# Homework 10

### April 10, 2017

### Problem 1.

a) Let  $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  be a unitary matrix show that the family of  $n^2$  matrices  $\{\mathbf{Q}_{kl}\}_{1 \le k,l \le n}$  constructed from the entries  $\mathbf{U}$  as follows

$$\mathbf{Q}_{kl} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left( \mathbf{e}_j \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\{(j+k) \mod n\}}^\top \right) \cdot \mathbf{U}\left[j,l\right]$$

form an orthogonal basis. Note that the vectors  $\{\mathbf{e}_j\}_{1\leq j\leq n}\subset\mathbb{C}^{n\times 1}$  correspond to column vectors of the identity matrix  $\mathbf{I}_n$ .

b) Let

$$\mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 \end{array} \right)$$

where  $\omega = \exp\left\{i\frac{2\pi}{3}\right\}$ . Express the projection of the matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

onto each of the matrices in the set  $\{\mathbf{Q}_{kl}\}_{1 \leq k,l \leq n}$ .

#### Problem 2.

a) Use the Gram-Schmidt process to find an orthonormal basis for

$$\operatorname{Span}\left\{\mathbf{U}_{1} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{array}\right), \, \mathbf{U}_{2} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{array}\right), \, \mathbf{U}_{3} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right), \, \mathbf{U}_{4} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ i & 0 \end{array}\right)\right\}.$$

b) Compute the distance between

$$\mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2i \\ 3 & 4i \end{array}\right)$$

and  $Span\{U_1, U_2, U_4\}$ .

# Problem 3.

Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  be Hermitian with distinct eigenvalues, prove that eigenvectors with distinct eigenvalues must be orthogonal.

# Problem 4.

Find a basis for  $W^{\perp}$  for

$$W = \operatorname{Span} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & i \\ -1 & -i \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -i \\ -1 & i \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

# Problem 5.

Give a detail proof of the general Cauchy interlacing theorem as discussed in class when the submatrix  $A_{11}$  in the partition

$$\mathbf{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n},$$

has size  $m \times m$  where m < n.