

# Challenge Problem

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**Abstract**—This document proves that the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  are positive

Download latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/priya6971/  
matrix\\_theory\\_EE5609/tree/master/  
challengeProblem2](https://github.com/priya6971/matrix_theory_EE5609/tree/master/challengeProblem2)

Multiplying  $\mathbf{x}^T$  in (2.0.7),

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{M}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{M}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x}^T(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \lambda\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \quad (2.0.10)$$

When  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is positive definite (i.e columns of  $\mathbf{A}$  are linearly independent) then  $\mathbf{x}$  is a nonzero vector as it is an eigen-vector. Since  $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2$  is positive, hence all eigen-values must be positive. Hence proved.

## 1 PROBLEM

Prove that the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  are positive.

## 2 PROOF

Let,  $\mathbf{A}$  is an arbitrary  $m \times n$  matrix. Now consider the matrix  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ ,

for any  $n$  dimensional vector  $\mathbf{x}$ ,

$$\mathbf{x}^T(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x}^T(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})^T(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x}^T(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|^2 \geq 0 \quad (2.0.3)$$

From (2.0.3), if  $\mathbf{x} \neq 0$ ,  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is positive definite, i.e

$$\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|^2 > 0 \quad (2.0.4)$$

Again,  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is positive semi-definite, if  $\mathbf{x} = 0$ ,

$$\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|^2 = 0 \quad (2.0.5)$$

Hence,  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is positive semi-definite if the columns of  $\mathbf{A}$  are linearly dependent and  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is positive definite if columns of  $\mathbf{A}$  are linearly independent.

Again,

$$(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)(\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} \quad (2.0.6)$$

Hence,  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  is symmetric. As every eigen value of a Hermitian matrix is real and every symmetric matrix is Hermitian then  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  has real eigen values.

Let  $\lambda$  be a eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  and let  $\mathbf{x}$  be a corresponding real eigen-vector hence,

$$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.7)$$