Homework 5

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Analysis of Linear Systems

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1c. A matrix M is symmetric if and only if $M = M^T$. This implies that the matrix takes the form $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ where $a_{12} = a_{21}$. The basis for matricies of this form is:

$$U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

1d.

$$\mathcal{L}_M(Q) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T Q + Q \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 4u_{1} + 0u_{2} + (-2)u_{3}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{U}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M}\left(\begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}2 & -2\\6 & 5\end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}2 & -2\\6 & 5\end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix}0 & 6\\6 & 10\end{bmatrix} = 0u_{1} + 10u_{2} + 6u_{3}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix}0 & 10 & 6\end{bmatrix}_{U}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M}\left(\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}2 & -2\\6 & 5\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}2 & -2\\6 & 5\end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix}12 & 7\\7 & -4\end{bmatrix} = 12u_{1} + (-4)u_{2} + 7u_{3}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix}12 & -4 & 7\end{bmatrix}_{U}$$

$$L_M = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \\ 12 & -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M}(Q) = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= L_{m}Q$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \\ 12 & -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} Q$$