MA385 Part 4: Linear Algebra 2

4.2: Matrix Norms

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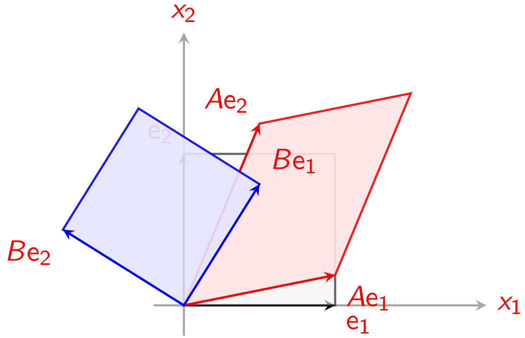

$x \mapsto Ax$ (red), $x \mapsto Bx$ (blue)

1. Outline Section 4.2

For more, see Section 2.7 of Suli and Mayers:
https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/nuig/reader.action?docID=221072&ppg=51&c=UERG

Vector norms are related to the magnitude of the entries of the vector.
Now we want to generalise to the concept of a **matrix norm**. In a sense, we can just consider the magnitude of the matrix's entries.

However, if we think of a matrix as a linear transformation, or simply as a function that maps (via matrix multiplication) from $\mathbb{R}^n$ to $\mathbb{R}^n$, we should think about how much it changes a vector.

Definition 4.2.1

Given any (vector) norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$, there is a **subordinate matrix norm** on $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ defined by

$$\|A\| = \max_{v\in\mathbb{R}^n_\star} \frac{\|Av\|}{\|v\|}, \qquad (1)$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ and $\mathbb{R}^n_\star = \mathbb{R}^n/\{0\}$.

We define a matrix norm like this because we think of A as an *operator* on $\mathbb{R}^n$: if $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then $Av \in \mathbb{R}^n$. So the norm of A gives us information on how much the matrix can change the size of a vector.

"induced Matrix Norm" "Operator Norm".

3. Computing Matrix Norms

It is not obvious from the above definition how to calculate the norm of a given matrix. We'll see that

- The ∞-norm of a matrix is also the largest absolute-value row sum.
- The 1-norm of a matrix is also the largest absolute-value column sum.
- The 2-norm of the matrix A is the square root of the largest eigenvalue of $A^T A$.

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Theorem 4.2.1

For any $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ the subordinate matrix norm associated with $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ can be computed by

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{i=1,\dots,n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|.$$

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

Then $\max\limits_{i=1..3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} |a_{ij}| = \max\{\underbrace{1+2+3}_{6}^{i=1}, \underbrace{1+0+5}_{6}^{i=2}, \underbrace{4+1+2}_{7}^{i=3}\}$

So $\|A\|_\infty = 7$

4. The max-norm on $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$

A similar result holds for the 1-norm, the proof of which is left as an exercise.

Theorem 4.2.2

For any $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ the subordinate matrix norm associated with $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ can be computed by

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{j=1,\dots,n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{i,j}|. \tag{2}$$

Computing the 2-norm of a matrix is a little harder that computing the 1- or ∞-norms. However, later we'll need estimates not just for $\|A\|$, but also $\|A^{-1}\|$. And, unlike the 1- and ∞-norms, we can estimate $\|A^{-1}\|_2$ without explicitly forming A^{-1}.

We begin by recalling some important facts about eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

Definition 4.2.2

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. We call $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ an *eigenvalue* of A if there is a non-zero vector $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that

$$Ax = \lambda x.$$

We call any such x an *eigenvector of A associated with λ*.

(i) If A is a real symmetric matrix (i.e., $A = A^T$), its eigenvalues and eigenvectors are all real-valued.

(ii) If λ is an eigenvalue of A, the $1/\lambda$ is an eigenvalue of A^{-1}.

(iii) If x is an eigenvector associated with the eigenvalue λ then so too is $\eta\mathsf{x}$ for any non-zero scalar η.

(iv) An eigenvector may be *normalised* as $\|\mathsf{x}\|_2^2 = \mathsf{x}^T\mathsf{x} = 1$.

(v) There are n eigenvectors λ_1, λ_n, ..., λ_n associated with the real symmetric matrix A. Let $\mathrm{x}^{(1)}$, $\mathrm{x}^{(2)}$, ..., $\mathrm{x}^{(n)}$ be the associated normalised eigenvectors. The eigenvectors are linearly independent and so form a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$. That is, any vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ can be written as a linear combination:

$$\mathrm{v} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \mathrm{x}^{(i)}.$$

(vi) Furthermore, these eigenvectors are *orthogonal* and *orthonormal*:

$$\left(x^{(i)}\right)^T x^{(j)} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Here is a useful consequence of (v) and (vi), which we will use repeatedly.

The *singular values* of a matrix A are the square roots of the eigenvalues of $A^T A$. They play a very important role in matrix analysis, applied linear algebra, and statistics (principal component analysis).

Our interest here is in their relationship to $\|A\|_2$.

But first we'll prove a theorem about certain matrices (so called, "normal matrices").

Theorem 4.2.3

For any matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$, the eigenvalues of $A^T A$ are real and non-negative.

Part of the above proof involved showing that, if $(A^T A)\mathrm{x} = \lambda x$, then

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{\|A\mathrm{x}\|_2}{\|\mathrm{x}\|_2}.$$

This at the very least tells us that

$$\|A\|_2 := \max_{\mathrm{x}\in\mathbb{R}^n_\star} \frac{\|A\mathrm{x}\|_2}{\|\mathrm{x}\|_2} \geq \max_{i=1,\dots,n} \sqrt{\lambda_i}.$$

With a bit more work, we can show that if $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$ are the the eigenvalues of $B = A^T A$, then

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_n}.$$

Theorem 4.2.4

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. Let $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$, be the eigenvalues of $B = A^T A$. Then

$$\|A\|_2 = \max_{i=1,\dots,n} \sqrt{\lambda_i} = \sqrt{\lambda_n},$$

Here is the main idea. For full details, see the text-book.

5. Computing $\|A\|_2$

6. Exercises

Exercise 4.2.1

Show that, for *any* subordinate matrix norm on $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$, the norm of the identity matrix is 1.

Exercise 4.2.2

Prove that

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{j=1,\dots,n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{i,j}|.$$

Hint: Suppose that $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ij}| \leq C$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Show that for *any* vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |(Ax)_i| \leq C\|x\|_1.$$

Now find a vector x such that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |(Ax)_i| = C\|x\|_1$. Now deduce the result.