

# Challenge Problem 1

K.A. Raja Babu

Download latex-tikz code from

<https://github.com/ka-raja-babu/Matrix-Theory/tree/main/ChallengeProblem1>

## 1 CHALLENGE QUESTION 1

Show that the matrix  $(t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}^T)$  in the given document is a rank 1 matrix for a parabola.

## 2 SOLUTION

Let

$$\mathbf{V} = (t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}^T) \quad (2.0.1)$$

where,

$$t = \frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^2}{e^2} \quad (2.0.2)$$

**Theorem 2.1.** For any square matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  of order  $n \times n$  having rank 1

$$\mathbf{A}^2 = c\mathbf{A} \quad (2.0.3)$$

where  $c$  is any scalar.

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbf{A} = (c_1 \ c_2 \ \dots c_n)$  where  $c_i$  is the  $i$ -th column of  $\mathbf{A}$ .

$\therefore \mathbf{A}$  has the rank 1, then

$$c_1 \neq 0 \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$c_i = \alpha_i c_1, i \geq 2 \quad (2.0.5)$$

Hence,

$$\mathbf{A} = c_1(1 \ \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n) = \mathbf{CR} \quad (2.0.6)$$

Now,

$$\mathbf{A}^2 = (\mathbf{CR})(\mathbf{CR}) \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{RC})\mathbf{R} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$= (\mathbf{RC})\mathbf{CR} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$= c(\mathbf{CR}) \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$= c\mathbf{A} \quad (2.0.11)$$

□

Now,

$$\mathbf{V}^2 = (t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}^T)(t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}^T) \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$= (t\mathbf{I})^2 + (\mathbf{nn}^T)^2 - 2t\mathbf{Inn}^T \quad (2.0.13)$$

$$= t^2\mathbf{I} + \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{nn}^T - 2t\mathbf{nn}^T \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$= \frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^4}{e^4} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{nn}^T(\|\mathbf{n}\|^2 - 2t) \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$= \frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^4}{e^4} \mathbf{I} + \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{nn}^T(1 - \frac{2}{e^2}) \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$= \frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^4}{e^4} \mathbf{I} + \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{nn}^T(\frac{e^2 - 2}{e^2}) \quad (2.0.17)$$

$$= \frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^2}{e^2}(\frac{\|\mathbf{n}\|^2}{e^2} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{nn}^T(e^2 - 2)) \quad (2.0.18)$$

Now, for  $e = 1$

$$\mathbf{V}^2 = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2 (\|\mathbf{n}\|^2 \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}^T) \quad (2.0.19)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{V}^2 = c\mathbf{V} \quad (2.0.20)$$

where scalar  $c = \|\mathbf{n}\|^2$ .

Hence, using theorem 2.1,

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{V}) = 1 \quad (2.0.21)$$