

A diagonal
non-square
matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with a change of
the orthonormal base (swapping x & y axis)
the same matrix is

Transformed to

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with singular values $\sigma_1 = 2$ $\sigma_2 = 1$

For any matrix A , the matrix
 $A^T A$ is symmetric:

$$(A^T A)^T = A^T (A^T)^T = A^T A$$

$$x^T A x = y^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} y =$$

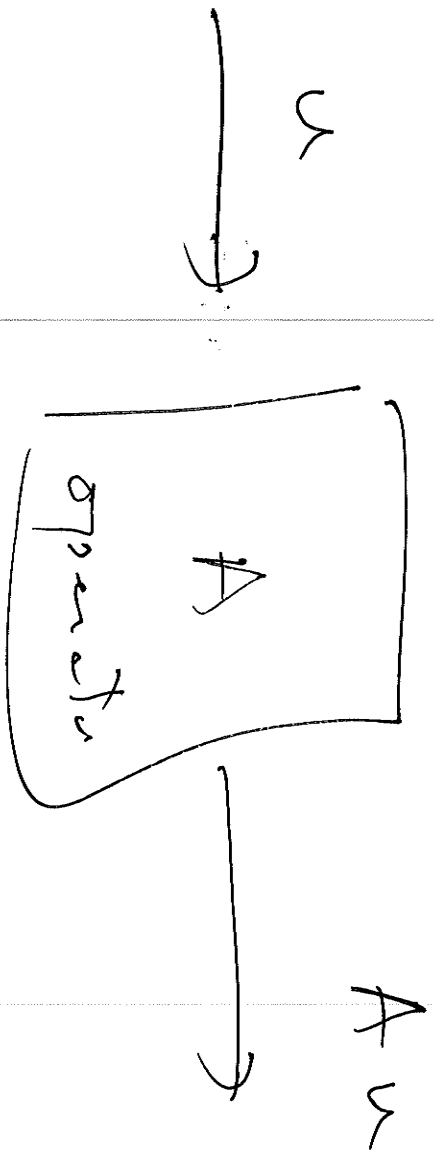
$$y = Q^{-1} x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 y_1 \\ \lambda_2 y_2 \\ \lambda_3 y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 > 0$$

iff $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 > 0$

input



$$\|Ax\|_{p_2} \leq \|A\|_{p_2} \|x\|_{p_2}$$

$$Ax = b$$

If $A = LU$ where L is lower triangular & U is upper "

$$LUx = b$$

$$\text{Let } y = Ux \text{ then } Ly = b$$

Obtain y . Then $Ux = y$ so solve for x .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = e^{\pm i\theta}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} a - \lambda & c \\ b & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (a - \lambda)(d - \lambda) - bc = \lambda^2 - (a + d)\lambda + ad - bc = 0$$

If λ_1 & λ_2 are the roots:

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a + d$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = ad - bc$$

Trace A \downarrow $\det A$

$$(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \underbrace{(a_1 + a_2)}_{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \lambda + \underbrace{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}_{ad - bc} = 0$$

An
orthonormal
base

