

EE5609 Assignment 16

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Abstract—This document solves problem based on Matrix Theory.

Download all solutions from

https://github.com/abhishekt711/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_16

All the eigen values of self-adjoint matrix are real. So, $(a_0 + a_1\lambda_j + \dots + a_n\lambda_j^n) \in \mathbb{R}$. Equation 3.0.8 can be written as,

$$= |(a_0 + a_1\lambda_j + \dots + a_n\lambda_j^n)| \|X\|_2 \quad (3.0.9)$$

Hence,

$$\sup_{\|X\|_2=1} \|\rho(\mathbf{A})X\|_2 = \max\{|(a_0 + a_1\lambda_j + \dots + a_n\lambda_j^n)| : 1 \leq j \leq n\} \quad (3.0.10)$$

1 PROBLEM

Let A be an $n \times n$ self-adjoint matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$.

Let $\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{|X_1|^2 + \dots + |X_n|^2}$ for $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$. If $\rho(A) = a_0I + a_1A + \dots + a_nA^n$ then $\sup_{\|X\|_2=1} \|\rho(A)X\|_2$ is equal to.

2 DEFINITION

A matrix \mathbf{A} for which $\mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{A}$ is said to be a self-adjoint matrix, here conjugate transpose is denoted as \mathbf{A}^H . If a matrix is self-adjoint, It is said to be hermitian. Every eigen value of a self-adjoint matrix are real.

3 SOLUTION

For \mathbf{A} be an $n \times n$ self-adjoint matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$.

$$\therefore \lambda_j \in \mathbb{R} : 1 \leq j \leq n \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{A}X = \lambda_j X \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{A}^n X = \lambda_j^n X \quad (3.0.3)$$

Also given,

$$\rho(\mathbf{A}) = a_0I + a_1\mathbf{A} + \dots + a_n\mathbf{A}^n \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\implies (\rho(\mathbf{A}))X = (a_0I + a_1\mathbf{A} + \dots + a_n\mathbf{A}^n)X \quad (3.0.5)$$

$$(\rho(\mathbf{A}))X = a_0X + a_1\mathbf{A}X + \dots + a_n\mathbf{A}^nX \quad (3.0.6)$$

Using 3.0.3 in 3.0.6,

$$(\rho(\mathbf{A}))X = a_0X + a_1\lambda_jX + \dots + a_n\lambda_j^nX \quad (3.0.7)$$

$$\implies \|\rho(\mathbf{A})X\|_2 = \|(a_0 + a_1\lambda_j + \dots + a_n\lambda_j^n)X\|_2 \quad (3.0.8)$$