
Problem Set 2

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Problem 2-1.

Suppose a and b are column vectors with components a_1, \dots, a_m and b_1, \dots, b_p . Can you multiply a times b^T (yes or no)? What is the shape of the answer ab^T ? What number is in row i , column j of ab^T ? What can you say about aa^T ?

Solution:

Yes, an m by 1 matrix multiplied with a 1 by p matrix leads to a m by p rank-1 matrix.

The entry in row i , column j of ab^T is $a_i \times b_j$.

aa^T is not only a rank-1 matrix, but also symmetric.

Problem 2-2.

If A has columns $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$ and $B = I$ is the identity matrix, what are the rank one matrices $\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{b}_1^T, \mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{b}_2^T, \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{b}_3^T$? They should add to $AI = A$.

Solution:

$$\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{b}_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{b}_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{b}_3^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a}_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix},$$

all three matrices adds up to A .