Chris Curro, John Biswakarma, Victor Chen — HW #10
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Assignment

Section 6.3: 1, 2, 3, 9; Section 6.4: 1, 2, 9, 11; Section 6.5: 1, 2, 5, 10, 21

Work

6.3

1. Label the following statements as true or false. Assume the underlying inner product spaces are finite-dimensional.

   (a) Every linear operator has an adjoint.

   (b) Every linear operator on V has the form $x \to \langle x, y \rangle$ for some $y \in \mathsf{V}$.

   (c) For every linear operator T on V and every ordered basis β for V, we have $[\mathsf{T}^*]_\beta = ([\mathsf{T}]_\beta)^*$.

   (d) The adjoint of a linear operator is unique.

   (e) For any linear operators T and U and scalars a and b,

   $$(a\mathsf{T} + b\mathsf{U})^* = a\mathsf{T}^* + b\mathsf{U}^*$$

   (f) For any $n \times n$ matrix A, we have $(\mathsf{L}_A)^* = \mathsf{L}_A$

   (g) For any linear operator T, we have $(\mathsf{T}^*)^* = \mathsf{T}$

3.

9.

6.4

1. Label the following statements as true or false. Assume the underlying inner product spaces are finite-dimensional.

   (a) Every self-adjoint operator is normal.
   True

   (b) Operators and their adjoints have the same eigenvectors.
   False

   (c) If T is an operator on an inner product space V, then T is normal if and only if $[\mathsf{T}]_\beta$ is normal, where β is any ordered basis for V.
   False

   (d) A real or complex matrix A is normal if and only if L_A is normal.
   True

(e) The eigenvalues of a self-adjoint operator must be real.
True

(f) The identity and zero operators are self-adjoint.
True

(g) Every normal operator is diagonalizable.
False

(h) Every self-adjoint operator is diagonalizable.
True

2. For each linear operator T on an inner product space V, determine whether T is normal, self-adjoint, or neither. If possible, produce an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors of T for V and list the corresponding eigenvalues.

   (a) $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{R}^2$ and T is defined by $\mathsf{T}(a, b) = (2a - 2b, -2a + 5b)$
   Suppose β is the standard ordered basis for R^2

$$[\mathsf{T}]_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow ([\mathsf{T}]_\beta)^* = ([\mathsf{T}^*]) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{T} = \mathsf{T}^* \tag{3}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 6 \tag{6}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \tag{7}$$

- For $\lambda_1 = 6$

$$[\mathsf{T}]_\beta - 6I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2 \tag{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\lambda_1} = \left\{ t \begin{pmatrix} {}^{-1}/_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \tag{12}$$

- For $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$[\mathsf{T}]_\beta - I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 2x_2 \tag{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\lambda_2} = \left\{ t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \tag{17}$$

Suppose

$$v_1' = (-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \qquad\qquad v_2' = (2, 1) \tag{18}$$

Let

$$v_1 = v_1' \tag{19}$$

$$v_2 = v_2' - \frac{\langle v_2', v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} v_1 \tag{20}$$

$$\langle v_2', v_1 \rangle = 0 \tag{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = v_2' \tag{22}$$

$$\|v_1\|^2 = \frac{5}{4} \tag{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_1\| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \tag{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow o_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-1, 2) \tag{25}$$

$$\|v_2\|^2 = 5 \tag{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_2\| = 5 \tag{27}$$

$$\Rightarrow o_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2, 1) \tag{28}$$

An orthonormal basis is

$$\gamma = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-1, 2), \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2, 1) \right\} \tag{29}$$

The eigenvector $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-1, 2)$ corresponds to the eigenvalue 6, and the eigenvector $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2, 1)$ corresponds to the eigenvalue 1.

(b) $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{R}^2$ and T is defined by $\mathsf{T}(a, b, c) = (-a + b, 5b, 4a - 2b + 5c)$
Suppose β is the standard ordered basis of R^3

$$\Rightarrow [\mathsf{T}]_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{30}$$

$$([\mathsf{T}]_\beta)^* = [\mathsf{T}^*]_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{31}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{T}^* \neq \mathsf{T} \tag{32}$$

$$([\mathsf{T}]_\beta)^*[\mathsf{T}]_\beta \neq ([\mathsf{T}]_\beta)^* \tag{33}$$

T is neither normal nor adjoint.

19.

6.5

1.

2.

5.

10.

21.