

# Eigenvectors of Symmetric Matrices

Ali Taqi

11/4/2020

## Computational Evidence: Real Symmetric Matrices have Real Eigenvectors

In this document, we hope to show that given any arbitrary element of the set of  $M \times M$  symmetric matrices, denote it  $S \in \mathcal{SM}_{\mathbb{R}}[M \times M]$  has a set of real eigenvectors  $[\lambda_i] \in \mathbb{R}^M$ .

To simulate a generic element  $S$ , we use the following method:

- (1) First, pick some  $f \in [0, 1]$ , letting it denote the fraction of positive entries of  $S$ . That is;

$$\text{Want: } f \approx \frac{|\{s_{ij} > 0\}|}{M^2}$$

We hope to show that our condition is invariant to the value of  $f$ , since there is the possibility that the sign proportions of our matrix  $S$  influences the  $\det(S)$ .

- (2) To simulate a symmetric matrix  $S$  with a fraction of positive entries  $f$ , we will sample from the distribution:

$$s_{ij} \sim \text{Unif}(f - 1, f)$$

- (3) To not constrict the sizes of  $|s_{ij}|$ , we will add an  $\epsilon$  term and scale our endpoints to preserve the fraction  $f$ .

$$s_{ij} \sim \text{Unif}(\epsilon(f - 1), \epsilon f)$$

- (4) Having our uniform distribution, we will generate  $M^2$  entries and insert them in the matrix  $S$ . Then, we delete the lower triangular matrix, then duplicate the entries from the upper triangle to the lower triangle.

- (5) Now, if we let  $f \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$  and let  $\epsilon \rightarrow \infty$ , we can well approximate  $S \in \mathcal{SM}_{\mathbb{R}}[M \times M]$ .

```
RM_symm(5,0.5,10)
```

```
##          [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
## [1,] -0.6251419 -4.080202  1.421978  0.3695851 -3.2072968
## [2,] -4.0802022 -2.704363  3.526449 -3.2612270 -2.1405177
## [3,]  1.4219784 -3.261227 -4.310289  2.1499256 -4.0540433
## [4,]  3.5264488  2.149926 -2.140518  0.1084924  0.6325161
## [5,]  0.3695851 -3.207297 -4.054043  0.6325161  0.7438932
```

## Simulation

```
simulate_by_f <- function(f,M_max,ep_max,draws){
  M_vec <- sample(1:M_max, draws, replace = T)
  ep_vec <- sample(1:ep_max, draws, replace = F)
  table <- data.frame(M = M_vec, ep = rep(ep_vec,length(M_vec)))

  bool_vec <- rep(NA, length(table$M))

  for(i in 1:length(table$M)){
    S_curr <- RM_symm(table$M[i],f,table$ep[i])
    bool_vec[i] <- check_real_eigenvectors(eigen_frame(S_curr))
  }
  cbind(table,bool_vec)
}

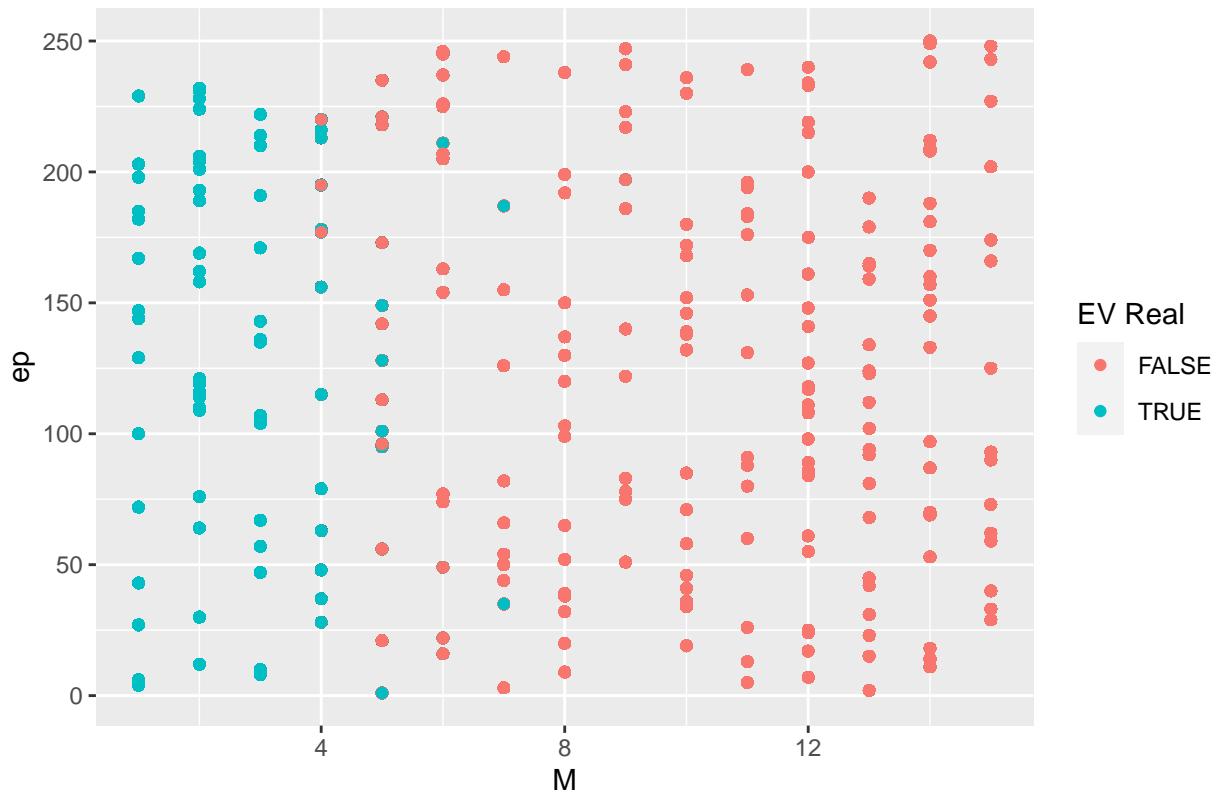
plot_f_table <- function(table, f){
  ggplot() +
    geom_point(data = table, aes(x=M, y=ep, color = factor(bool_vec))) +
    labs(color = "EV Real", title = paste("f = ",f,sep=""))
}

table <- simulate_by_f(f = 0.1, M_max = 15, ep_max = 250, draws = 250)
head(table)

##      M   ep bool_vec
## 1  1   6     TRUE
## 2  3 104     TRUE
## 3 12 118    FALSE
## 4  8   52    FALSE
## 5 13   81    FALSE
## 6  9   78    FALSE

plot_f_table(table, f = 0.1)
```

$f = 0.1$



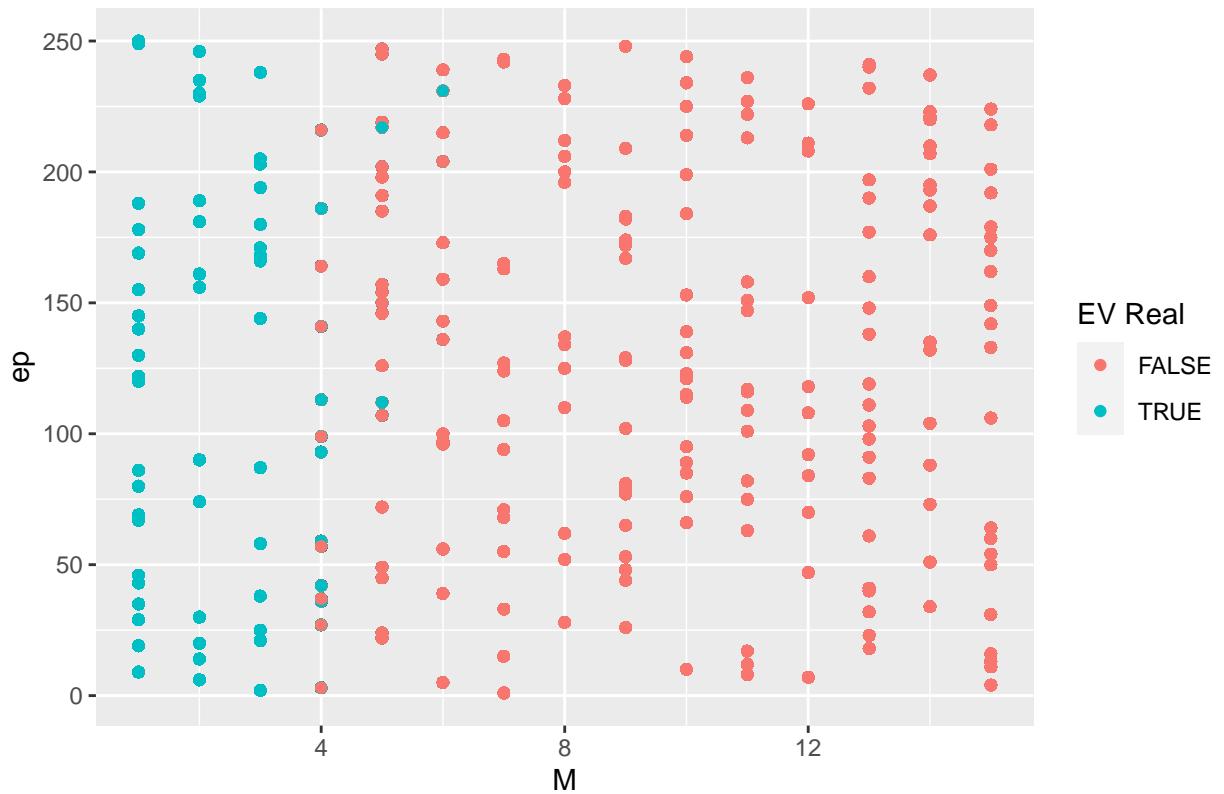
}

```
table <- simulate_by_f(f = 0.5, M_max = 15, ep_max = 250, draws = 250)
head(table)
```

```
##      M  ep bool_vec
## 1    3 144     TRUE
## 2    8 125    FALSE
## 3   13  18    FALSE
## 4   14 223    FALSE
## 5    6 143    FALSE
## 6   15 175    FALSE
```

```
plot_f_table(table, f = 0.5)
```

$f = 0.5$

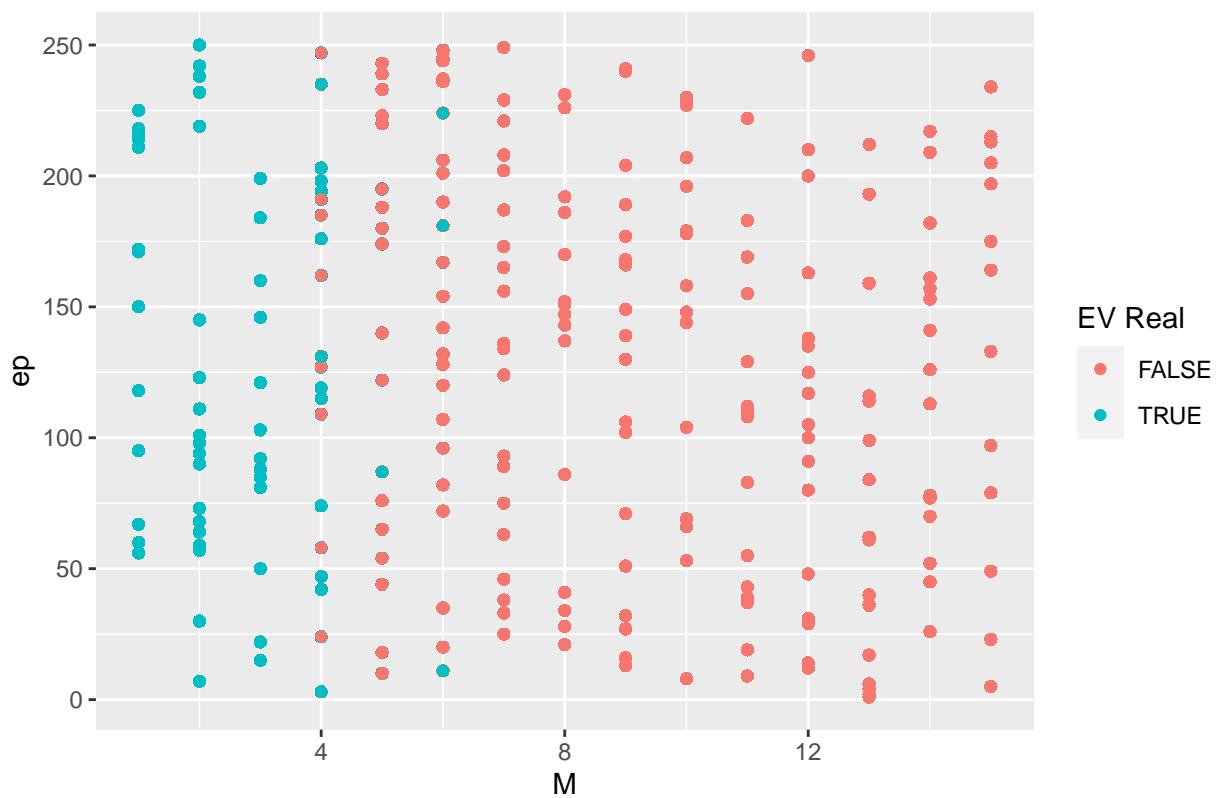


```
table <- simulate_by_f(f = 0.9, M_max = 15, ep_max = 250, draws = 250)
head(table)
```

```
##      M   ep bool_vec
## 1    2 219     TRUE
## 2    1 211     TRUE
## 3    8 147    FALSE
## 4   10 227    FALSE
## 5    5  18    FALSE
## 6    6 154     TRUE
```

```
plot_f_table(table, f = 0.9)
```

$f = 0.9$



““