

## Homework 2

*Note.* This homework is due in class on February 20, 2026. Please show detailed steps to explain how you get your solution. Simply providing a final answer may not warrant full credit.

**Question 1 [43503/53903]** Compute singular value decomposition (SVD) for the following matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Question 2 [43503/53903]** Compute the SVD of the matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 11 \\ -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  in the form of  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^*$ . Notice, the SVD is not unique, you only need to find one and validate your solution.

- What are the 1-norm, 2-norm,  $\infty$ -norm, and Frobenius norm of  $\mathbf{A}$ ?
- Verify that  $\det(\mathbf{A}) = \lambda_1\lambda_2$  and  $|\det(\mathbf{A})| = \sigma_1\sigma_2$ , where the  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  are eigenvalues and  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are singular values of  $\mathbf{A}$ .

**Question 3 [43503/53903]** Show the following statements hold.

- Given  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$  with  $m \geq n$ , show that  $\mathbf{A}^*\mathbf{A}$  is nonsingular if and only if  $\mathbf{A}$  has full rank.
- Let  $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$  be a nonzero projector. Show that  $\|\mathbf{P}\|_2 \geq 1$ . In addition, show that if  $\mathbf{P}$  is an orthogonal projector, then  $\|\mathbf{P}\|_2 = 1$ .

**Question 4 [43503/53903]** Compute the reduced and full QR factorization of the following matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Question 5 [53903]**

- (a) Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix ( $m \geq n$ ), and let  $\mathbf{A} = \widehat{\mathbf{Q}}\widehat{\mathbf{R}}$  be a reduced QR factorization. Show that  $\mathbf{A}$  has rank  $n$  if and only if all the diagonal entries of  $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}$  are nonzero.
- (b) Implement your own code to compute the QR factorization of the following matrix and compare your result with MATLAB build-in function.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$