

```

In[112]:= plotVectors[A_] := Module[{u, v1, s, v},
  {u, s, v} = SingularValueDecomposition[A];
  v1 = v[[All, 1]];
  Graphics[
    {
      Circle[{0, 0}],
      Arrow[{0, 0}, u[[All, 1]]], Arrow[{0, 0}, u[[All, 2]]]
    }
  ] *
  Graphics[
    {
      GeometricTransformation[Circle[{0, 0}, {s[[1, 1]}, s[[2, 2]]],
        RotationTransform[ArcTan[v1[[2]]/v1[[1]]], {0, 0}],
      Arrow[{0, 0}, s[[1, 1]] * v[[All, 1]]],
      Arrow[{0, 0}, s[[2, 2]] * v[[All, 2]]]
    }
  ]
]

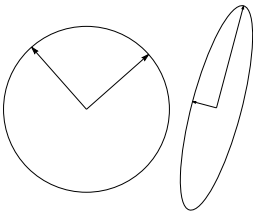
```

```

In[115]:= plotVectors[{{1, 2}, {0, 2}}]

```

Out[115]=

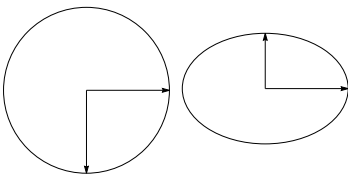


```

In[116]:= plotVectors[{{3, 0}, {0, -2}}]

```

Out[116]=



```

In[117]:= plotVectors[{{2, 0}, {0, 3}}]

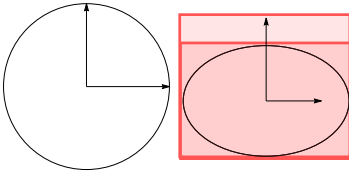
```

... **Power** : Infinite expression  $\frac{1}{0}$  encountered .

... **GeometricTransformation** :  
TransformationFunction[{{Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Indeterminate}, {<<1>>}, {Indeterminate, <<13>>, Indeterminate}}] is not an affine transformation function .



Out[117]=

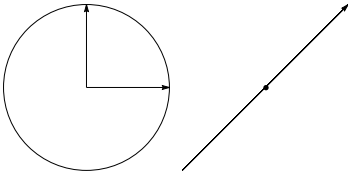


This one doesn't work because ArcTan won't work for it

In[120]:=

```
plotVectors [{1, 1}, {0, 0}]
```

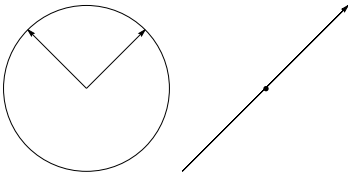
Out[120]=



In[121]:=

```
plotVectors [{1, 1}, {1, 1}]
```

Out[121]=



$$4) \quad A Q = Q B$$

$$U_A \Sigma_A (U_A^* Q) = (Q U_B) \Sigma_B U_B^*$$

$$U \Sigma V = (Q U) \Sigma (V' Q^*)$$

$$\Sigma = \Sigma \quad \text{Scratch work}$$

$$U \Sigma V = U \Sigma V$$

$$(U' U^*) \Sigma (U^* V')$$

$$(U' U^*) A (U^* V') = B$$

$$A = Q$$


---

\* True

$$\Rightarrow \text{Let } A = Q B Q^*$$

$$U_A \Sigma_A V_A = Q U_B \Sigma_B V_B Q^*$$

$$\Sigma_A = (U_A^* Q U_B) \Sigma_B (V_B Q^* V_A^*)$$

And unitarily equivalent diagonal matrices must be equivalent up to a permutation, so

$$\Sigma_A = \Sigma_B$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{let } \Sigma_A = \Sigma_A$$

Then

$$U_B \Sigma_A V_B = U_B \Sigma_B V_B = B$$

$$U_A U_B^* U_B \Sigma_A V_B U_B^* V_A = U_A U_B^* B V_B^* V_A$$

$$A = (U_A U_B^*) B (V_B^* V_A)$$

$$= Q B Q^*$$

3) If  $A$  is real, then

$$(U \Sigma V^*)^* = (U \Sigma V^*)^T$$

$$V \Sigma U^* = \overline{V} \Sigma U^T$$

Which means

$$U = \overline{U}$$

and

$$U^* = U^T \Rightarrow \overline{U} = U$$

So both must be real