

1. Eksponentna funkcija kvadratne $n \times n$ matrike A je (lahko) definirana z

$$e^A := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k.$$

(V Taylorjevo vrsto za e^x smo namesto števila x vstavili matriko A .)

(a) Utemelji, da velja $\det(e^A) = e^{\text{tr}(A)}$.

(b) Recimo, da je matrika A antisimetrična, tj. $A^T = -A$. Dokaži, da je tedaj matrika e^A ortogonalna z determinanto 1.

2. Poišči Schurova razcepa matrik

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ in } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. Naj bo A poljubna matrika, U in V pa taki ortogonalni matriki, da obstaja produkt UAV . Preveri, da velja naslednje:

(a) $\|UA\|_F = \|A\|_F$,

(b) $\|AV\|_F = \|A\|_F$,

(c) $\|UAV\|_F = \|A\|_F$.

4. Poišči matrike ranga 1, ki so (v Frobeniusovi normi) najbližje matrikam:

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Ali so take matrike enolične?

ni toliko ničel

$$\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_{2,3} = 3$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Schurov razcep $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$A = Q T Q^T$$

↑ ↪ zgornje trikotna matrika
ortogonalna matrika

1) Najprej poiščemo neko l. vrednost λ_1 z l. vekt. \vec{v}_1

$$q_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} \quad A q_1 = \lambda_1 q_1$$

2) Sestavimo ortogonalno matriko

$$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & \dots & q_n \end{bmatrix}$$

↳ nekoliko izberemo, da bo matrika ortogonalna

in izračunamo produkt $Q_1^T A Q_1$

$$\left(\text{Dobimo } Q_1^T A Q_1 = Q_1^T A \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & \dots & q_n \end{bmatrix} = Q_1^T \begin{bmatrix} A q_1 & A q_2 & \dots & A q_n \end{bmatrix} = \right.$$

$$\left. = \begin{bmatrix} q_1^T \\ q_2^T \\ \vdots \\ q_n^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 q_1 & \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 q_1^T q_1 & & & \\ \lambda_1 q_2^T q_1 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ \lambda_1 q_n^T q_1 & & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{A_2} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

→
Dobimo 1. stolpec od $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$

3) Postopek ponovimo z podmatriko A_2 , dokler ne dobimo zgornjetrikotne matrike.

2) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Poišči Schurov razcep!

Poiščimo l.vr.:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{1,2} = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$\lambda_{1,2} = 2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_3 = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Izberemo V_1 , saj je že normiran!

$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Nekoliko izberemo stolpce, da so pravokotni.

slučajno tudi permutacijska matrika \Rightarrow zamenjaja stolpce

$$Q_1^T B Q_1 = Q_1^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = Q_1^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ponovimo postopek! } = B_2$$

$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) \quad \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_2 = 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_1 = 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sicer: za 2×2 matriche A : če imamo λ_1, λ_2 :

$$A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A - \lambda_2 I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow v_1 \uparrow v_2

Izberimo v_1 , saj je že normiran.

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q_2^T B_2 Q_2 = Q_2^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{Q_2} \\ 0 & & \end{bmatrix} = Q_2^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_2^T Q_1^T B Q_1 Q_2 = T \quad / Q_2:$$

$$B = \underbrace{Q_1 Q_2^T}_{Q} \underbrace{Q_2^T Q_1^T}_{Q^T} \quad \begin{matrix} Q_1: \\ Q_2: \\ Q_1^T: \end{matrix}$$

$$Q = Q_1 Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Frobeniusova norma

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \|A\|_F = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2}$$

$$\|A\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(A^T A) \text{ manj učinkovito}$$

③ A matrika; U, V ortogonalni matriki

$$\text{a) } \underline{\|UA\|_F = \|A\|_F}$$

$$\|UA\|_F^2 = \text{tr}((UA)^T(UA)) = \text{tr}(A^T \overset{U^{-1}}{U^T} UA) = \text{tr}(A^T A) = \|A\|_F^2$$

$$\text{b) } \underline{\|AV\|_F = \|A\|_F} \quad \text{velja: } \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

$$\|AV\|_F^2 = \text{tr}((AV)^T AV) = \text{tr}(V^T A^T AV) = \text{tr}(VV^T A^T A) = \text{tr}(A^T A) = \|A\|_F^2$$

$$\text{c) } \underline{\|UAV\|_F = \|A\|_F}$$

$$\|UAV\|_F \stackrel{\text{a)}}{=} \|AV\|_F \stackrel{\text{b)}}{=} \|A\|_F$$

SVD razcep matrike $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$A = U \cdot \Sigma \cdot V^T \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \quad U, V \text{ ortogonalni}$$

singularne vr.

$$\text{Npr } A^T = A \quad \text{vemo } A = Q D Q^T \Rightarrow D = \Sigma \quad U = V = Q$$

$$\text{Velja } \|A\|_F = \|U \Sigma V^T\|_F = \|\Sigma\|_F = \sqrt{\sum \sigma_n^2}$$

Izrek: Če imamo $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ s singularnim razcepom, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_k & & \\ & & & & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_k$, potem je $M = U \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_k & & \\ & & & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix} V^T$ ranga k , za katero je $\|A - M\|_F$ minimalna.

4) Poišči matr. ranga 1, ki je najbližje dani matriki.

$$a) A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{V^T} \quad A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_U \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{V^T}$$

Definirajmo M , $\text{rang}(M) = 1$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 - 9 = (-2-\lambda)(4-\lambda)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4 = \sigma_1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2 = \sigma_2$$

$$A - 4I = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad A + 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad M = Q \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T = 4q_1q_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d) C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = Q \cdot 2I \cdot Q^T$$

recimus, da $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$ notira ca ket φ

$$M = Q \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 2 \sin \varphi & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T = 2 \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \varphi & \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \cos \varphi & \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix} \quad \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\|C - M\|_F = 2$$