



[Course](#) > [Unit 2:...](#) > [4 Eigen...](#) > 14. Sy...

14. Symmetric matrices and their diagonalization

Note that because the eigenvalues of a real symmetric matrix are always complete, a real symmetric matrix is always diagonalizable. More it turns out is true for symmetric matrices.

Fun Fact 1 If \mathbf{A} is a symmetric, real $n \times n$ matrix, its eigenvalues are real.

Two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are **orthogonal** if their dot product is zero. The dot product of the two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} can be written as $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{w}$ using ordinary matrix multiplication.

Fun Fact 2 If \mathbf{A} is a symmetric, real $n \times n$ matrix, the eigenvectors of any two distinct eigenvalues are orthogonal.

In particular, this means that we can find a basis for the eigenspaces that are all mutually orthogonal. This is because any repeated eigenvector has a complete eigenspace, and there is an algorithm, called the Gram–Schmidt algorithm, that allows us to find an orthogonal set of vectors.

Why do we care about orthogonal vectors?

Let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ be a collection of eigenvectors of \mathbf{A} that are pairwise orthogonal, that is

$$\mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_j = 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j.$$

Normalize these vectors so that each of them has length one, that is

$$\mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_i = 1.$$

Once the vectors are normalized in this manner, they are said to be **orthonormal**.

Let **S** be the matrix whose columns are these orthonormal vectors. Then we say that **S** is an **orthogonal matrix**, and has the special property that $\mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S}^T$. This is convenient because computing inverses is often computationally intensive, but the transpose is simple.

In particular, the diagonalization of the matrix **A** can be expressed as $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{S}^T$.

Remark 14.1 If you use the MATLAB command $[\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{D}] = \text{eig}(\mathbf{A})$ to find the eigenvectors of a matrix **A**, the eigenvectors it finds will be unit length, and orthogonal if possible.

14. Symmetric matrices and their diagonalization

[Hide Discussion](#)

Topic: Unit 2: Linear Algebra, Part 2 / 14. Symmetric matrices and their diagonalization

[Add a Post](#)

Show all posts ▼

by recent activity ▼

There are no posts in this topic yet.

✕

[Learn About Verified Certificates](#)

© All Rights Reserved