**Fall 2016   CIS 515**

# Fundamentals of Linear Algebra and Optimization
# Jean Gallier

## Homework 3

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**Problem B1 (20 pts).**
Let us prove this first for two subspaces. $E = U_1 \oplus U_2$ if and only if

$$(1)\ E = U_1 + U_2$$

and

$$(2)\ U_1 \cap U_2 = 0$$

.

For (1), every vector $e \in E$ can be uniquely written as $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ with $u_{11} \in U_1$ and $u_{21} \in U_2$.

For (2), let $e \in U_1 \cap U_2$. Since $e \in U_1$ and $e \in U_2$, then we can write,

(1) $e = e + 0$ where $e \in U_1$ and $0 \in U_2$ and

(2) $e = 0 + 0$ where $0 \in U_1$ and $e \in U_2$.

But $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ is unique, so $e = 0$. Since $E = U_1 + U_P$, we will check uniqueness. Suppose $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ and $e = u_{12} + u_{22}$ where $u_{11}, u_{12} \in U_1$ and $u_{21}, u_{22} \in U_2$. Then $u_{11} + u_{21} = u_{12} + u22$, so $u_{11} - u_{12} = u_{22} - u_{21}$. Let $x$ be a vector such that $x = u_{11} - u_{12} = u_{22} - u_{21}$. Then $x \in U_1$ and $x \in U_2$, and $u_{11} = u_{12}$ and $u_{22} = u_{21}$, so $x \in U_1 \cap U_2 = (0)$.

Now by induction we can extend our logic for any number of $p \geq 2$ subspaces of some vector space $E$.

**Problem B2 (50 pts).**

(1)

By definition an involution is a function $f$ that is its own inverse.

$f : E \to E$ is in an involution when $\forall x \in E : f(f(x)) = x$. Since $f^{-1} = f$, we just have to check that $f(f(x)) = x$ for all x in the domain of f.

Let us find the inverse of $f(x) = b - x$ where b is any real number. Let,

$$f(x) = a - x$$

$$y = a - x$$
$$f^{-1} = a - y$$
$$x = a - y$$
$$y = a - x$$

so $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$. So it's an inverse of itself.

(2)

Let $u_1 = \frac{u+f(u)}{2}$ and $u_{-1} = \frac{u-f(u)}{2}$.

Next, we can find that we have something in both the spaces. $f(u_1) = f(\frac{u+f(u)}{2}) = \frac{f(u)+f(f(u))}{2} = \frac{f(u)+u}{2} = u_1$
$f(u_{-1}) = f(\frac{u-f(u)}{2}) = \frac{f(u)-f(f(u))}{2} = \frac{f(u)-u}{2} = u_{-1}$.

Next we need to look at uniqueness. Let $v_1 \in E_1 and \in E_{-1}$.
$f(v_1) = v_1$
$f(v_1) = -v_1$
$v_1 = -v_1$ can only have this if $v_1 = -v_1 = 0$.

(3) If $E$ is finite-dimensional and $f$ is an involution, prove that there is some basis of $E$ over which the matrix of $f$ is of the form

$$I_{k,n-k} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $I_k$ is the $k \times k$ identity matrix (similarly for $I_{n-k}$) and $k = \dim(E_1)$. Can you give a geometric interpretation of the action of $f$ (especially when $k = n - 1$)?

**Problem B3 (50 pts).** A *rotation* $R_\theta$ in the plane $\mathbb{R}^2$ is given by the matrix

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) Use `Matlab` to show the action of a rotation $R_\theta$ on a simple figure such as a triangle or a rectangle, for various values of $\theta$, including $\theta = \pi/6, \pi/4, \pi/3, \pi/2$.

(2) Prove that $R_\theta$ is invertible and that its inverse is $R_{-\theta}$.

(3) For any two rotations $R_\alpha$ and $R_\beta$, prove that

$$R_\beta \circ R_\alpha = R_\alpha \circ R_\beta = R_{\alpha+\beta}.$$

Use (2)-(3) to prove that the rotations in the plane form a commutative group denoted $\mathbf{SO}(2)$.

**Problem B4 (110 pts).** Consider the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) Prove that if $\theta \neq k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ has a unique fixed point $(c_1, c_2)$, that is, there is a unique point $(c_1, c_2)$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and this fixed point is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta/2)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi/2 - \theta/2) & -\sin(\pi/2 - \theta/2) \\ \sin(\pi/2 - \theta/2) & \cos(\pi/2 - \theta/2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) In this question, we still assume that $\theta \neq k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By translating the coordinate system with origin $(0, 0)$ to the new coordinate system with origin $(c_1, c_2)$, which means that if $(x_1, x_2)$ are the coordinates with respect to the standard origin $(0, 0)$ and if $(x_1', x_2')$ are the coordinates with respect to the new origin $(c_1, c_2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_1' + c_1 \\ x_2 &= x_2' + c_2 \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for $(y_1, y_2)$ and $(y_1', y_2')$, then show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = R_\theta \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Conclude that with respect to the new origin $(c_1, c_2)$, the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ becomes the rotation $R_\theta$. We say that $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ is a *rotation of center* $(c_1, c_2)$.

(3) Use `Matlab` to show the action of the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ on a simple figure such as a triangle or a rectangle, for $\theta = \pi/3$ and various values of $(a_1, a_2)$. Display the center $(c_1, c_2)$ of the rotation.

What kind of transformations correspond to $\theta = k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$?

(4) Prove that the inverse of $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ is of the form $R_{-\theta,(b_1,b_2)}$, and find $(b_1, b_2)$ in terms of $\theta$ and $(a_1, a_2)$.

(5) Given two affine maps $R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ and $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)}$, prove that

$$R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)} = R_{\alpha+\beta,(t_1,t_2)}$$

for some $(t_1, t_2)$, and find $(t_1, t_2)$ in terms of $\beta$, $(a_1, a_2)$ and $(b_1, b_2)$.

Even in the case where $(a_1, a_2) = (0, 0)$, prove that in general

$$R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_\alpha \neq R_\alpha \circ R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)}.$$

Use (4)-(5) to show that the affine maps of the plane defined in this problem form a nonabelian group denoted $\mathbf{SE}(2)$.

Prove that $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ is not a translation (possibly the identity) iff $\alpha + \beta \neq k2\pi$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Find its center of rotation when $(a_1, a_2) = (0, 0)$.

If $\alpha + \beta = k2\pi$, then $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ is a pure translation. Find the translation vector of $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$.

**Problem B5 (80 pts).** A subset $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is called an *affine subspace* if either $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$, or there is some vector $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and some subspace $U$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U = \{a + u \mid u \in U\}.$$

We define the dimension $\dim(\mathcal{A})$ of $\mathcal{A}$ as the dimension $\dim(U)$ of $U$.

(1) If $\mathcal{A} = a + U$, why is $a \in \mathcal{A}$?

What are affine subspaces of dimension 0? What are affine subspaces of dimension 1 (begin with $\mathbb{R}^2$)? What are affine subspaces of dimension 2 (begin with $\mathbb{R}^3$)?

Prove that any nonempty affine subspace is closed under affine combinations.

(2) Prove that if $\mathcal{A} = a + U$ is any nonempty affine subspace, then $\mathcal{A} = b + U$ for any $b \in \mathcal{A}$.

(3) Let $\mathcal{A}$ be any nonempty subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ closed under affine combinations. For any $a \in \mathcal{A}$, prove that

$$U_a = \{x - a \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

is a (linear) subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U_a.$$

Prove that $U_a$ does not depend on the choice of $a \in \mathcal{A}$; that is, $U_a = U_b$ for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$. In fact, prove that

$$U_a = U = \{y - x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x, y \in \mathcal{A}\}, \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathcal{A},$$

and so

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U, \quad \text{for any } a \in \mathcal{A}.$$

**Remark:** The subspace $U$ is called the *direction* of $\mathcal{A}$.

(4) Two nonempty affine subspaces $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are said to be *parallel* iff they have the same direction. Prove that that if $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are parallel, then $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} = \emptyset$.

**Remark:** The above shows that affine subspaces behave quite differently from linear subspaces.

**Problem B6 (120 pts).** (Affine frames and affine maps) For any vector $v = (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\widehat{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be the vector $\widehat{v} = (v_1, \ldots, v_n, 1)$. Equivalently, $\widehat{v} = (\widehat{v}_1, \ldots, \widehat{v}_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is the vector defined by

$$\widehat{v}_i = \begin{cases} v_i & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ 1 & \text{if } i = n+1. \end{cases}$$

(1) For any $m+1$ vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ with $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $m \leq n$, prove that if the $m$ vectors $(u_1 - u_0, \ldots, u_m - u_0)$ are linearly independent, then the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent.

(2) Prove that if the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent, then for any choice of $i$, with $0 \leq i \leq m$, the $m$ vectors $u_j - u_i$ for $j \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$ with $j - i \neq 0$ are linearly independent.

Any $m+1$ vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ such that the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent are said to be *affinely independent*.

From (1) and (2), the vector $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ are affinely independent iff for any any choice of $i$, with $0 \leq i \leq m$, the $m$ vectors $u_j - u_i$ for $j \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$ with $j - i \neq 0$ are linearly independent. If $m = n$, we say that $n+1$ affinely independent vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ form an *affine frame* of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(3) if $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ is an affine frame of $\mathbb{R}^n$, then prove that for every vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there is a unique $(n+1)$-tuple $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, with $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = 1$, such that

$$v = \lambda_0 u_0 + \lambda_1 u_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n u_n.$$

The scalars $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ are called the *barycentric* (or *affine*) *coordinates* of $v$ w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$.

If we write $e_i = u_i - u_0$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, then prove that we have

$$v = u_0 + \lambda_1 e_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n e_n,$$

and since $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$ (by (1) & (2)), the $n$-tuple $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ consists of the standard coordinates of $v - u_0$ over the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$.

Conversely, for any vector $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and for any basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$, let $u_i = u_0 + e_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Prove that $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ is an affine frame of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if

$$v = u_0 + x_1 e_1 + \cdots + x_n e_n,$$

with $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (unique), then

$$v = (1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_x))u_0 + x_1 u_1 + \cdots + x_n u_n,$$

so that $(1-(x_1+\cdots+x_x)), x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, are the barycentric coordinates of $v$ w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$.

The above shows that there is a one-to-one correspondence between affine frames $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ and pairs $(u_0, (e_1, \ldots, e_n))$, with $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ a basis. Given an affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$, we obtain the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ with $e_i = u_i - u_0$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$; given the pair $(u_0, (e_1, \ldots, e_n))$ where $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ is a basis, we obtain the affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$, with $u_i = u_0 + e_i$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. There is also a one-to-one correspondence between barycentric coordinates w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ and standard coordinates w.r.t. the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$. The barycentric cordinates $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ of $v$ (with $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = 1$) yield the standard coordinates $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ of $v - u_0$; the standard coordinates $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of $v - u_0$ yield the barycentric coordinates $(1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_n), x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of $v$.

(4) Let $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ be any affine frame in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let $(v_0, \ldots, v_n)$ be any vectors in $\mathbb{R}^m$. Prove that there is a *unique* affine map $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ such that

$$f(u_i) = v_i, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n.$$

(5) Let $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ be any affine frame in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let $(b_0, \ldots, b_n)$ be any $n+1$ points in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Prove that the $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix $A$ corresponding to the unique affine map $f$ such that

$$f(a_i) = b_i, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n,$$

is given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{b}_0 & \widehat{b}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{b}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

In the special case where $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ is the canonical affine frame with $a_i = e_{i+1}$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n-1$ and $a_n = (0, \ldots, 0)$ (where $e_i$ is the $i$th canonical basis vector), show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix}\widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n\end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example, when $n = 2$, if we write $b_i = (x_i, y_i)$, then we have

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_3 & x_2 - x_3 & x_3 \\ y_1 - y_3 & y_2 - y_3 & y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(6) Recall that a nonempty affine subspace $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is any nonempty subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ closed under affine combinations. For any affine map $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, for any affine subspace $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and any affine subspace $\mathcal{B}$ of $\mathbb{R}^m$, prove that $f(\mathcal{A})$ is an affine subspace of $\mathbb{R}^m$, and that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B})$ is an affine subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

**Problem B7 (30 pts).** Let $A$ be any $n \times k$ matrix

(1) Prove that the $k \times k$ matrix $A^\top A$ and the matrix $A$ have the same nullspace. Use this to prove that $\mathrm{rank}(A^\top A) = \mathrm{rank}(A)$. Similarly, prove that the $n \times n$ matrix $AA^\top$ and the matrix $A^\top$ have the same nullspace, and conclude that $\mathrm{rank}(AA^\top) = \mathrm{rank}(A^\top)$.

We will prove later that $\mathrm{rank}(A^\top) = \mathrm{rank}(A)$.

(2) Let $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ be $k$ linearly independent vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$), and let $A$ be the $n \times k$ matrix whose $i$th column is $a_i$. Prove that $A^\top A$ has rank $k$, and that it is invertible. Let $P = A(A^\top A)^{-1}A^\top$ (an $n \times n$ matrix). Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} P^2 &= P \\ P^\top &= P. \end{aligned}$$

What is the matrix $P$ when $k = 1$?

(3) Prove that the image of $P$ is the subspace $V$ spanned by $a_1, \ldots, a_k$, or equivalently the set of all vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of the form $Ax$, with $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$. Prove that the nullspace $U$ of $P$ is the set of vectors $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $A^\top u = 0$. Can you give a geometric interpretation of $U$?

Conclude that $P$ is a projection of $\mathbb{R}^n$ onto the subspace $V$ spanned by $a_1, \ldots, a_k$, and that

$$\mathbb{R}^n = U \oplus V.$$

*Hint*. You may use results from HW2.

**TOTAL: 460 points.**