

1. **Linear algebra refresher.**

(a) Let \mathbf{Q} be a real orthogonal matrix.

i. If \mathbf{Q} is orthogonal, then $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$. Consider \mathbf{Q}^T . We want to show

$$\mathbf{Q}^T (\mathbf{Q}^T)^T = \mathbf{I}$$

Recall that $(\mathbf{Q}^T)^T = \mathbf{Q}$. Then substituting $(\mathbf{Q}^T)^T$ with \mathbf{Q} , we get

$$\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

Note that if \mathbf{Q} is orthogonal, then $\mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}$. Then, since \mathbf{Q}^T is orthogonal, \mathbf{Q}^{-1} is orthogonal.

ii.

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T\lambda\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{I}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T\lambda\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T\lambda\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^*\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^*\lambda\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \lambda\mathbf{x}^*\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \lambda\|\mathbf{x}\|^2$$