

# AE 510 - Linear Systems Theory - Winter 2020

## Homework 7

**Due Date:** Monday, Dec 7<sup>th</sup>, 2020 at 11:59pm

### 1. Nilpotent Matrices

(PTS:0-2) Consider the matrix

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is  $N^2$ ? What is  $N^3$ ? What is  $N^4$ ? What is the characteristic polynomial of  $N$ ? What are the eigenvalues of  $N$ ?

### 2. Jordan Form

Consider a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  with the form

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 & w_1 & v_2 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 & w_1 & v_2 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

- (PTS: 0-2) What is the characteristic polynomial of  $A$ ? Write an expression for  $A^{-1}$ .
- (PTS: 0-2) Write an expression for the Jordan form of  $A = PJP^{-1}$ , i.e. find  $P$  and  $J$ . What is the 1st order generalized eigenvector associated with  $\lambda_1$ ? What is the 2nd order generalized eigenvector associated with  $\lambda_1$ ? What happens when to the Jordan form when  $a \rightarrow \infty$ ? What about when  $a \rightarrow 0$ ?

### 3. Positive Definite Matrices and Congruent Transformations

- (PTS: 0-2) Show that if  $K \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is skew-symmetric, i.e.  $K^T = -K$ , then  $\mathbf{x}^T K \mathbf{x} = 0$  for all  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
- (PTS: 0-2) Consider the quadratic expression  $\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$  where  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Show that for all  $A$ , there exists a matrix  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  with  $B^T = B$  such that

$$\mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}.$$

- (PTS: 0-2) Show that if  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is positive definite then  $Q = P^T A P$  is positive semi-definite for any  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ .

#### 4. Eigenvectors of Symmetric and Skew Symmetric Matrices

- **(PTS: 0-2)** Show that the eigenvalues of symmetric matrices are always real. Show that the eigenvectors of symmetric matrices are orthogonal.
- **(PTS: 0-2)** Show that the eigenvalues of skew-symmetric matrices are always imaginary. Show that the eigenvectors of skew-symmetric matrices are orthogonal.

#### 5. Continuous vs. Discrete Time Stability

**(PTS: 0-2)** Let  $\rho(M)$  represent the set of eigenvalues or *spectrum* of  $M$ . Show that if  $\text{Re}(\lambda) < 0$  for all  $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ , then  $|\mu| < 1$  for all  $\mu \in \rho(e^{A\Delta t})$ .

#### 6. Vector Fields and Stability

For each of the following matrices,

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

consider the system differential equation

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

- **(PTS: 0-2 (for each))** What are the eigenvalues of  $e^{At}$ ? Is the system stable? Sketch the vector field for each system labeling the eigenvectors and show a sample trajectory.

#### 7. Singular Value Decomposition

- **(PTS:0-4)** Show that any matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  can be written in the form

$$A = U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^*$$

for  $U \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ ,  $U^*U = I$  and for  $V \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ ,  $V^*V = I$ ,  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$  diagonal and  $\Sigma \succ 0$  where  $k$  is the rank of  $A$ . Let

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} V_1^* \\ V_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $U_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times k}$ ,  $U_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times (m-k)}$ ,  $V_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}$ ,  $V_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-k)}$ . What spaces are spanned by the columns of  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ ,  $V_1$ , and  $V_2$ ?

- **(PTS:0-2)** Write expressions for the following matrices in terms of  $U_1, U_2, V_1, V_2, \Sigma$ .

$$A^T = ?, \quad A^{-1} = ?, \quad A^{-T} = ?$$

$$(A^T A)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ?, \quad (A A^T)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ?, \quad (A^T A)^{-1} A^T = ?, \quad A^T (A A^T)^{-1} = ?$$