

**14 Normal matrix:**

**Definition** An square matrix  $A$  is called **Normal** if

$$(\overline{A^T})A = A(\overline{A^T})$$

A unitary real matrix is called an orthogonal matrix. That is  $AA' = A' = A = I$   
Unitary matrices preserve norms, therefore, they preserve probability amplitudes.

As linear Transformation, Unitary matrices have significant importance in quantum mechanics.

**Definition** An square matrix  $A$  is called **Unitary** if

$$(\overline{A^H})A = A(\overline{A^H} = I)$$

Note that every Hermitian matrix  $A$  is normal.

**15 Theorem**

If  $A$  is square matrix with complex entries, then the following are equivalent:

- a)  $A$  is unitarily diagonalizable. That is there is a Unitary matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is diagonal.
- b)  $A$  has an orthonormal set of  $n$  eigenvectors.
- c)  $A$  is normal.