

Gramians are PSD

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Quadratic form

- A generalized quadratic formula of n variables can be written in the form of an $n \times n$ matrix
- For instance, a quadratic formula of two variables

$$a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{21}x_2x_1 + a_{22}x_2^2$$

can be written as

$$(x_1 \quad x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 a_{11} + x_1 a_{12} \quad x_1 a_{12} + x_2 a_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{21}x_2x_1 + a_{22}x_2^2$$

- The general form of n variables is

$$(x_1 \quad \dots \quad x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x^T A x = \sum_{ij} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

Gram matrix positive semidefinite

- Let $B = AA^T$, then $x^T B x \geq 0$, let a_i be the i -row of A , then

$$\begin{aligned} x^T (AA^T) x &= \sum_{ij} \langle a_i, a_j \rangle x_i x_j \\ &= \sum_{ij} \langle x_i a_i, x_j a_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \sum_i x_i a_i, \sum_j x_j a_j \rangle \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Note that this says that $x^T (AA^T) x$ can be factorized into a linear combination of the terms $(\sum_k x_i a_{ik})^2$

Example of 2×2 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \leftarrow a_1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow a_2 \rightarrow \end{pmatrix}, A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ a_1^T & a_2^T \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_1^T & a_1 a_2^T \\ a_2 a_1^T & a_2 a_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^T AA^T x = (x_1 \quad x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_1^T & a_1 a_2^T \\ a_2 a_1^T & a_2 a_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 a_1 a_1^T + x_2 a_2 a_1^T \quad x_1 a_1 a_2^T + x_2 a_2 a_2^T) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 a_1^T x_1^2 + 2a_1 a_2^T x_1 x_2 + a_2 a_2^T x_2^2 \quad (\because a_1 a_2^T = a_2 a_1^T)$$

$$= (x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2)(x_1 a_1^T + x_2 a_2^T)$$

$$= \|x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2\|^2$$

$$\geq 0$$

Example of 2×2 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^T A A^T x &= (x_1 \quad x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 \quad x_1 + 2x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

By theorem, $\sum_i x_i a_i = x_1(1 \ 0) + x_2(1 \ 1) = (x_1 + x_2 \quad x_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sum_i x_i a_i)(\sum_i x_i a_i) &= (x_1 + x_2 \quad x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^T A A^T x = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0$$

Example of 3×2 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^T A A^T x &= (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 + x_3 \quad x_2 + x_3 \quad x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By theorem, } \sum_i x_i a_i &= x_1(1 \quad 0) + x_2(0 \quad 1) + x_3(1 \quad 1) \\ &= (x_1 + x_3 \quad x_2 + x_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sum_i x_i a_i)(\sum_i x_i a_i) &= (x_1 + x_3 \quad x_2 + x_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_3 \\ x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_3 + x_3^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^T A A^T x = (x_1 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 \geq 0$$