is605_Assignment4

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PS1

Step 1. Create Matrix A

```
A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,-1,0,4), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 2 3
## [2,] -1 0 4
```

Step 2. Create Transpose of MatrixA

```
ATrans <- t(A)
ATrans
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 -1
## [2,] 2 0
## [3,] 3 4
```

Step 3. Compute AATrans and store in variable X

```
X <- A%*%ATrans
X
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 14 11
## [2,] 11 17
```

Step 4. Compute ATransA and storein variable Y

```
Y <- ATrans%*%A
Y
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 2 2 -1
## [2,] 2 4 6
## [3,] -1 6 25
```

Step 5. Compute SVD of A and store in a variable ASVD

```
ASVD <- svd(A, nu = nrow(A), nv = ncol(A))
ASVD
```

```
## $d
## [1] 5.158 2.097
##
## $u
##
           [,1]
                   [,2]
## [1,] -0.6576 -0.7534
## [2,] -0.7534 0.6576
##
## $v
##
            [,1]
                     [,2]
                             [,3]
## [1,] 0.01857 -0.6728 -0.7396
## [2,] -0.25500 -0.7185 0.6472
## [3,] -0.96676 0.1766 -0.1849
```

Verfiy that the two sets of singular vectors are the eigenvectors of X and Y.

Here are the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of X:

```
eigenX <- eigen(X)
eigenX</pre>
```

```
## $values
## [1] 26.602 4.398
##
## $vectors
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 0.6576 -0.7534
## [2,] 0.7534 0.6576
```

Here are the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Y:

```
eigenY <- eigen(Y)
eigenY</pre>
```

The eigenvectors of X and Y above are indeed the same as the two sets of singular vectors.

Step 6. The squares of the non-zero singular values of A are equivalent to the eigenvalues of X and Y. The square roots of the eigenvalues of X are:

```
eigenXVals <- c(26.601802, 4.398198)
sqrt(eigenXVals)
```

```
## [1] 5.158 2.097
```

```
eigenYVals <- c(26.60180, 4.398198, 0)
sqrt(eigenYVals)
```

```
## [1] 5.158 2.097 0.000
```

We can see from above that the square roots of the eigenvalues of X and Y are the same as the non-zero singular values of A. Thus, the squares of the non-zero singular values of A are the same as the eigenvalues of X and Y.

PS2

First, we create a function that constructs the submatrix submat. This function submat takes values for the row and column that needs to be eliminated from the passed parent matrix.

```
submat <- function(A, i, j){
  return(det(A[-i, -j]))
}</pre>
```

Next, we create a function that computes the cofactors of the parent matrix passing in the row and column variables that need to be eliminated from the sub matrix (via the submat function call).

```
cofactor <- function(A, i, j){
  return((-1)^(i+j)*submat(A, i, j))
}</pre>
```

Finally, we create the myinverse function. The function takes values for a full rank square matrix A as well as values for i, j which are row and column values that are needed to compute the submatrix and cofactors of the parent matrix.

```
myinverse <- function(A, i, j){
    c <- cofactor(A, i, j)
    ctrans <- function(A){
    n <- nrow(A)
    B <- matrix(NA, n, n)
    for(i in 1:n)
        for(j in 1:n)
        B[j,i] <- cofactor(A, i, j)
    return(B)
    }
    return(ctrans(A)/det(A))
}</pre>
```

Test Case:

testMat is a full rank square matrix. B is the inverse of testMat using cofactor, submatrix, cofactor transpose and determinant functions.

```
testMat <- matrix(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 19, 88), nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE) testMat
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 2 3
## [2,] 4 5 6
## [3,] 13 19 88
```

```
B <- myinverse(testMat, 1, 1)
B</pre>
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] -1.7249 0.62963 0.01587
## [2,] 1.4497 -0.25926 -0.03175
## [3,] -0.0582 -0.03704 0.01587
```

And multiplying testMat by the inverse of testMat B we get the identity matrix where the diagnols are approximately 1 and the non-diagnols are approximately 0.

testMat%*%B

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1.000e+00 -4.580e-16 -2.776e-17
## [2,] 6.550e-15 1.000e+00 -6.939e-17
## [3,] 2.043e-14 -4.441e-15 1.000e+00
```