

Question 1

Part (a)

$$A = QR$$

Given that A has dimensions $m \times n$,

$\Rightarrow Q$ has dimensions $m \times m$

$\Rightarrow R$ has dimensions $m \times n$

Thus matrix Q will be such that: $Q =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & \cdots & q_{1m} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & \cdots & q_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ q_{m1} & q_{m2} & \cdots & q_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

However, as Q is an orthogonal matrix, it must be symmetric $\Rightarrow Q = Q^T$

$$Q = Q^T \Rightarrow q_{ij} = q_{ji} \text{ with the conditions } \{i, j : i, j \leq m; i \neq j\}$$