Math 725 – Advanced Linear Algebra

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All about Matrices/Transformations

Important terms:

(1) minimum polynomial: The polynomial, p, with lowest degree such that $p(T) = 0$, $\forall x \in F$.
   i) The roots of the minimum polynomial are eigenvalues.
   ii) If the roots have singular multiplicity, then the matrix is diagonalizable.

(2) characteristic polynomial
   $\det(xI - T)$ forms a polynomial.
   i) the characteristic polynomial is divided by the minimum polynomial.
   ii) the characteristic polynomial and the minimum polynomial have the same roots, i.e, the same eigenvalues
   iii) if all of the factors of the characteristic polynomial are simple (i.e., have degree one) then it is the minimum polynomial.

(3) triangularizable: a matrix that has zeros below the diagonal. All matrices over the complex numbers are triangulizable.

(4) diagonalizable: a matrix that has zeros everywhere except the diagonal.

(5) **Inner Product Space** defines an inner product. The primary ability of the Inner Product is define orthogonality, orthonormal basis and norm. An inner product $\langle\ \rangle$ has the following properties.
   i) $\langle u + v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$
   ii) $\langle cv, w \rangle = c \langle v, w \rangle$ and $\langle v, dw \rangle = \overline{d} \langle w, w \rangle$
   iii) $\langle w, v \rangle = \overline{\langle v, w \rangle}$
   iv) $\langle v, v \rangle > 0$ and $\langle v, v \rangle = 0$ if $v = 0$

(6) norm: is a function $|| \cdot || : F \to \mathbb{R}$ with the following properties:
   i) $|| \cdot || \geq 0$.
   ii) $||cv|| = |c|\, ||v||$.
   iii) $||v + w|| \leq ||v|| + ||w||$ (triangular inequality).

(7) orthogonal: u, v are orthogonal is $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$ and $u \neq 0$ and $v \neq 0$.
   if Q is an *orthogonal matrix* if $QQ^T = I$.

(8) orthonomal. u, v are said to be orthonormal if they both have length one.
   Every finite dimensional inner product space has an orthonormal basis. Every linear operator T has an upper triangular matrix $[T]_B^B$ w.r.t. an orthonormal basis.

(9) orthogonal compliment. Given any set $S \subseteq V$ then $S^\perp = \{v \in V\ :\ \langle v, w \rangle = 0, \forall w \in S\}$
   Any subspace $W \subseteq V$, then $V = W \oplus W^\perp$.

(10) adjoint: $T^* \in \mathcal{L}(W, V) \to \langle Tv, w \rangle_W = \langle v, T^*w \rangle_V$
   Properties (analogous to complex arithmetic):
   i) Additive: $(S + T)^* = S^* + T^*$, $\forall S, T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$.
   ii) Scalar Multiplication: $(\lambda T)^* = \overline{\lambda} T^*$, $\forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W) \,\&\, \lambda \in F$
   iii) Multiplication anti-commutative: $(S \circ T)^* = T^* \circ S^*$, $\forall T \in \mathcal{L}(U, V) \,\&\, S \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$
   iv) Inverse: $(T^*)^* = T$, $\forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V, V)$
   v) If $T = U_1 + iU_2$ then
      a) $U_1 = \frac{1}{2}(T + T^*)$, $U_1^* = U_1$
      b) $U_2 = \frac{1}{2}(T - T^*)$, $U_2^* = U_2$

c) Note: U_1, U_2 "look" like real numbers.

Matrices:

Given orthonormal bases B, B' on V, W, respectively. then $[T]_{B'}^{B} = A, [T^*]_{B}^{B'} = A^* \implies A^* = \overline{A^T}$, i.e, if $W = V$ then T is an operator and A is Hermitian/Symmetric.

(11) self-adjoint: $T = T^*$
   a) All $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ for eigenvalues of T.
   b) $\langle Tv, v \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$ even if V is complex.
   c) if $\langle Tv, v \rangle = 0$, $\forall v \in V$ then $T = 0$.

(12) normal: If $TT^* = T^*T$ then T is said to be normal. Self-adjoint implies Normal but not visa versa.
   a) If $Tv = \lambda v$ then $T^*v = \overline{\lambda}v$.
   b) T normal $\iff$ diagonalizable w.r.t. orthonormal basis.
   c) $[T]_B^B$ is hermitian, i.e, $A = [T]_B^B = \overline{A^T} = A^*$
   d) $\exists Q \to QQ^* = I$ and $A = Q^*\Lambda Q$ where Λ is a diagonal matrix consisting of eigenvalues and Q is a matrix consisting of orthonormal column eigenvectors (i.e., unitary).
   e) iff $||Tv|| = ||T^*v||$, $\forall v \in V$.
   f) eigenvectors from different eigenvalues are orthogonal to each other.

(13) unitary: a matrix made up of orthonormal column vectors.

(14) (semi-)positive definite when $\langle Tv, v \rangle > 0$, $\forall v \neq 0$ semi- implies $\langle Tv.v \rangle \geq 0$, $\forall v \neq 0$. The following are equivalent
   i) T is (semi-)positive definite.
   ii) eigenvalues of T are (semi-)positive.
   iii) $\exists R \in \mathcal{L}(V) \implies T = RR^*$.

Important theorems:

- Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

  Most notably that $\mathbb{C}$ is algebraically closed (i.e., all polynomials have a zero).