

Matrix Factorization

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{LU} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{lower triangular } L \\ \text{1's on the diagonal} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{upper triangular } U \\ \text{pivots on the diagonal} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{LDU} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{lower triangular } L \\ \text{1's on the diagonal} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{pivot matrix} \\ D \text{ is diagonal} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{upper triangular } U \\ \text{1's on the diagonal} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{PA} = \mathbf{LU} \quad (\text{Permutation matrix } P \text{ to avoid zeros in the pivot positions}).$$

$$\mathbf{EA} = \mathbf{R} \quad (m \text{ by } m \text{ invertible } E) \text{ (any } A) = \text{rref}(A)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{CC}^T = (\text{lower triangular matrix } C) \text{ (transpose is upper triangular)}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{QR} \quad = (\text{orthonormal columns in } Q) \text{ (upper triangular } R)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{S}^{-1} = (\text{eigenvectors in } S) \text{ (eigenvalues in } \mathbf{\Lambda}) \text{ (left eigenvectors in } \mathbf{S}^{-1}).$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{Q}^T = (\text{orthogonal matrix } Q) \text{ (real eigenvalue matrix } \mathbf{\Lambda}) \left(\mathbf{Q}^T \text{ is } \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{MJM}^{-1} = (\text{generalized eigenvectors in } M) \text{ (Jordan blocks in } J) \left(\mathbf{M}^{-1} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \text{orthogonal} \\ U \text{ is } m \times m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \times n \text{ singular value matrix} \\ \delta_1, \dots, \delta_r \text{ on its diagonal} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{orthogonal} \\ V \text{ is } n \times n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}^+ \mathbf{U}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \text{orthogonal} \\ n \times n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n \times m \text{ pseudoinverse of } \mathbf{\Sigma} \\ 1/\delta_1, \dots, 1/\delta_r \text{ on diagonal} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{orthogonal} \\ m \times m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{QH} \quad = (\text{orthogonal matrix } Q) \text{ (symmetric positive definite matrix } H)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^{-1} = (\text{unitary } U) \text{ (eigenvalue matrix } \mathbf{\Lambda}) \text{ (} \mathbf{U}^{-1} \text{ which } \mathbf{U}^H = \bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \text{)}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{UTU}^{-1} = (\text{unitary } U) \text{ (triangular } T \text{ with } \lambda \text{ 's on diagonal)} \text{ (} \mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{U}^H \text{)}.$$

$$\mathbf{F}_n = \begin{bmatrix} I & D \\ I & -D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_{n/2} \\ \mathbf{F}_{n/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{even-odd} \\ \text{permutation} \end{bmatrix} = \text{one step of the FFT}.$$