

12.338

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Question:

For a real symmetric matrix \mathbf{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 \mathbf{A} given,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^\top \quad (0.1)$$

\therefore eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} are real.

for distinct eigenvalues λ_i, λ_j corresponding eigenvectors are $\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j$.

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_i\mathbf{x}_i \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_j = \lambda_j\mathbf{x}_j \quad (0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i \quad (0.3)$$

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_j)^\top \mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_j \mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i \quad (0.4)$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_j = \lambda_j\mathbf{x}_j \quad (0.5)$$

$$\lambda_j \mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i \quad (0.6)$$

$$(\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i = 0 \quad (0.7)$$

$$\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \quad (0.8)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_j^\top \mathbf{x}_i = 0 \quad (0.9)$$

\therefore eigenvectors are orthogonal

\therefore We can construct an orthogonal matrix with these eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{x}_1 \ \mathbf{x}_2 \ \mathbf{x}_3 \ \dots \ \mathbf{x}_n] \quad (0.10)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^\top \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I} \quad (0.11)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{Q}^\top \quad (0.12)$$

Where \mathbf{M} is diagonal matrix with it's entries as eigen values of matrix \mathbf{A}

The eigenvalues are placed in the same order as their corresponding eigenvectors $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.13)$$

where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ are eigen values of \mathbf{A}
 $\therefore \mathbf{A}$ is always diagonalizable.

Checking for invertibility of Matrix \mathbf{A} :

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{Q}^\top \quad (0.14)$$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{Q}| |\mathbf{M}| |\mathbf{Q}^\top| \quad (0.15)$$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n \quad (0.16)$$

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

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0 \quad (0.17)$$

that is $M_1, M_2, M_3 \cdots M_n \neq 0$
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.

Examples of a real symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} :

1.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.18)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^\top \quad (0.19)$$

\mathbf{A} is real symmetric and diagonalizable but not invertible as $\det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$
Eigen values of \mathbf{A} are 0 and 2. Eigen vectors of \mathbf{A} are:

$$q1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.20)$$

$$q2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.21)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{Q}^T \quad (0.22)$$

$$\text{where, } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.23)$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.24)$$

2.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.25)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \quad (0.26)$$

\mathbf{A} is real symmetric, diagonalizable and invertible matrix

Eigen values of \mathbf{A} are 3 and 1. Eigen vectors of \mathbf{A} are:

$$q1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.27)$$

$$q2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.28)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{Q}^T \quad (0.29)$$

$$\text{where, } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.30)$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.31)$$

$\det \mathbf{A} \neq 0$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.32)$$