

12.338

EE25BTECH11012-BEERAM MADHURI

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.

Solution:

Checking for diagonalizability of matrix A given,

$$A = A^T \quad (0.1)$$

\therefore eigenvalues of A are real.

for distinct eigenvalues λ_i, λ_j corresponding eigenvectors are x_i, x_j .

$$Ax_i = \lambda_i x_i \quad \text{and} \quad Ax_j = \lambda_j x_j \quad (0.2)$$

$$x_j^T Ax_i = \lambda_i x_j^T x_i \quad (0.3)$$

$$(Ax_j)^T x_i = \lambda_j x_j^T x_i \quad (0.4)$$

$$\therefore Ax_j = \lambda_j x_j \quad (0.5)$$

$$\lambda_j x_j^T x_i = \lambda_i x_j^T x_i \quad (0.6)$$

$$(\lambda_j - \lambda_i) x_j^T x_i = 0 \quad (0.7)$$

\therefore eigenvectors are orthogonal

\therefore We can construct an orthogonal matrix with these eigenvectors

$$Q = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_n] \quad (0.8)$$

$$Q^T Q = I \quad (0.9)$$

$$A = Q M Q^T \quad (0.10)$$

Where M is diagonal matrix

$\therefore A$ is always diagonalizable.

Checking for invertibility of Matrix A :

$$A = Q M Q^T \quad (0.11)$$

$$|A| = |Q| |M| |Q^T| |A| = M_1 M_2 \dots M_n \quad (0.12)$$

where M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n are diagonal entries of Matrix M .
 A is invertible only when

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \quad (0.13)$$

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

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

\therefore a real symmetric matrix may or may not be invertible.
 \therefore Option c is correct.