ECON 703 - PS 4

Alex von Hafften*

9/9/2020

(1) Let X, Y be two vector spaces such that dim $X = n$, dim $Y = m$. Construct a basis of $L(X, Y)$.

(2) Suppose that $T \in L(X, X)$ and λ is T's eigenvalue.

(a) Prove that λ^k is an eigenvalue of T^k, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof: If λ is T's eigenvalue $\implies T(v) = \lambda v$ for eigenvector $v \neq \bar{0}$. Applying T again, we get $T(T(v)) = \lambda(\lambda v) \implies T^2(v) = \lambda^2 v$. Similarly, applying T k times to v, we get $T^k(v) = \lambda^k v$. Thus, λ^k is an eigenvalue for T^k where $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(b) Prove that if T is invertible, then λ^{-1} is an eigenvalue of T^{-1}.

Proof: If T is invertible, $T^{-1} \in L(X, X)$. Thus, for eigvenvector v of T,

$$\begin{aligned} T(v) = \lambda v &\implies T^{-1}(T(v)) = T^{-1}(\lambda v) \\ &\implies v = \lambda T^{-1}(v) \\ &\implies T^{-1}(v) = \lambda^{-1} v. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, λ^{-1} is an eigenvalue of T^{-1}.

(c) Define an operator $S : X \to X$, such that $S(x) = T(x) - \lambda x$ for all $x \in X$. Is S linear? Prove that ker $S := \{x \in X | S(x) = \bar{0}\}$ is a vector space.

For $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} S(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) &= T(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) - \lambda(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 T(x_1) + \alpha_2 T(x_2) - \lambda\alpha_1 x_1 - \lambda\alpha_2 x_2 \\ &= \alpha_1(T(x_1) - \lambda x_1) + \alpha_2(T(x_2) - \lambda x_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 S(x_1) + \alpha_2 S(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

Yes, S is linear.

Proof: For a fixed λ, let $x, y \in$ ker S and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. We know that $S(x) = S(y) = \bar{0}$. As a linear transformation, $S(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha S(x) + \beta S(y) = \alpha\bar{0} + \beta\bar{0} = \bar{0}$, so properties 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 of the definition of a vector space are satisfied.

For property 3, note that $S(\bar{0}) = T(\bar{0}) - \lambda\bar{0} = T(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$, so $\bar{0} \in \ker S$.[1] Furthermore, $x + \bar{0} = \bar{0} + x = x$ for $x \in \ker S$.

For property 4, for $x \in \ker S$, $S(-x) = (-1)S(x) = (-1)\bar{0} = \bar{0}$ where $x + (-x) = \bar{0}$.

*I worked on this problem set with a study group of Michael Nattinger, Andrew Smith, Tyler Welch, and Ryan Mather. I also discussed problems with Emily Case, Sarah Bass, and Danny Edgel.

[1]For any linear transformation $T : X \to Y$, $T(\bar{0}_X) = T(\bar{0}_X + \bar{0}_X) = T(\bar{0}_X) + T(\bar{0}_X) \implies T(\bar{0}_X) = T(\bar{0}_X) - T(\bar{0}_X) = \bar{0}_Y$.

For property 8, for $x \in \ker S$, $S(1 \cdot x) = 1 \cdot S(x) = 1 \cdot \bar{0} = \bar{0}$.

Thus $\ker S$ is a vector space. $\square$

(3) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $T(x, y) = (x - y, 2x + 3y)$. Let W be the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^2$ and let V be another basis of $\mathbb{R}^2, V = \{(1, -4), (-2, 7)\}$ in the coordinates of W.

(a) Find $\text{mtx}_W(T)$.

$$\begin{aligned} T(x, y) &= (x - y)w_1 + (2x + 3y)w_2 \\ &= (w_1 + 2w_2)x + (-w_1 + 3w_2)y \end{aligned}$$

$\text{mtx}_W(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) Find $\text{mtx}_V(T)$.

$P = \text{mtx}_{W,V}(id) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{mtx}_V(T) = P^{-1}\text{mtx}_W(T)P = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 29 \\ -10 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) Find $T(1, -2)$ in the basis V.

$\text{mtx}_V(T) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 29 \\ -10 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -73 \\ -48 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) In this exercise you will learn to solve first order linear difference equations in n variables. We want to find an n-dimensional process $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ...\}$ such that each $\mathbf{x}_i$ is an n-dimensional vector and

$$\mathbf{x}_t = A\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, t = 1, 2, ..., \tag{1}$$

where $A \in M_{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are given. Then

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = A\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_2 = A\mathbf{x}_1 = A(A\mathbf{x}_0) = A^2\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_t = A^t\mathbf{x}_0 \forall t \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $A^t = A \cdot A \cdot ... \cdot A$ (t times). Thus, we need to calculate A^t.
To do this, we diagonalize A, $A = PDP^{-1}$, where D is diagonal, $D = diag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\}$.
Hence we can rewrite

$$A^t = PDP^{-1}PDP^{-1}...PDP^{-1} = PD^tP^{-1} = Pdiag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\}P^{-1},$$

which is now easy to compute. Thus, what you is

Step 1: Calculate A's eigenvalues $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n$ and eigenvectors $\mathbf{v}_1, ..., \mathbf{v}_n$.
Remember that we need to independent eigenvectors (this holds if all eigenvalues are distinct).

Step 2: Set $D = diag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\}$ and $P = \{\mathbf{v}_1, ..., \mathbf{v}_n\}$ (eigenvectors are columns of P).

Step 3: Calculate P^{-1} and $Pdiag\{\lambda_1^t, ..., \lambda_n^t\}P^{-1}$.

Step 4: Plug A^t from Step 3 to get $\mathbf{x}_t = A^t\mathbf{x}_0$.

Implement the above approach to solve for $\mathbf{x}_t \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simplify your answer as much as possible.

(5) In this exercise you will learn to to solve nth order linear difference equations in one variable. We want to find a sequence of real numbers $\{z_t\}_{t=1}^{\infty}$, which satisfies

$$z_t = a_1 z_{t-1} + a_2 z_{t-2} + ... + a_n z_{t-n}, \tag{2}$$

where $a_1, ..., a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ and $z_0, z_{-1}, ..., z_{-n+1} \in \mathbb{R}$ are given.

(a) Define $\mathbf{x}_t := (z_t, z_{t-1}, ..., z_{t-n+1})'$ and rewrite Eq. (2) in the form of Eq. (1). What is A?

(b) Notice that if you find the function form of $z_t = f(t)$, then you do not need to find a similar form for $z_{t-1}, ..., z_{t-n+1}$ (you use the same function $f(\cdot)$ and evaluate it at a different time). Thus, you actually do not need to calculate $Pdiag\{\lambda_1^t, ..., \lambda_n^t\}P^{-1}\mathbf{x}_0$. You only need the first coordinate of that n-dimensional vector. The first coordinate takes the form

$$\mathbf{x}_{t1} \equiv z_t = c_1\lambda_1^t + c_2\lambda_2^t + ... + c_n\lambda_n^t, \tag{3}$$

where coefficient $c_1, ..., c_n$ depend on P and $\mathbf{x}_0$.
Given Eq. (3) which holds for any t and initial values $z_0, ..., z_{-n+1}$, which equations must $c_1, ..., c_n$ solve?

(c) Suppose that $n = 3$, $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_3 = -2$, and $z_0 = 2$, $z_{-1} = 2$, $z_{-2} = 1$. Find the expression for a_t as a function of t.