

Matrix Theory Assignment 17

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All the codes for this document can be found at And

https://github.com/Ritesh622/Assignment_EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_17

$$\Rightarrow \langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{t} \rangle = ((\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{t} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{y}^T ((\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T)^T \mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \quad (2.0.8)$$

1 PROBLEM

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a continuous function. such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}| < \infty \quad (1.0.1)$$

Let A be a real $n \times n$ invertible matrix and for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Let $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ denotes the standard inner product in \mathbb{R}^n then, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{Ax}) e^{i\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} = ?$

$$1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}$$

$$2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\langle \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}.$$

$$3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\langle (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x}.$$

$$4) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\langle \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}.$$

2 SOLUTION

Let consider,

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{t} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow d\mathbf{x} = \frac{d\mathbf{t}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|} \quad (2.0.3)$$

Using (2.0.1) to (2.0.3), We can write:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{Ax}) e^{i\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{t}) e^{i\langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{t}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|} \quad (2.0.4)$$

We know that,

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \rangle = (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \quad (2.0.6)$$

Hence, from (2.0.6) and (2.0.8)

$$\langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \rangle = \langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{t} \rangle \quad (2.0.9)$$

Using (2.0.9) in (2.0.4) We can write,

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{t}) e^{i\langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{t} \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{t}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|} \quad (2.0.10)$$

replacing variable \mathbf{t} with \mathbf{x} .

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|} \quad (2.0.11)$$

Hence option 1 is correct.

3 EXAMPLE

Let consider a matrix \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{x} as :

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} x & 2y \\ 3x & 4y \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{t} \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t} \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3x} & \frac{1}{2y} \\ \frac{3}{2y} & -\frac{1}{2y} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + 2y^2 \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.5)$$

Let consider another matrix \mathbf{y} as :

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x \\ 7y \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.6)$$

Now,

$$\langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \rangle = \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) = \begin{pmatrix} 5x & 6y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 5x^2 + 6y^2 \quad (3.0.7)$$

And,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{t} \rangle &= ((\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + 2y^2 \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 5x^2 + 6y^2 \quad (3.0.8)\end{aligned}$$

Hence from (3.0.7) and (3.0.8) we can conclude,

$$\langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{t}) \rangle = \langle (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{t} \rangle \quad (3.0.9)$$