

EE5609: Matrix Theory

Assignment-6

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Abstract—This document explains the QR decomposition of a 2x2 square matrix.

Download all latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/pavanmanesh/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment6>

and all python codes from

<https://github.com/pavanmanesh/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment6/codes>

1 PROBLEM

Perform QR decomposition of matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

2 EXPLANATION

Let \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are the columns of matrix \mathbf{A} . The matrix \mathbf{A} can be decomposed in the form

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{QR} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{U} = (\mathbf{u}_1 \quad \mathbf{u}_2) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & r_1 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

where

$$k_1 = \|\mathbf{a}\| \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{k_1} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\mathbf{u}_1^T \mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{u}_1\|^2} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{b} - r_1 \mathbf{u}_1}{\|\mathbf{b} - r_1 \mathbf{u}_1\|} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$k_2 = \mathbf{u}_2^T \mathbf{b} \quad (2.0.8)$$

The given matrix can be represented as,

$$(\mathbf{a} \quad \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{u}_1 \quad \mathbf{u}_2) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & r_1 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

3 SOLUTION

The columns of matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ are \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} where

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.2)$$

Now for the given matrix, From (2.0.4) and (2.0.5)

$$k_1 = \|\mathbf{a}\| = 10 \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.4)$$

From (2.0.6)

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{10} (6 \quad -8) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \quad (3.0.5)$$

From (2.0.7)

$$\mathbf{b} - r_1 \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{10} \\ \frac{-8}{10} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{10} \\ \frac{12}{10} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$\|\mathbf{b} - r_1 \mathbf{u}_1\| = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \quad (3.0.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{u}_2 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.8)$$

From (2.0.8)

$$k_2 = \mathbf{u}_2^T \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{8}{10} \quad \frac{6}{10} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \quad (3.0.9)$$

Now we can observe that $\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{I}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \\ \frac{-8}{10} & \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{10} & \frac{-8}{10} \\ \frac{8}{10} & \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.10)$$

From (2.0.9), The matrix \mathbf{A} can now be written as,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \\ \frac{-8}{10} & \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.11)$$