## LINEAR ALGEBRA 1 <br> PROBLEM SHEET 13

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Problem $1\left(5+5+10+10^{*}+10\right.$, Singular value decomposition (SVD)). Find a SVD for the following matrices:
(i) $(12)$
(ii) $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 3\end{array}\right)^{T}$
(iii) $\left(\begin{array}{rr}1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1\end{array}\right)$
(iv) $\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{11}{5} & -\frac{2}{5}\end{array}\right)$
(v) $\left(\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1\end{array}\right)$

Problem 2 (15, orthogonal matrices). Prove Proposition 284 (Page 337)
Problem $3\left(5+10+\left(5+15^{*}\right)+12\right.$, quadratic forms). Determine if the following given two quadratic forms are equivalent and if they are orthogonally equivalent.
(i) $x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}$ and $x_{1}^{2}+2 x_{1} x_{2}+2 x_{2}^{2}$ on $\mathbb{R}^{2}$,
(ii) $x_{1}^{2}+2 x_{2}^{2}+x_{3}^{2}+2 x_{1} x_{3}$ and $2 x_{1}^{2}+2 x_{2}^{2}$ on $\mathbb{R}^{3}$,
(iii) $x_{1}^{2}-x_{2}^{2}-x_{3}^{2}-x_{4}^{2}$ and $x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}+x_{3}^{2}-x_{4}^{2}$ on $\mathbb{R}^{4}$.

Determine the definiteness of the 6 given quadratic forms.
Problem $4(10+10$, extremum on the 1 -sphere). Find an orthogonal change of variables which transforms the following quadratic form into a diagonal form. (orthogonal elimination of cross product terms)

$$
x_{1}^{2}-x_{2}^{2}+x_{3}^{2}+2\left(x_{1} x_{2}-x_{1} x_{3}+x_{2} x_{3}\right)
$$

on $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. What is the maximum value and the minimum value of the form on the unit sphere?
Problem $5\left((10+15+10)+10+20^{*}\right.$, Sylvester $)$. ing symmetric matrices.

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ll}
3 & 1 \\
1 & 3
\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
c & a & b \\
a & 1 & 0 \\
b & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right)(a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}),\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
-1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & -2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & -3
\end{array}\right)
$$

(ii) Show that a positive definite symmetric matrix must have positive determinant.
(iii) Prove Theorem 306(1). Hint: Induction on the size of the matrix.

Problem $6\left(10^{*}\right.$, endomorphisms). Find a linear map $f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$ wich has $(1,1,1)^{T}$ in its kernel and $(1,1,-1)^{T},(1,1,2)^{T}$ in its range.

Date: Please hand in before the lecture by 10th of January 2024. For all exercises the results need to be proven using results from this lecture and the lectures before, provided you give a reference. The intermediate steps for computations need to be provided.

