MATH 307: Individual Homework 17

John Mays

04/11/21, Dr. Guo

Problem 1

Because U and V are orthogonal, $U^* = U^{-1}$ and $V^* = V^{-1}$. Therefore,

$$A^{-1} = (U\Sigma V^*)^{-1}$$

$$= (V^*)^{-1}\Sigma^{-1}U^{-1}$$

$$= (V^{-1})^{-1}\Sigma^{-1}U^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = V\Sigma^{-1}U^*$$

Problem 2

Inner Product Case:

$$A^*A = (U\Sigma V^*)^*(U\Sigma V^*)$$

$$= (V^*)^*\Sigma^*U^*U\Sigma V^*$$

$$= V\Sigma^*U^*U\Sigma V^*$$

$$= V\Sigma^*(U^*U)\Sigma V^*$$

$$= V\Sigma^*I\Sigma V^*$$

$$A^*A = V\Sigma^*\Sigma V^*$$

And the new singular matrix, $(\Sigma^*\Sigma)$, will look like this:

$$(\Sigma^*\Sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \dots & 0 \\ & & \sigma_n & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{n \times m} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \sigma_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} |\sigma_1|^2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & |\sigma_n|^2 \end{bmatrix}^{n \times n}$$

The last diagonal entry is equal to $|\sigma_n|^2$, which, due to the fact that all $\sigma_i > 0$, must be a positive value. Therefore A^*A is invertible.

Outer Product Case:

$$AA^* = (U\Sigma V^*)(U\Sigma V^*)^*$$

$$= U\Sigma V^*(V^*)^*\Sigma^*U^*$$

$$= U\Sigma V^*V\Sigma^*U^*$$

$$= U\Sigma (V^*V)\Sigma^*U^*$$

$$= U\Sigma I\Sigma^*U^*$$

$$AA^* = U\Sigma\Sigma^*U^*$$

And the new singular matrix, $(\Sigma\Sigma^*)$, will look like this:

$$(\Sigma \Sigma^*) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{m \times n} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \dots & 0 \\ & & \sigma_n & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{n \times m} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \dots & 0 \\ & & \sigma_n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{m \times m}$$

The last diagonal entry is equal to 0, which is not a positive value, therefore AA^* is not invertible.