Challenge Problem 1

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Download all python codes from

```
https://github.com/ka−raja−babu/Matrix−Theory/
    tree/main/ChallengeProblem1/Codes
```

and latex-tikz codes from

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https://github.com/ka−raja−babu/Matrix−Theory/
    tree/main/ChallengeProblem1
```

1 Challenge Question 1

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

2 Solution

Given :

$$\mathbf{V} = (t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^T) \tag{2.0.1}$$

Let rank of a matrix $\mathbf{A}$ be represented by $\rho(\mathbf{A})$. Here, $\mathbf{V}$ is a diagonizable matrix such that

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D} \quad \text{(Eigenvalue Decomposition)} \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.3}$$

Lemma 2.1. *Let* $\mathbf{A}$ *be a mxn diagonizable matrix.Then,*

$$\rho(\mathbf{A}) = \rho(\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \rho(\mathbf{D}) \tag{2.0.4}$$

Proof. Here , $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ are similar matrices such that

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \tag{2.0.5}$$

Now,

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{D} = (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^{-1})\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{B}\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{B}\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \tag{2.0.8}$$

So,

$$\rho(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \rho(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{D}) \tag{2.0.9}$$

Since $\mathbf{B}$ is an invertible matrix and hence a full rank matrix.
So,

$$\rho(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \rho(\mathbf{A}) \tag{2.0.10}$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{D}) = \rho(\mathbf{D}) \tag{2.0.11}$$

$\therefore$ Using (2.0.9),(2.0.10) and (2.0.11),

$$\rho(\mathbf{D}) = \rho(\mathbf{A}) \tag{2.0.12}$$

□

Definition 1. *Rank of a diagonal matrix is equal to the number of its non-zero eigen values.*

Now,in case of parabola,

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$\lambda_2 \neq 0 \tag{2.0.14}$$

And,in case of ellipse,hyperbola and circle,

$$\lambda_1 \neq 0 \tag{2.0.15}$$

$$\lambda_2 \neq 0 \tag{2.0.16}$$

$\therefore$ Using def.1 , (2.0.9) and values of λ_1 and λ_2 ,
For a parabola,

$$\rho(\mathbf{V}) = \rho(\mathbf{D}) = 1 \tag{2.0.17}$$

For ellipse,hyperbola and circle,

$$\rho(\mathbf{V}) = \rho(\mathbf{D}) = 2 \tag{2.0.18}$$