

# SI231B: Matrix Computations, 2025 Fall

## Homework Set #3

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**Acknowledgements:**

- 1) Deadline: **2025-11-29 23:59:59**
  - 2) Please submit the PDF file to [gradescope](#). Course entry code: N2382J.
  - 3) You have 5 “free days” in total for all late homework submissions.
  - 4) If your homework is handwritten, please make it clear and legible.
  - 5) All your answers are required to be in English.
  - 6) Write down the major steps for deriving the solution; otherwise you may loss points.
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**Problem 1. (Eigenvalue) (15 points)**

Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  be a real symmetric matrix satisfying the matrix equation  $\mathbf{A}^3 - 2\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0}$ .

- 1) Find all eigenvalues of matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . (10 points)
- 2) Suppose  $\mathbf{A}$  has two eigenvalues at 1 and -1, compute  $\det(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})$ . (5 points)

**Solution:**

**Problem 2. (Eigenvector and similarity) (15 points)**

- 1) Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  have two distinct eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  with corresponding eigenvectors  $\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2$  respectively.  
Prove that: If  $k_1\mathbf{v}_1 + k_2\mathbf{v}_2$  (where the scalars  $k_1, k_2$  are not both zero) is an eigenvector of  $\mathbf{A}$ , then  $k_1k_2 = 0$ .  
**(7 points)**
- 2) Suppose two matrices have the same characteristic polynomial, determinant, rank, nullity, trace, eigenvalues, algebraic multiplicity, geometric multiplicity. Are they similar? Justify your answer. **(8 points)**

**Solution:**

**Problem 3. (Diagonalization)**

(20 points)

- 1) Determine if each of the following matrices is diagonalizable.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(10 points)

- 2) If it is diagonalizable, diagonalize the matrix using a similarity transformation. (5 points)  
3) Compute  $\mathbf{A}^{100}$ . (5 points)

**Solution:**

**Problem 4. (Schur Decomposition) (20 points)**

1) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -11 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute the real Schur decomposition  $A = UTU^T$ , where  $U$  is a real orthogonal matrix and  $T$  is upper triangular. **The results are reported rounded to four decimal places. (12 points)**

- 2) Suppose  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues. Show that if  $Q^H A Q = T$  is its Schur decomposition and  $AB = BA$ , then  $Q^H B Q$  is upper triangular. (Hint: let  $T \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  be an upper triangular matrix whose diagonal entries  $t_{11}, \dots, t_{nn}$  are distinct. If  $C \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  satisfies  $TC = CT$ , then  $C$  must be upper triangular.) **(8 points)**

**Solution:**

**Problem 5. (Variational Characterizations) (10 points)**

For matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ , prove  $\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \max_{\|\mathbf{z}\|_2=1} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}\|_2 = \max_{\|\mathbf{z}\|_2=\|\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} |\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}|$ .

**Solution:**

**Problem 6. (Power Iteration)**

(20 points)

Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 1) Apply the power method with infinite-norm normalization to each matrix (Compute only four steps), starting from the initial vector  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$ . Note: To implement the infinite-norm normalization, replace the normalization step  $\mathbf{v}^{(k)} = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(k)}}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(k)}\|_2}$  used in the slides with  $\mathbf{v}^{(k)} = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(k)}}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(k)}\|_\infty}$ , where  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  denotes the infinity norm.  $\mathbf{v}^{(k)}$  approximates a dominant eigenvector at iteration  $k$  and  $\lambda^{(k)} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}^{(k)})^T \mathbf{v}^{(k)} / \|\mathbf{v}^{(k)}\|_2^2$ . **The results are reported rounded to four decimal places.** (10 points)
- 2) Compute the ratios  $\lambda_2/\lambda_1$  for  $A$  and  $B$ , where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  denote the eigenvalues of largest and second-largest magnitude, respectively. For which matrix do you expect faster convergence of the power method? Explain your reason. (10 points)

**Solution:**