrix_A)
print(f"Determinant: {det_A:.2f}")
print(f"Is invertible? {det_A != 0}")
```

```
print("-" * 20)

# --- Example 2: A real symmetric matrix that is NOT invertible
    ---
matrix_B = np.array([
       [2, 4],
       [4, 8]
])
print("## Matrix B ##")
print(matrix_B)
```

```
# Check for symmetry
is_symmetric_B = np.all(matrix_B == matrix_B.T)
print(f"Is symmetric? {is_symmetric_B}")

# Check for invertibility
det_B = np.linalg.det(matrix_B)
print(f"Determinant: {det_B:.2f}")
print(f"Is invertible? {det_B != 0}")
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>

// Define a 2x2 matrix structure
typedef struct {
   double elements[2][2];
} Matrix2x2;

// Function to print a 2x2 matrix
```

```
void printMatrix(Matrix2x2 m) {
   for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
       for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {
           printf("%8.2f", m.elements[i][j]);
       printf("\n");
// Function to check if a 2x2 matrix is symmetric
// A matrix A is symmetric if A = A^T (its transpose)
// For a 2x2 matrix, this just means element [0][1] must equal
    element [1][0]
```

```
bool isSymmetric(Matrix2x2 m) {
   if (m.elements[0][1] == m.elements[1][0]) {
       return true;
   return false;
// Function to calculate the determinant of a 2x2 matrix
// For a matrix [[a, b], [c, d]], the determinant is ad - bc
double determinant(Matrix2x2 m) {
   return (m.elements[0][0] * m.elements[1][1]) - (m.elements
       [0][1] * m.elements[1][0]);
```

```
int main() {
    // Example 1: A real symmetric matrix that IS invertible
    Matrix2x2 matrixA = {
          {{3.0, 1.0}, {1.0, 2.0}}
    };
    printf("## Matrix A ##\n");
    printMatrix(matrixA);
    printf("Is symmetric? %s\n", isSymmetric(matrixA) ? "Yes" : "
          No");
```

```
double detA = determinant(matrixA);
printf("Determinant: %.2f\n", detA);
printf("Is invertible? %s\n\n", (detA != 0) ? "Yes" : "No");
// Example 2: A real symmetric matrix that is NOT invertible
Matrix2x2 matrixB = {
     {{2.0, 4.0}, {4.0, 8.0}}
};
```

```
def is_symmetric(m: Matrix2x2) -> bool:
    """
    Checks if a 2x2 matrix is symmetric.
    A matrix A is symmetric if element [0][1] equals element
        [1][0].
    """
    return m.elements[0][1] == m.elements[1][0]
```

```
def determinant(m: Matrix2x2) -> float:
    """
    Calculates the determinant of a 2x2 matrix.
    For a matrix [[a, b], [c, d]], the determinant is ad - bc.
    """
    return (m.elements[0][0] * m.elements[1][1]) - (m.elements
        [0][1] * m.elements[1][0])
```

```
det_a = determinant(matrix_a)
print(f"Determinant: {det_a:.2f}")
print(f"Is invertible? {'Yes' if det_a != 0 else 'No'}\n")

# Example 2: A real symmetric matrix that is NOT invertible
matrix_b = Matrix2x2(elements=((2.0, 4.0), (4.0, 8.0)))
```

```
print("## Matrix B ##")
print_matrix(matrix_b)
print(f"Is symmetric? {'Yes' if is_symmetric(matrix_b) else '
    No'}")

det_b = determinant(matrix_b)
print(f"Determinant: {det_b:.2f}")
print(f"Is invertible? {'Yes' if det_b != 0 else 'No'}")
```