Assignment 20

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Download codes from

https://github.com/KUSUMAPRIYAPULAVARTY/assignment20

1 QUESTION

For every 4×4 real symmetric non-singular matrix $\mathbf{A}$ there exists a positive integer p such that

1) $p\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}$ is positive definite
2) $\mathbf{A}^p$ is positive definite
3) $\mathbf{A}^{-p}$ is positive definite
4) $\exp(p\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{I}$ is positive definite

2 Theory

A matrix is real symmetric implies its eigen values are real and eigen vectors are orthogonal,that is its eigen value decomposition is

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^T \tag{2.0.1}$$

$\mathbf{D}$ is the diagonal matrix containing the real eigen values of $\mathbf{A}$
$\mathbf{P}$ has the corresponding eigen vectors

$$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^T = \mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} \tag{2.0.2}$$

A real matrix is positive definite if

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} > 0 \tag{2.0.3}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{x}^T\lambda\mathbf{x} > 0 \tag{2.0.4}$$
$$\implies \lambda\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} > 0 \tag{2.0.5}$$
$$\implies \lambda > 0 \tag{2.0.6}$$

In other words, all the eigen values of A are positive

3 Solution

Let $\mathbf{A}$ be

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^T \tag{3.0.1}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.2}$$

3.1 Answer

From the table,the choices would be option 1,2,3

OPTIONS	DERIVATIONS
Choice 1	$p\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}(p\mathbf{I})\mathbf{P}^T + \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.3)$ $= \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.4)$ $\mathbf{D}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + p & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 + p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 + p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 + p \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.5)$ Some of the eigen values of $\mathbf{A}$ may be negative. All the eigen values in $\mathbf{D}_1$ are positive only if $p > \lvert\lambda_i\rvert \ \forall i \in [1, 4] \quad (3.0.6)$
Choice 2	$\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \quad (3.0.7)$ $= (\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^T)(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^T) \quad (3.0.8)$ $= \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}^2\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.9)$ Similarly, $\mathbf{A}^p = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}^p\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.10)$ $\mathbf{D}^p = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^p & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4^p \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.11)$ $\mathbf{A}^p$ is positive definite only if p is even.
Choice 3	$\mathbf{A}^{-p} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}^{-p}\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.12)$ $\mathbf{D}^{-p} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-p} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{-p} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^{-p} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4^{-p} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.13)$ $\mathbf{A}^{-p}$ is positive definite only if p is even.
Choice 4	$\exp(p\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(p\mathbf{A})^k}{k!} \quad (3.0.14)$ $\implies \exp(p\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{P}\exp(p\mathbf{D})\mathbf{P}^T - \mathbf{P}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.15)$ $= \mathbf{P}(\exp(p\mathbf{D}) - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{P}^T \quad (3.0.16)$ $\exp(p\mathbf{D}) - \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} - 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_2} - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda_3} - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda_4} - 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.17)$ $\mathbf{A}$ is non-singular $\implies \forall i \in [1, 4], \lambda_i \neq 0 \quad (3.0.18)$ $e^{\lambda_i} < 1 \quad (3.0.19)$ So, $\exp(p\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{I}$ is not positive definite.

TABLE 1:Solution