



Exercise Sheet 5.

Due: Monday, 27.10.2025, 12:00.

Exercise 1 (Schur decomposition II). Using Schur's decomposition, prove the spectral theorem: A matrix $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ is normal if and only if there exists a unitary matrix $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, such that $Q^* A Q = D$ is a diagonal matrix.

Hint. Consider Schur's decomposition. Is R normal? Is D also normal?

Exercise 2 (Householder-Deflation). Take a diagonalizable matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that the largest eigenvalues λ_1 and its corresponding eigenvector v_1 have been determined with the help of the power method.

- (a) Determine a vector $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for the associated Householder transformation Q_u and a $\sigma \neq 0$ the relationship

$$Q_u v_1 = \sigma e_1$$

holds.

- (b) Show that A can be transformed into a block structure by

$$Q_u A Q_u = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & b^T \\ 0 & A_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.

- (c) Show that the matrix A_1 has the eigenvalues $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$.

The power method then can be applied again to the smaller matrix A_1 yielding the next eigenvalue λ_2 and associated eigenvector v_2 . Hence this *Householder-Deflation* method can be applied successively to determine all eigenpairs of the matrix A .

Exercise 3 (Orthonormal polynomials and tridiagonal matrices). Let $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of real orthonormal polynomials defined by the three-term recursion

$$\lambda p_n(\lambda) = \beta_n p_{n-1}(\lambda) + \alpha_{n+1} p_n(\lambda) + \beta_{n+1} p_{n+1}(\lambda), \quad n \geq 0,$$

with $p_{-1} = 0$, $p_0 = 1$ and $\beta_n > 0$. Show that, for $n \geq 1$, the roots of p_n are the eigenvalues of the following tridiagonal matrix

$$T_n = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & & & 0 \\ \beta_1 & \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_{n-2} & \alpha_{n-1} & \beta_{n-1} \\ 0 & & & \beta_{n-1} & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

What are the corresponding eigenvectors?

Exercise 4 (Krylov subspaces). For a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and a vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ let the Krylov subspaces $\mathcal{K}_k$ be defined as

$$\mathcal{K}_k(A, v) := \text{span} \{ v, Av, \dots, A^{k-1}v \}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots.$$

- (a) Let Π_m for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ be the space of all real polynomials of degree $\deg \leq m$. Show

$$\mathcal{K}_k(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{v}) = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x} = p(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{v} \text{ with } p \in \Pi_{k-1} \right\} \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1.$$

- (b) For $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we define

$$m = \min \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N} : \text{there exists } p \in \Pi_k \setminus \{0\} \text{ with } p(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

as the *degree of $\mathbf{v}$ with respect to $\mathbf{A}$* . The corresponding polynomial $p \in \Pi_m$, that satisfies $p(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, is called the *minimal polynomial* of $\mathbf{v}$ with respect to $\mathbf{A}$.

Let $\ell \leq k$ be the degree of the minimal polynomial of $\mathbf{v}$ with respect to $\mathbf{A}$. Show

$$\mathcal{K}_k(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathcal{K}_\ell(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{v}) \quad \text{for all } k \geq \ell.$$

- (c) Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a non-zero real symmetric $n \times n$ matrix and define μ as the number of distinct eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}$. Moreover, let ℓ be the degree of the minimal polynomial of $\mathbf{v}$ with respect to $\mathbf{A}$. Show

$$\ell \leq \mu.$$

Hint. Use the idea of Cayley-Hamilton theorem.