پاسخ تمرین سری اول

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$$\begin{split} \|AB\|_F^2 &= \left\| \left(\begin{array}{c} \widehat{a}_0^H \\ \widehat{a}_1^H \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{a}_{m-1}^H \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} b_0 \mid b_1 \mid \cdots \mid b_{n-1} \end{array} \right) \right\|_F^2 = \left\| \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \widehat{a}_0^H b_0 & \widehat{a}_0^H b_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_0^H b_{n-1} \\ \hline \widehat{a}_0^H b_0 & \widehat{a}_0^H b_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_0^H b_{n-1} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hline \widehat{a}_{m-1}^H b_0 & \widehat{a}_{m-1}^H b_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_{m-1}^H b_{n-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\|_F^2 = \sum_i \sum_j |\widehat{a}_i^H b_j|^2 \\ \leq \sum_i \sum_j \|\widehat{a}_i^H\|_2^2 \|b_j\|^2 \quad \text{(Cauchy-Schwartz)} \\ = \left(\sum_i \|\widehat{a}_i\|_2^2 \right) \left(\sum_j \|b_j\|^2 \right) = \left(\sum_i \widehat{a}_i^H \widehat{a}_i \right) \left(\sum_j b_j^H b_j \right) \\ \leq \left(\sum_i \sum_j |\widehat{a}_i^H \widehat{a}_j| \right) \left(\sum_i \sum_j |b_i^H b_j| \right) = \|A\|_F^2 \|B\|_F^2. \end{split}$$

Proof: Let \bar{J} be chosen so that $\max_{0 \le j < n} ||a_j||_1 = ||a_{\bar{J}}||_1$. Then

$$\max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} \|Ax\|_{1} = \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} \left\| \left(a_{0} \mid a_{1} \mid \cdots \mid a_{n-1} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{1}$$

$$= \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} \|\chi_{0}a_{0} + \chi_{1}a_{1} + \cdots + \chi_{n-1}a_{n-1}\|_{1}$$

$$\leq \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} (\|\chi_{0}a_{0}\|_{1} + \|\chi_{1}a_{1}\|_{1} + \cdots + \|\chi_{n-1}a_{n-1}\|_{1})$$

$$= \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} (|\chi_{0}| \|a_{0}\|_{1} + |\chi_{1}| \|a_{1}\|_{1} + \cdots + |\chi_{n-1}| \|a_{n-1}\|_{1})$$

$$\leq \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} (|\chi_{0}| \|a_{\bar{1}}\|_{1} + |\chi_{1}| \|a_{\bar{1}}\|_{1} + \cdots + |\chi_{n-1}| \|a_{\bar{1}}\|_{1})$$

$$= \max_{\|x\|_{1}=1} (|\chi_{0}| + |\chi_{1}| + \cdots + |\chi_{n-1}|) \|a_{\bar{1}}\|_{1}$$

$$= \|a_{\bar{1}}\|_{1}.$$

Also,

$$||a_{\bar{\mathbf{j}}}||_1 = ||Ae_{\bar{\mathbf{j}}}||_1 \le \max_{||x||_1 = 1} ||Ax||_1.$$

Hence

$$||a_{\bar{\jmath}}||_1 \le \max_{||x||_1=1} ||Ax||_1 \le ||a_{\bar{\jmath}}||_1$$

which implies that

$$\max_{\|x\|_1 = 1} \|Ax\|_1 = \|a_{\bar{\mathbf{j}}}\|_1 = \max_{0 \le j < n} \|a_j\|.$$

Problem 1

Suppose that A is idempotent, that is,

$$A^2 = A$$
.

Taking the determinant of both sides of this equation, we find:

(1)
$$det(A^2) = det(A).$$

Recall that the determinant of two matrices equals the product of the two determinants (see Theorem 1). Then

(2)
$$det(A^2) = det(A \cdot A) = det(A) \cdot det(A) = (det(A))^2.$$

Combining equations (1) and (2), we find that

$$(\det(A))^2 = \det(A).$$

Hence

$$det(A) \cdot [det(A) - 1] = 0,$$

and det(A) = 0 or 1.

Problem 2

Suppose that A is idempotent, that is, $A^2 = A$.

To prove that the matrix B = I - A is also idempotent, we must show that $B^2 = B$. Hence, we compute B^2 , and we verify that B^2 is equal to B.

$$B^{2} = (I - A)^{2} = (I - A)(I - A) =$$

$$= \underbrace{I^{2}}_{=I} - \underbrace{IA}_{=A} - \underbrace{AI}_{=A} + \underbrace{A^{2}}_{=A} =$$

$$= I - A - A + A =$$

$$= I - A = B.$$

 $\frac{\partial \hat{x}}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\partial \hat{x}}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\partial$

Theorem 2.4 For arbitrary $X \in M_{m,n}$, there is a unique matrix $P(m,n) \in M_{mn}$ such that

$$P(m, n) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij}^{\top},$$

where each $E_{ij} \in M_{m,n}$ has entry 1 in position i, j and 0 everywhere else. It turns out that P(m, n) is a permutation matrix (such that $P(m, n) = P(n, m)^{\top} = P(n, m)^{-1}$).

Proof: Observe that we can write $x_{ij}E_{ij}^{\top} = E_{ij}^{\top}XE_{ij}^{\top}$ Therefore,

$$X^{\top} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{ij} E_{ij}^{\top} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{ij}^{\top} X E_{ij}^{\top}.$$

Now we can write out $\text{vec}(X^{\top})$:

$$\operatorname{vec}(X^{\top}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \operatorname{vec}(E_{ij}^{\top} X E_{ij}^{\top})$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij}^{\top}) \operatorname{vec}(X).$$

Now we have to verify that $P(m, n) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij}^{\top})$ is indeed a permutation matrix. Let E'_{ij} be the unit matrices of the transposed matrix space M_{nm} such that $E'_{ij} = E_{ji}^{\top}$. Observe that

$$P(n, m) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (E'_{ij} \otimes E'^{\top}_{ij})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (E^{\top}_{ji} \otimes E_{ji})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij})^{\top} = P(m, n)^{\top}.$$

To see that $P(m,n) = P(n,m)^{-1}$, observe that $X = (X^{\top})^{\top}$, so $\text{vec}(X) = P(n,m)\text{vec}(X^{\top}) = P(n,m)P(m,n)\text{vec}(X) \implies P(m,n) = P(n,m)^{-1}$. This completes the proof.

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$$(A \otimes B) = \det [(A \otimes I_m)(I_n \otimes B)] = \det (A \otimes I_m) \det (I_n \otimes B)$$

$$= \det (P(I_m \otimes A)P^T) \det (I_n \otimes B) = (\det(P))^2 \det (A)^m \det(B)^n$$

$$= \det(A)^m \det(B)^n$$

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$$A^{k_{1}}_{so}, B^{k_{2}}_{so} \Rightarrow A^{max}(k_{1},k_{2})_{so}, B^{max}(k_{1},k_{2})_{so}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \otimes B)^{max}(k_{1},k_{2}) = A^{max}(k_{1},k_{2}) \otimes B^{max}(k_{1},k_{2})_{so} \otimes o so$$

$$A^{k_{1}}_{so} = A \Rightarrow (A^{k_{1}-1})A = (A^{k_{1}-1})(A^{k_{1}-1})A = (A^{k_{1}-1})A = A$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{m}(k_{1}-1)+1 = A, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$B^{k_{2}}_{so} = B \Rightarrow B^{k_{1}}(k_{2}-1)+1 = B, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{k_{1}-1}(k_{1}-1)+1 = A, B^{k_{1}-1}(k_{2}-1)+1 = B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \otimes B) = A^{k_{2}-1}(k_{1}-1)+1 \otimes B^{k_{2}-1}(k_{1}-1)+1$$

$$= A \otimes B$$

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Block diagonal matrices [edit]

A block diagonal matrix is a block matrix that is a square matrix such that the main-diagonal blocks are square matrices and all off-diagonal blocks are zero matrices. That is, a block diagonal matrix A has the form

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

where \mathbf{A}_k is a square matrix for all k = 1, ..., n. In other words, matrix \mathbf{A} is the direct sum of $\mathbf{A}_1, ..., \mathbf{A}_n$. It can also be indicated as $\mathbf{A}_1 \oplus \mathbf{A}_2 \oplus ... \oplus \mathbf{A}_n$ or diag $(\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2, ..., \mathbf{A}_n)$ (the latter being the same formalism used for a diagonal matrix). Any square matrix can trivially be considered a block diagonal matrix with only one block.

For the determinant and trace, the following properties hold

$$\det \mathbf{A} = \det \mathbf{A}_1 \times \cdots \times \det \mathbf{A}_n,$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A} = \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}_1 + \cdots + \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A}_n.$$

A block diagonal matrix is invertible if and only if each of its main-diagonal blocks are invertible, and in this case its inverse is another block diagonal matrix given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_n \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1^{-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_2^{-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_n^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A are simply those of A_1 and A_2 and ... and A_n combined.

```
A = diag (A, Array, An) Ak com k=1...n
     COD: AERNAN, ALERNAND , TO NE = N
* \operatorname{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{ii} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \alpha_{ii} + \sum_{i=N_i+1}^{N_i+N_r} \alpha_{ii} + \dots + \sum_{i=N_i+\dots+N_{n_i}+1}^{N_i+N_r} \alpha_{ii} = \operatorname{tr}(A) + \dots + \operatorname{tr}(A_n)
 * det(A) = det(A) ... det(An)
                                                                    ارات بارساده از استواد :
اگر ۴ کم مرب بردی موسی کار د A را به صوت در از دوی آن بازی :
     A = diag (a, Ã) ac R
   A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \widetilde{n} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \det(A) = a \cdot \det(\widetilde{A})
      A = ding (B, Ã)
       ies: 18 ER 200 det (A) = det (B). det (A)
       B \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1 \times m+1}
A = \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{bmatrix}
      \det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j+1} a_{j} \cdot \det(A_{ij}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (-1)^{j+1} b_{ij} \cdot \det(B_{ij}) \cdot \det(\widetilde{A}) = (\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (-1)^{j+1} b_{ij} \cdot \det(B_{ij})) \cdot \det(\widetilde{A})
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                      = det (B). det (A)
   \{A_{k}, \mathcal{N} \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1} & A_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{n} \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1} & A_{1} & A_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{n} & A_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{N_{1}} & A_{r} & A_{n} \\ 0 & I_{N_{n}} \end{bmatrix}
I_{N_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{N_{1}} & A_{n} & A_{n} \\ 0 & I_{N_{n}} \end{bmatrix}
I_{N_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{N_{1}} & A_{n} & A_{n} \\ 0 & I_{N_{n}} \end{bmatrix}
  \rightarrow B_{ii} + A_{ii} = I, i=1...n \rightarrow B_{jj} = A_{ii} j=1,...,n
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Bij Air = 0 , 7,1, k=1-1

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