

Show **ALL** work for credit; Give exact answers when possible.

1. True or False.

- (a) The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is positive definite.
- (b) If A is any $n \times m$ matrix, then $A^T A$ is positive semi-definite.
- (c) Every quadratic form can be written $x^T A x$ for some symmetric matrix A .
- (d) Orthogonal matrices actually have orthonormal columns.
- (e) For a positive definite matrix, the eigenvalues and singular values are never the same.
- (f) Only symmetric matrices are orthogonally diagonalizable.
- (g) If P is an $n \times n$ matrix and $P^{-1} = P^T$, then P is an orthogonal matrix.
- (h) Each orthogonal matrix is symmetric.
- (i) The maximum value of the quadratic form $Q(x) = x^T A x$, (A symmetric), constrained to the n -sphere $x^T x = 1$ is the largest eigenvalue in absolute value of A .
- (j) If A has eigenvalues 9 and -4 , then A has singular values 3 and 2.

2. Find the singular value decomposition for the matrix A , that is find the orthogonal matrices U and V and a diagonal-like matrix Σ so that $A = U\Sigma V^T$, when

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