

# DS4400 HW1

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1. Let  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be an  $n$ -dimensional vector and let  $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be an orthonormal matrix, i.e.,  $\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{I}_n$ . show the following:

(a)  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T) = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$

**Solution:**

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{Then, } \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \cdot a_1 & a_1 \cdot a_2 & \cdots & a_1 \cdot a_n \\ a_2 \cdot a_1 & a_2 \cdot a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \cdot a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n \cdot a_1 & a_n \cdot a_2 & \cdots & a_n \cdot a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T) = a_1 \cdot a_1 + a_2 \cdot a_2 + \cdots + a_n \cdot a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$

Thus,  $\text{trace}(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T) = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$  □

(b)  $\|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$

**Solution:**

*Proof.* We can write  $\mathbf{U}$  as follow:

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, i \in \mathbf{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

We can write  $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq i \leq n$

Since  $\mathbf{U}$  is orthonormal, we have:

$$\forall i \neq k, v_i v_k^T = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\forall i \in \mathbf{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n, v_i^T v_i = 1$$

Then, we can write  $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 a_1 + v_2 a_2 + \cdots + v_n a_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } \|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 &= (v_1 a_1)^2 + (v_2 a_2)^2 + \cdots + (v_n a_n)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i^T a_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i a_i)^T (v_i a_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i^T v_i)(v_i^T a_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i^T (v_i v_i^T) a_i) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\forall i \in \mathbf{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n, v_i^T v_i = 1$ , we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i^T (v_i v_i^T) a_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i^T a_i) = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$$

Thus,  $\|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}\|_2^2 = \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2$ . □

2. Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be arbitrary but invertible matrices and let  $\alpha$  be a scalar. Show the following:

(a)  $(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

**Solution:**

*Proof.* By the definition of inverse, we have:

$$(\mathbf{AB})(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{I}_n$$

Multiply both sides by  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ :

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{AB}(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{I}_n$$

Then we have:

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Multiply both sides by  $\mathbf{B}^{-1}$ :

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Then we have:

$$(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Therefore,  $(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  □

(b)  $(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T$

**Solution:**

*Proof.* By the definition of inverse, we have  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}_n$ . Then we transpose both sides:

$$(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A})^T = (\mathbf{I}_n)^T$$

Then we have:

$$\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = \mathbf{I}_n$$

Multiply both sides by  $(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$ :

$$(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}\mathbf{I}_n$$

Then we have:

$$(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$$

□

(c)  $\text{trace}(\alpha\mathbf{A}) = \alpha \text{trace}(\mathbf{A})$

**Solution:**

*Proof.* Let  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

Then  $\alpha\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} & \dots & \alpha a_{1n} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} & \dots & \alpha a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \alpha a_{n1} & \alpha a_{n2} & \dots & \alpha a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

Then,  $\text{trace}(\alpha\mathbf{A}) = \alpha a_{11} + \alpha a_{22} + \dots + \alpha a_{nn} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha a_{ii} = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

On the other hand,  $\alpha \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}) = \alpha \cdot (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

Therefore,  $\text{trace}(\alpha\mathbf{A}) = \alpha \text{trace}(\mathbf{A})$  □

3. For vectors  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and matrices  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , show the following:

(a)  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{a}$

**Solution:**

We write  $\mathbf{A}$  as follow:  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n$

Then  $\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}^T v_1 & \mathbf{a}^T v_2 & \dots & \mathbf{a}^T v_n \end{bmatrix}$

We write  $\mathbf{x}$  as follow:  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n$

Then  $\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}^T v_1 x_1 + \mathbf{a}^T v_2 x_2 + \dots + \mathbf{a}^T v_n x_n$

Then  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}^T v_1 \\ \mathbf{a}^T v_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{a}^T v_n \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \mathbf{a} \\ v_2^T \mathbf{a} \\ \dots \\ v_n^T \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}^T v_1 \\ \mathbf{a}^T v_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{a}^T v_n \end{bmatrix}$

Therefore,  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{a}$

(b)  $\frac{\partial \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}$

**Solution:**

we write  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

Then,  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_{in} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_{in} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_{in} \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_{i1} + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} x_{i2} + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_{in} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_{ij}$

Then,  $\frac{\partial \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$

Therefore,  $\frac{\partial \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}$

(c)  $\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 2\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$

4. Determine whether each of the following functions is convex or not.

(a)