Homework #14

due Wednesday, April 20, at 11:59pm

1. For each matrix A of HW13#8:

$$\textbf{a)}\ \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 1 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \textbf{b)}\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \textbf{c)}\ \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 11 \\ 10 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textbf{d)}\ \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 7 & 10 & 8 \\ -13 & 1 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \textbf{e)}\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

find the singular value decomposition in the matrix form

$$A = U\Sigma V^T.$$

2. For each matrix A of Problem 1, write down orthonormal bases for all four fundamental subspaces. (This can be read off from your answers to Problem 1.)

3. **a)** Let A be an invertible $n \times n$ matrix. Show that the product of the singular values of A equals the absolute value of the product of the (real and complex) eigenvalues of A (counted with algebraic multiplicity).

[**Hint:** Both equal $|\det(A)|$. What is $\det(A^TA)$?]

b) Find an example of a 2×2 matrix A with distinct positive eigenvalues that are not equal to any of the singular values of A.

[**Hint:** One of the matrices in HW13#8 works.]

4. Let A be a square, invertible matrix with singular values $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n$.

a) Show that A^{-1} has the same singular vectors as A^T, with singular values $\sigma_n^{-1} \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_1^{-1}$. [**Hint:** What is A^+?]

b) Let λ be an eigenvalue of A. Use HW13#15(b) and **a)** to show that $\sigma_n \leq |\lambda|$.

It follows that the absolute values of all eigenvalues of A are contained in the interval $[\sigma_n, \sigma_1]$. Compare Problem 3.

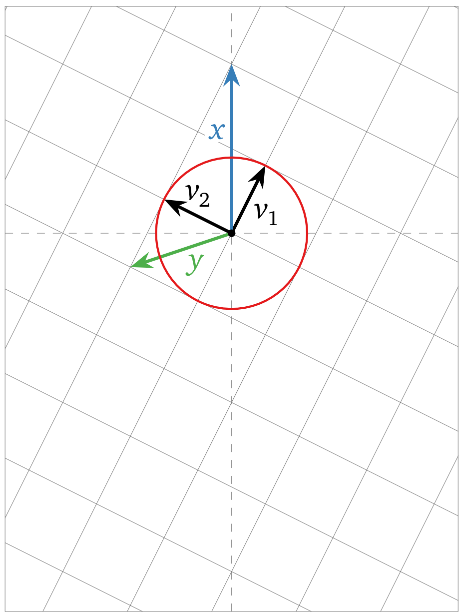
5. Let S be a symmetric matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n$. Let $S = QDQ^T$ be an orthogonal diagonalization of S, where D has diagonal entries $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$.

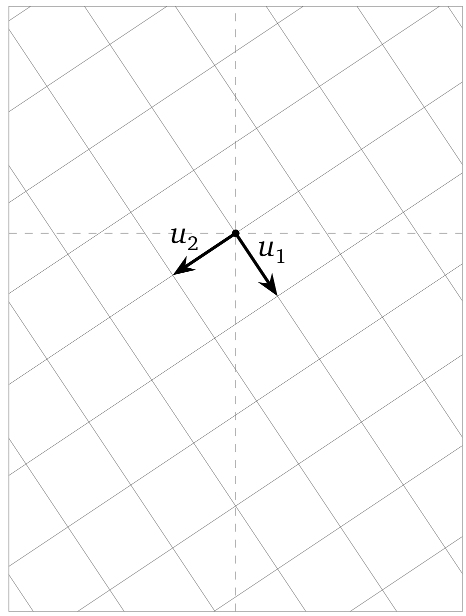
Show that $S = QDQ^T$ is a singular value decomposition if and only if S is positive-semidefinite. [See HW13#12.]

6. A certain 2×2 matrix A has singular values $\sigma_1 = 2$ and $\sigma_2 = 1.5$. The right-singular vectors v_1, v_2 and the left-singular vectors u_1, u_2 are shown in the pictures below.

a) Draw Ax and Ay in the picture on the right.

b) Draw $\{Ax : \|x\| = 1\}$ (what you get by multiplying all vectors on the unit circle by A) in the picture on the right.

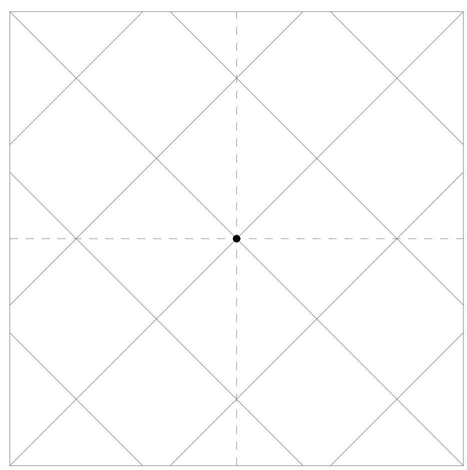




7. Consider the following 3×2 matrix A and its SVD:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}^T .$$

Draw $\{Ax : \|x\| = 1\}$ (what you get by multiplying all vectors on the unit sphere by A) in the picture on the right.



8. Compute the pseudoinverse of each matrix of Problem 1.

9. **a)** Find a *left inverse* of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 11 \\ 10 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

from Problem 1(c). (This is a matrix B such that BA is the identity.)

b) Find a *right inverse* of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 7 & 10 & 8 \\ -13 & 1 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

from Problem 1(d). (This is a matrix B such that AB is the identity.)

c) Explain why the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

from Problem 1(b) does not admit a left inverse or a right inverse.

10. Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of Problem 8(e). Find the matrix P_V for projection onto $V = \mathrm{Row}(A)$ in two ways:

a) Multiply out $P_V = A^+A$.

b) In Problem 2 you found $\mathrm{Nul}(A) = \mathrm{Span}\{v\}$ for $v = (1,-1,-1,1)$. Compute $P_{V^\perp} = vv^T/v\cdot v$ and $P_V = I_4 - P_{V^\perp}$.

Your answers to **a)** and **b)** should be the same, of course!

11. Let A be a matrix and let A^+ be its pseudoinverse. Match the subspaces on the left to the subspaces on the right:

$\mathrm{Col}(A)$	$\mathrm{Col}(A^+)$
$\mathrm{Nul}(A)$	$\mathrm{Nul}(A^+)$
$\mathrm{Row}(A)$	$\mathrm{Row}(A^+)$
$\mathrm{Nul}(A^T)$	$\mathrm{Nul}((A^+)^T)$

What is the rank of A^+?

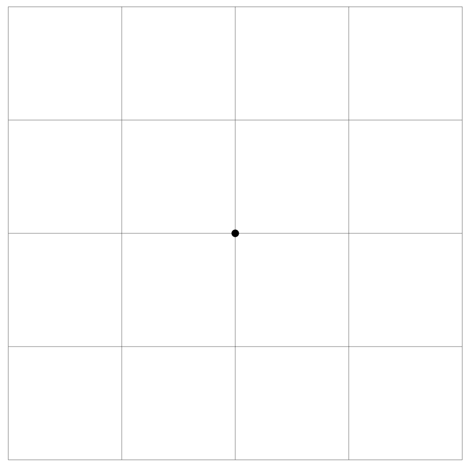
12. What is the pseudoinverse of the $m \times n$ zero matrix?

13. Consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ of Problem 8(b).

a) Find all least-squares solutions of $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ in parametric vector form.

b) Find the shortest least-squares solution $\widehat{x} = A^{+}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

c) Draw your answers to **a)** and **b)** on the grid below.



14. Consider the following matrix holding 5 samples of 2 measurements each:

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & -12 & 24 & -29 & 20 \\ 1 & -11 & 37 & -17 & -35 \end{pmatrix}.$$

a) Subtract the means of the rows of A_0 to obtain the centered matrix A.

b) Compute the covariance matrix $S = \frac{1}{5-1}AA^T$. What is the total variance? What is the covariance of the first row with the second?

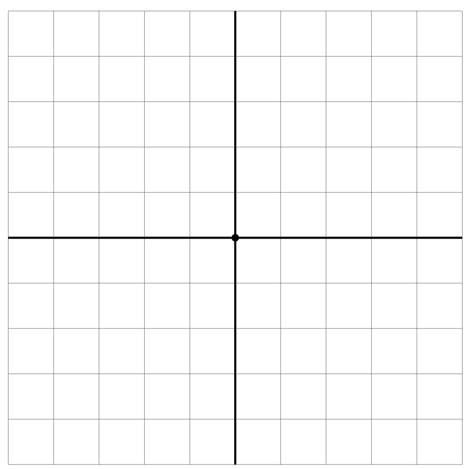
c) Compute the variance $s(u)^2$ of your data points in the directions

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

d) Find the eigenvalues λ_1, λ_2 and unit eigenvectors u_1, u_2 of S. What direction is the first principal component? What is the variance of A in that direction? (It should be larger than the variances you computed in **c)**.)

e) Find the orthogonal projections of the columns of A onto the first principal component by computing the first summand $\sigma_1 u_1 v_1^T$ of the SVD of A. (Don't forget to rescale by $\sqrt{5-1}$.)

f) Draw the columns of A, the first principal component you found in **d)**, and the orthogonal projections you found in **e)** on the grid below. (Grid marks are 10 units apart.)



15. Decide if each statement is true or false, and explain why.

a) If A is a matrix of rank r, then A is a linear combination of r rank-1 matrices.

b) If A is a matrix of rank 1, then A^+ is a scalar multiple of A^T.

c) If $A = U\Sigma V^T$ is the SVD of A, then the SVD of A^+ is $A^+ = V\Sigma^+ U^T$.