

## Devoir Maison Analyse de Données

### 1 $VQ$ diagonalizable

#### 1.1 $Q$ diagonal

This the case we use in our "cours".

We have  $Q = \text{diag}(\dots q_j \dots)$  with  $q_j > 0$  (as  $Q$  is a scalar product). We can write

$$Q^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{q_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{q_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{q_p} \end{pmatrix} \quad Q^{-1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{q_1} & & & \\ & 1/\sqrt{q_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1/\sqrt{q_p} \end{pmatrix}$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{1/2}Q^{1/2} &= Q \\ Q^{1/2}Q^{-1/2} &= I_p \end{aligned}$$

- $VQ$  diagonalizable

$Q^{1/2}VQ^{1/2}$  is symmetric hence diagonalisable (and can be written as  $B'B$  thus is semi definite positive).

Let us call  $(b^{(k)}, \lambda_k \geq 0)$  its eigenvector / eigenvalue. Let take it with norm 1 ( $b^{(k)'}b^{(k)} = 1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{1/2}VQ^{1/2}b^{(k)} &= \lambda_k b^{(k)} \\ Q^{-1/2}Q^{1/2}VQ^{1/2}b^{(k)} &= \lambda_k Q^{-1/2}b^{(k)} \\ VQ^{1/2}Q^{1/2}Q^{-1/2}b^{(k)} &= \lambda_k Q^{-1/2}b^{(k)} \\ VQa^{(k)} &= \lambda_k a^{(k)} \end{aligned}$$

using in the last equation the following definition  $a^{(k)} = Q^{-1/2}b^{(k)}$

As  $Q^{-1/2}$  is a matrix of an one to one endomorphism  $a^{(k)}$  is not 0 and is thus an eigenvector of  $VQ$  with  $\lambda_k \geq 0$  its eigenvalue.

- Norm

$$\begin{aligned} b^{(k)'}b^{(k)} &= 1 \\ b^{(k)'}Q^{-1/2}Q^{1/2}Q^{1/2}Q^{-1/2}b^{(k)} &= 1 \\ a^{(k)'}Qa^{(k)} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we get a  $Q$ -norm 1 for  $a^{(k)}$  as required.

#### 1.2 $Q$ not diagonal

As  $Q$  is a symmetric definite positive matrix (scalar product matrix) it is diagonalizable with an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors. We thus have

$$Q = U\Delta U'$$

where  $U$  is a matrix of orthonormal eigenvectors in each columns and  $\Delta = \text{diag}(\delta_i)$  the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues ( $\delta_i > 0$ )

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{1/2} &= U\Delta^{1/2}U' \\ Q^{-1/2} &= U\Delta^{-1/2}U' \end{aligned}$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q^{1/2}Q^{1/2} \\ I_p &= Q^{1/2}Q^{-1/2} = Q^{-1/2}Q^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

We can follow along the same lines as in the diagonal case to find that  $VQ$  is diagonalizable.