

**Indian Institute of Information Technology Vadodara**  
**MA 102: Linear Algebra and Matrices**  
**Tutorial 10**

1. Find maximum value of  $Q(x, y, z) = 7x^2 + y^2 + 7z^2 - 8xy - 4xz - 8yz$  subject to  $[x \ y \ z]^T$  is a unit vector of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
2. Give examples of matrices each of positive definite, negative definite, positive semi-definite, negative semi-definite.

3. Find the singular values of the matrices  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

4. Find the Singular Value Decomposition of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

5. Find the SVD of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6. Given the SVD of A, find rank, orthonormal basis for null space, column space of A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 2/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{45} \\ -2/3 & 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/\sqrt{45} \\ 2/3 & 0 & 5/\sqrt{45} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Given any real  $m \times n$  matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $n \times m$  matrix B such that A and B satisfy the following conditions:  $ABA = A$ ,  $BAB = B$  and both AB and BA are symmetric. Repeat this exercise for A given in Q. 4. (Hint: try  $B = A^T(AA^T)^{-1}$ ) Note: Such B is called Pseudoinverse/moore-Penrose inverse of A.  
Find  $b$  which does not belong to  $\text{Col}(A)$ . Find least square solution to  $AX = b$ .

8. Given  $A = U\Sigma V^T$ , find svd of  $A^{-1}, A^T$ . Are  $\Sigma$  of  $A$  and  $A^{-1}$  related?
9. What is the relation between singular values and eigenvalues of a symmetric matrix?
10. Given a  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$ , show that  $AA^T$  and  $A^T A$  are similar.
11. If  $A$  is square and real matrix, then show that  $A=0$  if and only if every eigenvalue of  $A$  is 0.