Problem 1.

a. To prove Q is an orthogonal matrix, $Q^{T}Q = I$.

$$Q^{T}Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -s & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & -s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & cs + s^{2} & 0 & cs - cs & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & cs - cs & 0 & c^{2} + s^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [Given, c^{2} + s^{2} = 1]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & cs - cs & 0 & c^{2} + s^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

b.
$$\begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c^2 a_{11} - 2cs a_{12} + s^2 a_{22} = b_{11}$$

$$s^2 a_{11} + 2cs a_{12} + c^2 a_{22} = b_{22}$$

$$a_{12} (c^2 - s^2) \cdot cs (a_{22} - a_{11}) = 0$$

Putting
$$t = \frac{s}{c}$$
 and $2\tau = \frac{a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{12}}$

$$t^{2} + 2\tau t - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{sign(\tau)}{|\tau| - \sqrt{\tau^{2} + 1}}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^{2} + 1}}$$

$$s = ct$$

- c. Program which takes as input a matrix A and an off-diagonal position [i,j] and returns the Jacobi matrix Q_{ij} is in folder HW6_Solution/1_jacobi_rotation/jacobi_rotation.m
- d. Test program generates random matrices and show that any desired off-diagonal element pair may be zeroed out using matrix Q_{ij} is in folder HW6_Solution/1_jacobi_rotation/jacobi_rotation_test.m

Problem 2.

Program to this problem is in HW6_Solution/2_jacobi_eigen

Problem 3.

Program for this problem is in HW6_Solution/3_pca

- a. 3 dimensions of the data hold useful information as given by singular values of the data and 14 dimensions were noise as there were total 17 singular values.
- b. The object hidden as a point cloud is a tennis shoe.