

MATH 307-101 Applied Linear Algebra

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1 Approximating Eigenvalues with the QR Algorithm

1.1 Prove A_1 is similar to A

A is a square matrix. Let, $A = QR$ be the QR factorization of A .

Q is a square matrix, and its columns form an orthonormal basis by construction.

Therefore, $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ and $Q^T Q = QQ^T = I$, i.e, Q is invertible

$A_1 = RQ$.

A matrix A is similar to another matrix B if there exists an invertible matrix P such that:

$$A = PBP^{-1}$$

For $B = A_1$ and $P = Q$

$$A = QA_1Q^T = Q(RQ)Q^T = QR$$

Therefore, A_1 is similar to A .

Now, to prove A_1 and A have the same eigenvectors.

A matrix has an eigenvalue λ and corresponding eigenvector v if

$$Av = \lambda v$$

Since A_1 is similar to A

$$Q(RQ)Q^T v = \lambda v$$

Left multiply both sides by Q^T

$$(Q^T Q)(RQ)(Q^T v) = Q^T \lambda v = \lambda(Q^T v)$$

Set $u = Q^T v$, and since $A_1 = RQ$. We get,

$$A_1 u = \lambda u$$

Since λ and v were arbitrary, we have shown that A and A_1 have the same eigenvalues.

1.2 Find A_1 and A , verify they have the same eigenvalues

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finding the eigenvalues from factoring the characteristic equation, we get

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (1 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) = 0 \implies \lambda = 3, 1$$

The QR factorization of A results in $A = QR$ such that

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{18}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{18}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, $A_1 = RQ$ is

$$A_1 = RQ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{18}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{18}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finding the eigenvalues from factoring the characteristic equation of A_1 , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_1 - \lambda I) &= \left(\frac{5}{2} - \lambda\right)\left(\frac{3}{2} - \lambda\right) - \frac{3}{2 \times 2} = 0 \implies \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \\ &\implies (1 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) = 0 \implies \lambda = 3, 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, A_1 and A have the same eigenvalues

1.3 A_k is similar to A

Proof by induction.

Inductive Hypothesis: A_k is similar to A for $k \geq 1$

Base case: A_1 is similar to A

For an invertible matrix Q ,

$$A = QA_1Q^T = Q(RQ)Q^T = QR$$

Assume inductive hypothesis is true, that A_k is similar to A for $k \geq 1$

To show: A_{k+1} is similar to A_k , and therefore, A

$$A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k$$

$$A_k = Q_k A_{k+1} Q_k^T = Q_k R_k Q_k Q_k^T = Q_k R_k$$

Clearly, A_{k+1} is similar to A_k . Therefore, A_{k+1} is similar to A_k (since $A_k = Q_k R_k = R_{k-1} Q_{k-1}$ and so forth) by the inductive hypothesis.

1.4 Continuing Problem 1.2

Python code was written to calculate A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 .

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.12 & -0.47 \\ 0.53 & 0.88 \end{bmatrix} A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.06 & 0.84 \\ -0.16 & 0.94 \end{bmatrix} A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.02 & -0.95 \\ 0.05 & 0.98 \end{bmatrix} A_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.01 & 0.98 \\ -0.02 & 0.99 \end{bmatrix}$$

As we can clearly see, $A_k \rightarrow A$ as k increases

1.5

1.6 QR Algorithm in Python

Results from python code (QRAlgorithm(1.6-1.8).py):

Matrix	Eigenvalues
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	4.0, -1.0
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2.41, -0.41
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	3.01, 1.99, -1.0
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3.0, 2.0, 0.0

1.7 Another Example

Results from python code (QRAlgorithm(1.6-1.8).py):

Matrix	Eigenvalues
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	2.0, -2.0

This is clearly incorrect as the eigenvalues should be 1 and -1. The basic QR algorithm has failed because the absolute values of the eigenvalues are non-distinct. The QR algorithm relies on separating eigenvalues based on their magnitudes and since the eigenvalues are the same magnitude, the algorithm fails.

1.8 Using a Shift

Results from python code (QRAlgorithm(1.6-1.8).py):

Matrix	Eigenvalues
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	1.0, -1.0

$B = A + \alpha I \implies \lambda$ is an eigenvalue of A $\iff \lambda + \alpha$ is an eigenvalue of B.

Proof.

(\implies) Let λ be an eigenvalue of A. Then there exists a non-zero vector x such that $Ax = \lambda x$.

Then $Bx = (A + \alpha I)x = Ax + \alpha x = \lambda x + \alpha x = (\lambda + \alpha)x$.

Thus, $\lambda + \alpha$ is an eigenvalue of B.

(\impliedby) Let $\lambda + \alpha$ be an eigenvalue of B. Then there exists a non-zero vector x such that $Bx = (\lambda + \alpha)x$.

Then $Ax = (B - \alpha I)x = Bx - \alpha Ix = (\lambda + \alpha)x - \alpha x = \lambda x$.

Thus, λ is an eigenvalue of A .

□

1.9 The QR factorization of A^{k+1}

Proof.

Let $Q_0 = Q$ and $R_0 = R$.

1. $Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} A_k = A Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1}$ for all $k \geq 1$

Base Case: $k = 1$ so $A = Q_0 R_0$, $A_1 = R_0 Q_0$ then,

$$Q_0 A_1 = (Q_0 R_0) Q_0 = A Q_0$$

Inductive Step: Assume $Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} A_k = Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} R_{k-1} Q_{k-1} = A Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1}$, then for $k + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} Q_k A_{k+1} &= Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} Q_k R_k Q_k \\ &= Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} A_k Q_k \quad (\text{Since } A_k = Q_k R_k) \\ &= (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} R_{k-1} Q_{k-1}) Q_k \quad (\text{Since } A_k = R_{k-1} Q_{k-1}) \\ &= A Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} Q_k \quad (\text{By Inductive Hypothesis}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus $Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} A_k = A Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1}$.

2. $(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0) = A(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1})(R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0)$

Base Case: $k = 1$ so $A = Q_0 R_0$, $A_1 = R_0 Q_0$ then,

$$\begin{aligned} (Q_0 Q_1)(R_1 R_0) &= Q_0 Q_1 R_1 R_0 = Q_0 A_1 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A_1 = Q_1 R_1) \\ &= Q_0 R_0 Q_0 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A_1 = R_0 Q_0) \\ &= A Q_0 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A = Q_0 R_0) \end{aligned}$$

Inductive Step: Assume $(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0) = A(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1})(R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0)$, then for $k + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k Q_{k+1})(R_{k+1} R_k \cdots R_1 R_0) &= Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k Q_{k+1} R_{k+1} R_k \cdots R_1 R_0 \\ &= Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k A_{k+1} R_k \cdots R_1 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A_{k+1} = Q_{k+1} R_{k+1}) \\ &= Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k R_k Q_k R_k \cdots R_1 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k) \\ &= (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} A_k) Q_k R_k R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0 \quad (\text{Since } A_k = Q_k R_k) \\ &= (A Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1}) Q_k R_k R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0 \quad (\text{By 1.}) \\ &= A(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1} Q_k)(R_k R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0) \end{aligned}$$

Thus $(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0) = A(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_{k-1})(R_{k-1} \cdots R_1 R_0)$.

3. $A^{k+1} = (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0)$

Base Case: $k = 0$ so $A^1 = Q_0 R_0 = Q R = A$

Inductive Step: Assume $A^{k+1} = (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0)$, then for $k + 2$

$A^{k+2} = A A^{k+1} = A(Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0)$ (By Inductive Hypothesis)

$$= (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k Q_{k+1})(R_{k+1} R_k \cdots R_1 R_0) \text{ (By 2.)}$$

Thus $A^{k+1} = (Q_0 Q_1 \cdots Q_k)(R_k \cdots R_1 R_0)$ for all $k \geq 0$. \square

1.10 Reduction to Upper Hessenberg Form

1.10.1 The 2×2 matrix Q

Proof. Given:

$$u = \frac{x - y}{\|x - y\|} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \|x\| = \|Qx\| = \|y\|, \quad y = \pm \|x\| u, \quad u^\perp = \begin{bmatrix} -d_2 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We define:

$$Q = I - 2uu^T$$

where I is the identity matrix of size 2×2 .

Now,

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad uu^T = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1^2 & d_1 d_2 \\ d_1 d_2 & d_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus:

$$Q = I - 2 \begin{bmatrix} d_1^2 & d_1 d_2 \\ d_1 d_2 & d_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Expanding I and subtracting:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2d_1^2 & 2d_1 d_2 \\ 2d_1 d_2 & 2d_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2d_1^2 & -2d_1 d_2 \\ -2d_1 d_2 & 1 - 2d_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

This matrix represents the standard matrix Q of the reflection in the line through the origin in direction u , i.e.:

$$Q = I - 2uu^T$$

□

1.10.2 An example of Q

$$(a) \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \implies d_1 = \frac{3}{5}, d_2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2d_1^2 & -2d_1d_2 \\ -2d_1d_2 & 1 - 2d_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(\frac{3}{5})^2 & -2(\frac{3}{5})(\frac{4}{5}) \\ -2(\frac{3}{5})(\frac{4}{5}) & 1 - 2(\frac{4}{5})^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{25} & -\frac{24}{25} \\ -\frac{24}{25} & -\frac{7}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \right\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|} = 2\sqrt{5} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies d_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, d_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2d_1^2 & -2d_1d_2 \\ -2d_1d_2 & 1 - 2d_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})^2 & -2(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) \\ -2(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) & 1 - 2(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

1.10.3 Properties of Householder Matrices

Proof.

Let Q be a Householder matrix where $Q = I - 2uu^T$ where u is a unit vector

in the direction of $x - y$.

(a) Q is symmetric

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= I - 2uu^T \\ Q^T &= (I - 2uu^T)^T = I^T - (2uu^T)^T = I - 2(u^T)^T u^T = I - 2uu^T = Q \\ \text{Thus, } Q &\text{ is symmetric.} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Q is orthogonal

$$\begin{aligned} Q^T Q &= QQ = I \\ Q^T Q &= (I - 2uu^T)(I - 2uu^T) = I - 2uu^T - 2uu^T + 4uu^T uu^T = \\ &= I - 4uu^T + 4uu^T = I \\ \text{Thus, } Q &\text{ is orthogonal.} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $Q^2 = I$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^2 &= QQ = I \text{ (from (a) \& (b))} \\ \text{Thus, } Q^2 &= I. \end{aligned}$$

□

1.10.4 Computing $Q\mathbf{v}$ for some vectors \mathbf{v}

Proof. If Q is a Householder matrix corresponding to the unit vector \mathbf{u} , then

$$Q\mathbf{v} = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{v}, & \text{if } \mathbf{v} \in \text{span}\{\mathbf{u}\}, \\ \mathbf{v}, & \text{if } \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Case 1: $Qv = -v$ if $v \in \text{span}\{u\}$

$$\text{span}\{u\} = \{cu | c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$v = cu \text{ for some } c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Qv &= Q(cu) = cQu = c(I - 2uu^T)u = c(u - 2uu^T u) \\ &= c(u - 2u\|u\|^2) = c(u - 2u) \text{ (Since } \|u\| = 1) \\ &= c(-u) = -cu = -v \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: $Qv = v$ if $v \cdot u = 0$

$$Qv = (I - 2uu^T)v = v - 2uu^Tv = v - 2u(v \cdot u) = v - 2u(0) = v$$

Thus,

$$Q\mathbf{v} = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{v}, & \text{if } \mathbf{v} \in \text{span}\{\mathbf{u}\}, \\ \mathbf{v}, & \text{if } \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0. \end{cases}$$

□

1.10.5 Proving that $Qx = y$

Let $x \neq y$ with $\|x\| = \|y\|$ and $u = \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|}$. Let Q be the corresponding Householder matrix.

Proof.

$$Qx = (I - 2uu^T)x = x - 2uu^Tx.$$

Recall that $u = \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|}$. So:

$$Qx = x - 2 \left(\frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} \right) \left(\frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} \right)^T x = x - 2 \left(\frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} \right) \frac{(x-y)^Tx}{\|x-y\|}$$

Since $(x-y)^Tx$ is a scalar, we can move it to the left and combine the denominators:

$$\begin{aligned} &= x - 2 \frac{(x-y)^Tx}{\|x-y\|^2} (x-y) = x - 2 \frac{x^Tx - y^Tx}{(x-y)^T(x-y)} (x-y) \\ &= x - 2 \left(\frac{x^Tx - y^Tx}{x^Tx - x^Ty - y^Tx + y^Ty} \right) (x-y) \\ &= x - 2 \left(\frac{x^Tx - y^Tx}{2x^Tx - x^Ty - y^Tx} \right) (x-y) \quad (\text{Since } x^Tx = y^Ty) \\ &= x - 2 \left(\frac{x^Tx - y^Tx}{2x^Tx - 2y^Tx} \right) (x-y) \quad (\text{Since } x^Ty = y^Tx) \\ &= x - \left(\frac{x^Tx - y^Tx}{x^Tx - y^Tx} \right) (x-y) \end{aligned}$$

The fraction consists of all scalars with the denominator = numerator so:

$$= x - (x-y) = y$$

□

Verifying with: $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \\
Q &= I - 2uu^T = I - 2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = I - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 - \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 - \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \\
Qx &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = y
\end{aligned}$$

1.10.6 Reduction to Upper Hessenberg Form

(a) Orthogonality and symmetry of H_1 :

Proof. H_1 matrix is orthogonal if $H_1^T H_1 = I$, where I is the identity matrix.

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1 \end{bmatrix} \implies H_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1^T \end{bmatrix}$$

Since Q_1 is a Householder matrix, Q_1 is orthogonal so $Q_1^T Q_1 = I$. Therefore,

$$H_1^T H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1^T Q_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} = I$$

Thus, H_1 is orthogonal.

H_1 is symmetric if $H_1 = H_1^T$.

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1 \end{bmatrix} \implies H_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1^T \end{bmatrix}$$

Since Q_1 is a Householder matrix, Q_1 is symmetric so $Q_1 = Q_1^T$. Therefore,

$H_1 = H_1^T$ so H_1 is symmetric.

□

(b) Let $A_1 = H_1 A H_1$. Then the eigenvalues of A are the eigenvalues of A_1 :

Proof. Let $A_1 = H_1 A H_1$. Since H_1 is orthogonal and symmetric $H_1 = H_1^{-1}$ so $A_1 = H_1 A H_1 = H_1 A H_1^{-1}$ meaning that A is similar to A_1 . By 1.1, A_1 has the same eigenvalues as A . □

(c) Show that $A_1 = H_1 A H_1^T$ is a matrix of the form:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ \pm \|x\| & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ 0 & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ 0 & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{41} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} \pm\|x\| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Applying H_1 to the left of A , the first entry of the resulting matrix

$$\text{becomes } a_{11} \text{ because } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{41} \end{bmatrix} = a_{11}.$$

$$\text{Then } \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{41} \end{bmatrix} = x \text{ are the remaining entries of the first column of } A.$$

To calculate the resulting corresponding entries we can use the for-

$$\text{mula } Qx = y \text{ where } x \text{ is the remaining column of } A \text{ and } y = \begin{bmatrix} \pm\|x\| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{So the first column of } H_1 A \text{ is: } \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ \pm\|x\| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Multiplying that column by $H_1^T = H_1$ will result in the first column

$$\text{of } H_1 A H_1^T \text{ being } \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ \pm\|x\| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ because } a_{11} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{11}, \pm\|x\| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \pm\|x\|,$$

and $0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$. The remaining columns of A are affected but the shape remains the same as A and H_1 are both 4x4 matrices.

$$\text{So } A_1 = H_1 A H_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ \pm\|x\| & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ 0 & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ 0 & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} \end{bmatrix}.$$

(d) Upper Hessenberg form of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -5 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find Q_1 and H_1 :

$$(i) \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} \pm\|x\| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \|x\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = \pm 6.$$

$$\text{Choose } y = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ since } +6 \text{ is opposite sign to } -2.$$

$$v = y - x = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad P &= \frac{vv^T}{v^T v} \\ &= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{1}{64+16+16} \begin{bmatrix} 64 & -32 & -32 \\ -32 & 16 & 16 \\ -32 & 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{96} \begin{bmatrix} 64 & -32 & -32 \\ -32 & 16 & 16 \\ -32 & 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad Q_1 &= I - 2P = I - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 - \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 - \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find $A_1 = H_1 A H_1^T = H_1 A H_1$:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -5 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{11}{3} \\ 6 & \frac{37}{9} & \frac{13}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & -\frac{14}{9} & -\frac{47}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} \\ 0 & -\frac{17}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{10}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find Q_2 and H_2 :

$$(i) \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{14}{9} \\ -\frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} \pm \|x\| \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{14}{9}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{17}{9}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{485}}{9}.$$

$$\text{Choose } y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{485}}{9} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ since } +\frac{\sqrt{485}}{9} \text{ is opposite sign to } -\frac{14}{9}.$$

$$v = y - x = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{485}}{9} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{14}{9} \\ -\frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{14+\sqrt{485}}{9} \\ \frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \quad P = \frac{vv^T}{v^T v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{14+\sqrt{485}}{9} \\ \frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{14+\sqrt{485}}{9} & \frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{14+\sqrt{485}}{9} \\ \frac{17}{9} \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{81}{970+28\sqrt{485}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{681+28\sqrt{485}}{81} & \frac{17(14+\sqrt{485})}{81} \\ \frac{17(14+\sqrt{485})}{81} & \frac{289}{81} \end{bmatrix} \\
P &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{681+28\sqrt{485}}{970+28\sqrt{485}} & \frac{17(14+\sqrt{485})}{970+28\sqrt{485}} \\ \frac{17(14+\sqrt{485})}{970+28\sqrt{485}} & \frac{289}{970+28\sqrt{485}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{485+14\sqrt{485}}{970} & \frac{17}{2\sqrt{485}} \\ \frac{17}{2\sqrt{485}} & \frac{485-14\sqrt{485}}{970} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(iii) } Q_2 &= I - 2P = I - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{485+14\sqrt{485}}{970} & \frac{17}{2\sqrt{485}} \\ \frac{17}{2\sqrt{485}} & \frac{485-14\sqrt{485}}{970} \end{bmatrix} \\
Q_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{485+14\sqrt{485}}{485} & -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} \\ -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} & 1 - \frac{485-14\sqrt{485}}{485} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{14}{\sqrt{485}} & -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} \\ -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} & \frac{14}{\sqrt{485}} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iv) } H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{14}{\sqrt{485}} & -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{17}{\sqrt{485}} & \frac{14}{\sqrt{485}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find $A_2 = H_2(A_1)H_2$:

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{131}{3\sqrt{485}} & \frac{74}{\sqrt{485}} \\ 6 & \frac{37}{9} & -\frac{199}{9\sqrt{485}} & -\frac{23}{\sqrt{485}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{485}}{9} & -\frac{1312}{873} & -\frac{254}{97} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{351}{97} & -\frac{253}{97} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{This is the upper Hessenberg form}$$

of A .

- (e) Why the upper Hessenberg form of a symmetric matrix is always a tridiagonal matrix:

Proof.

- (i) **Upper Hessenberg Form Definition:**
 - A matrix is in upper Hessenberg form if all entries below the first subdiagonal are zero. For an $n \times n$ matrix, this means $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i > j + 1$.
- (ii) **Symmetric Matrix Property:**
 - A symmetric matrix satisfies $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ for all i, j .
- (iii) **Preservation of matrix structure under similarity transformations:**
 - Similarity transformations preserve the structure of a matrix, meaning that the upper Hessenberg form of a symmetric matrix must also be symmetric.
- (iv) **Combining the Two Properties:**
 - In the upper Hessenberg form, $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i > j + 1$. Due to symmetry, $a_{ji} = 0$ whenever $a_{ij} = 0$.
 - This means $a_{ij} = 0$ for both $i > j + 1$ and $j > i + 1$, effectively enforcing $a_{ij} = 0$ for all $|i - j| > 1$.
- (v) **Resulting Matrix Structure:**
 - The only nonzero entries of the symmetric matrix are along the main diagonal ($|i - j| = 0$) and the first subdiagonals ($|i - j| = 1$), making it a **tridiagonal matrix**.

Thus, the upper Hessenberg form of a symmetric matrix naturally becomes tridiagonal because the symmetry constraint forces zeros to appear below and above the second subdiagonals. \square

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