



# Multiple View Geometry: Exercise Sheet 2

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<http://vision.in.tum.de/teaching/ss2014/mvg2014>

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## Part I: Theory

The following exercises should be **solved at home**. You do not have to hand in your solutions, however, writing it down will help you present your answer during the tutorials.

1. Let  $A$  be a symmetric matrix, and  $\lambda_a, \lambda_b$  eigenvalues with eigenvectors  $v_a$  and  $v_b$ . Prove: if  $v_a$  and  $v_b$  are not orthogonal, it follows:  $\lambda_a = \lambda_b$ .

*Hint:* What can you say about  $\langle Av_a, v_b \rangle$ ?

2. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  with the orthonormal basis of eigenvectors  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  and eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ . Find all vectors  $x$ , that minimize the following term:

$$\min_{\|x\|=1} x^T A x$$

How many solutions exist? How can the term be maximized?

*Hint:* Use the expression  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$  with coefficients  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$  and compute appropriate coefficients!

3. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . Prove that  $\text{kernel}(A) = \text{kernel}(A^T A)$ .

*Hint:* Consider    a)  $x \in \text{kernel}(A) \quad \Rightarrow x \in \text{kernel}(A^T A)$   
                          and    b)  $x \in \text{kernel}(A^T A) \quad \Rightarrow x \in \text{kernel}(A)$ .

## Part II: Practical Exercises

This exercise is to be solved **during the tutorial**. Let

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 & 7 & 12 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 & 7 & 12 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

( $A_1$  and  $A_2$  only differ in the bottom-right digit).

1. Do each of the following tasks for both matrices  $A_1$ , and  $A_2$ . For readability, we omit the index.
  - (a) Find out whether the matrix  $A$  is invertible.
  - (b) Compute the eigenvalue decomposition  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$  with diagonal matrix  $\Lambda$ . Compute  $A - P\Lambda P^{-1}$ . What do you observe?
  - (c) Compute the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)  $A = U\Sigma V^\top$  with diagonal matrix  $\Sigma$ . Compute  $A - U\Sigma V^\top$ . What do you observe?
  - (d) Compute  $\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2$  (*Hint: last slide of the first chapter*)