

# Linear System Theory

## Homework 2

Due date: 10/19/2023

1. Suppose  $E \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$  and  $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  are invertible matrices. Show that for  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,

$$\mathcal{N}(EA) = \mathcal{N}(A), \quad \mathcal{R}(AF) = \mathcal{R}(A)$$

2. A linear function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  defined by  $f(x) = Ax$  is *one-to-one* if  $x_1 \neq x_2$  implies  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ ; it is *onto* if for every  $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , there exists  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $f(x) = y$ . Show that

(a)  $f$  is one-to-one if and only if  $\mathcal{N}(A) = \{0\}$ .

(b)  $f$  is onto if and only if  $\mathcal{R}(A) = \mathbb{R}^m$ .

3. Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ . We say  $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the projection of  $y$  onto  $x$  if  $p$  is the point on the subspace spanned by  $x$  that is closest to  $y$ .

(a) Show that  $p = \frac{x^T y}{x^T x} x$ .

(b) Use the fact  $\|y - p\| \geq 0$  to prove Cauchy-Schwarz inequality  $\|x^T y\| \leq \|x\| \|y\|$ .

4. Suppose that the columns of  $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$  are orthonormal. Show that  $\|U^T x\| \leq \|x\|$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . When do we have  $\|U^T x\| = \|x\|$ ?

5. A matrix  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is called a *projection matrix* if  $P = P^T$  and  $P^2 = P$ .

(a) Show that if  $P$  is a projection matrix, so is  $I - P$ .

(b) Suppose that the columns of  $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$  are orthogonal and each has unit length. Show that  $UU^T$  is a projection matrix.

(c) Suppose  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$  is full rank, with  $k \leq n$ . Show that  $A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$  is a projection matrix.

(d) If  $S$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , then the point in  $S$  closest to  $x$  is called the projection of  $x$  on  $S$ . Show that if  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is a projection matrix, then  $y = Px$  is the projection of  $x$  on  $\mathcal{R}(P)$ .

*Hint: Show that  $\|x - Px\| \leq \|x - z\|$  for all  $z \in \mathcal{R}(P)$ .*