

# Project 1 Notes

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2020

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# 1 Problem 1

Let normal matrices, those with diagonalization be on the form

$$A = U\Lambda U^H$$

Where  $\Lambda$  is a diagonal complex  $n \times n$  matrix and  $U$  a unitary (complex) matrix such that  $U^H U = I$  (recall that  $U^H$  is the complex conjugate of  $U^T$ ).

Show that for any such matrix, one has  $\|A\|_2 = \rho(A)$ , where  $\rho(A)$  is the spectral radius of  $A$ .

*Proof.* By the definition of a norm is

$$\|A\|_2^2 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\langle Ax, Ax \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle}.$$

By taking advantage of the fact that  $U^H U = I$ , can we substitute  $Uy = x$  such that

$$\sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\langle Ax, Ax \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sup_{y \neq 0} \frac{\langle AUy, AUy \rangle}{\langle Uy, Uy \rangle} = \sup_{y \neq 0} \frac{\langle U^H A^H AUy, y \rangle}{\langle y, y \rangle}$$

Since  $A^H A$  is unitary can we write  $U^H A^H AU = \text{diag}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$  which results in

$$\|A\|_2^2 = \sup_{y \neq 0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i |y_i|^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^2} = \max_i (\mu_i) = \rho(A)^2.$$

Here is  $\mu_i$  positive eigenvalues of  $A^H A$

□

Kinda sketchy argument, given in Quartentoni page 41/664. In fact, I do not believe it is true to assume  $A$  is hermitian/unitary.

## 2 Problem 2

Consider the  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  whose nonzero elements are located on its unit subdiagonal, i.e.  $A_{i+1,i} = 1$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n-1$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a) What are the eigen values of  $A$  ? What would the Gershgorin theorem tell us about the location of the eigenvalues of  $A$ .
- b) Now construct the matrix  $\hat{A}$  by adding a small number  $\epsilon$  in the  $(1,n)$ -element of  $A$  (so that  $\hat{A} = A + \epsilon e_1 e_n^T$ ). Show that

$$\rho(\hat{A}) = \epsilon^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

And find an expression for the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $\hat{A}$ .

- c) Derive an exact expression for the condition number  $K_2(\hat{A}) = \|\hat{A}\|_2 = \|\hat{A}^{-1}\|_2$ .

### 3 References