

18.06

Professor Edelman

Quiz 3

December 1, 2010

**Grading**

Your PRINTED name is: \_\_\_\_\_

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Please circle your recitation:

\_\_\_\_\_

R01 T 9 2-132 S. Kleiman 2-278 3-4996 kleiman

R02 T 10 2-132 S. Kleiman 2-278 3-4996 kleiman

R03 T 11 2-132 S. Sam 2-487 3-7826 ssam

R04 T 12 2-132 Y. Zhang 2-487 3-7826 yanzhang

R05 T 1 2-132 V. Vertesi 2-233 3-2689 18.06

R06 T 2 2-131 V. Vertesi 2-233 3-2689 18.06

**1 (30 pts.)**

In the following six problems produce a real  $2 \times 2$  matrix with the desired properties, or argue concisely, simply, and convincingly that no example can exist.

(a) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  symmetric, positive definite, Markov Matrix.

(b) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  symmetric, negative definite (i.e., negative eigenvalues), Markov Matrix.

(c) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  symmetric, Markov Matrix with one positive and one negative eigenvalue.

(d) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $\neq 3I$  whose only eigenvalue is the double eigenvalue 3.

(e) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  **symmetric** matrix  $\neq 3I$  whose only eigenvalue is the double eigenvalue 3.

(Note the word “symmetric” in problem (e).)

(f) (5 pts.) A  $2 \times 2$  non-symmetric matrix with eigenvalues 1 and  $-1$ .

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**2 (35 pts.)**

Let

$$A = - \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Note the minus sign in the definition of  $A$ .)

- (a) (15 pts.) Write down a valid SVD for  $A$ . (No partial credit for this one so be careful.)

(b) (20 pts.) The  $4 \times 4$  matrix  $e^{At} = I + f(t)A$ . Find the scalar function  $f(t)$  in simplest possible form. (Hint: the power series is one way; eigendecomposition is another.)

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**3 (35 pts.)**

- (a) (15 pts.) The matrix  $A$  has independent columns. The matrix  $C$  is square, diagonal, and has positive entries. Why is the matrix  $K = A^TCA$  positive definite? You can use any of the basic tests for positive definiteness.

(b) (20 pts.) If a diagonalizable matrix  $A$  has orthonormal eigenvectors and real eigenvalues must it be symmetric? (Briefly why or give a counterexample)

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