

Problem 1. If $A^T Av = \sigma^2 v$, multiply both sides by A and *put in parentheses* to show this again: **If v is an eigenvector of $A^T A$, then Av is an eigenvector of AA^T .**

Problem 2. Find the eigenvalues and unit eigenvectors of $A^T A$ and AA^T . Keep each $Av = \sigma u$. Then construct the singular value decomposition and verify that A equals $U\Sigma V^T$.

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

Problem 3. Use the `svd` part of the **MATLAB** demo `eigshow` to find those v 's graphically (from Problem 2).

Problem 4. Suppose A is invertible (with $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > 0$). Change A by *as small a matrix as possible* to produce a singular matrix A_0 . Hint: U and V do not change:

From $A = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & \\ & \sigma_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}^T$ find the nearest A_0 .