

# Symmetric, Skew-Symmetric, and Orthogonal Matrices (대칭, 반대칭, 직교행렬)



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## • Square matrix (정방행렬) $\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$ 에 대하여

– Symmetric:  $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$

– Skew-Symmetric:  $\mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{A}$

– Orthogonal:  $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$

## • 실수 정방행렬 $\mathbf{A}$ 는 대칭행렬 $\mathbf{R}$ 과 반대칭행렬 $\mathbf{S}$ 의 합으로 표현할 수 있다.

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T), \quad \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}^T)$$

### – Ex. 2

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -8 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.0 & 3.5 & 3.5 \\ 3.5 & 3.0 & -2.0 \\ 3.5 & -2.0 & 3.0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1.5 & -1.5 \\ -1.5 & 0 & -6.0 \\ 1.5 & 6.0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Symmetric, Skew-Symmetric, and Orthogonal Matrices (대칭, 반대칭, 직교행렬)



- Eigenvalues of Symmetric and Skew-Symmetric Matrices (8.5)

- 대칭행렬의 고유값은 실수 (8.2 Ex. 1)

- 반대칭행렬의 고유값은 순 허수이거나 영

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & -12 \\ -9 & 0 & 20 \\ 12 & -20 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 0, -25i, 25i$$

- Orthogonal Transformation (직교변환):  $y = Ax$  (A는 직교행렬)

Ex) 각도  $\theta$  만큼의 평면회전은 직교변환이다.

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 내적값

$$\mathbf{a} \bullet \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b} = [a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (R^n \text{의 임의의 벡터 } \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})$$

- 길이 또는 노름(Norm) :

$$\|\mathbf{a}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{a} \bullet \mathbf{a}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a}}$$

# Symmetric, Skew-Symmetric, and Orthogonal Matrices (대칭, 반대칭, 직교행렬)



## • Invariance of Inner Product

- 직교변환은 벡터의 내적값을 보존,
- 또한 벡터의 길이 또는 노름(norm)도 보존함.

$$\mathbf{u} \bullet \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{a})^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{I}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \bullet \mathbf{b}$$

## • Orthonormality of Column and Row Vectors

- 실수 정방행렬이 직교일 필요충분조건은 열벡터  $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_n$  (또한 행벡터들)이 정규직교계(Orthonormal System)를 형성하는 것임.

$$\mathbf{a}_j \bullet \mathbf{a}_k = \mathbf{a}_j^T \mathbf{a}_k = \begin{cases} 0 & (j \neq k) \\ 1 & (j = k) \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1^T \\ \mathbf{a}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_n^T \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_2 \cdots \mathbf{a}_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{a}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{a}_n \\ & & \cdots & \\ & & & \\ \mathbf{a}_n^T \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_n^T \mathbf{a}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_n^T \mathbf{a}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

# Symmetric, Skew-Symmetric, and Orthogonal Matrices (대칭, 반대칭, 직교행렬)



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- **Determinant of an Orthogonal Matrix**

- 직교행렬의 행렬식의 값은 +1 또는 -1

$$1 = \det I = \det (AA^{-1}) = \det (AA^T) = \det A \det A^T = (\det A)^2$$

- **Eigenvalues of an Orthogonal Matrix**

- 직교행렬의 고유값은 실수 또는 공액복소수이고 절대값은 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -\frac{3}{3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -1, (5+i\sqrt{11})/6, (5-i\sqrt{11})/6$$

# Eigenbases. Diagonalization. Quadratic Forms



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## • Basis of Eigenvectors

만일  $n \times n$  행렬  $\mathbf{A}$ 가  $n$ 개의 서로 다른 고유값을 가지면,  
이 행렬  $\mathbf{A}$ 의 고유벡터  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ 은  $R^n$ 의 기저가 된다.

$$\mathbf{x} = c_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}(c_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{x}_n)$$

$$= c_1 \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_n$$

$$= c_1 \lambda_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + c_n \lambda_n \mathbf{x}_n$$

임의의  $\mathbf{x}$ 에 대한  $\mathbf{A}$ 의 연산 (복잡!)  
→ 스칼라의 곱의 합 (간단!)

## • Basis (기저):

- 벡터공간내의 최대로 가능한 수의 일차독립인 벡터로 구성되는 집합이며, 기저가 되는 벡터의 수는 차원

# Eigenbases. Diagonalization. Quadratic Forms



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- **Ex.1 Eigenbasis, Nondistinct Eigenvalues.  
Nonexistence**

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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- **Symmetric Matrices**

- 대칭행렬은 고유벡터로 구성된 정규직교 기저를 가짐.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- **Similarity Transformation (상사변환)**

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} \quad (n \times n \text{ 정칙행렬 } \mathbf{P})$$

- **Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors of similar matrices**

$\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ 가  $\mathbf{A}$ 에 상사이면  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ 는  $\mathbf{A}$ 와 같은 고유값을 갖는다.

$\mathbf{x}$ 가  $\mathbf{A}$ 의 고유벡터이면  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{x}$ 는 같은 고유값에 대응되는  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ 의 고유벡터가 된다.

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{x} = \hat{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{x}) = \lambda\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\lambda\mathbf{x}$$

- **Diagonalization of a matrix (행렬의 대각화)**

만일  $n \times n$ 행렬  $\mathbf{A}$ 가 고유벡터의 기저를 가지면

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$$

는 대각행렬이 되고,  $\mathbf{A}$ 의 고유값들이 주대각선의 원소가 된다.

여기서  $\mathbf{X}$ 는 이들 고유벡터들을 열벡터로 하는 행렬이다.

또한  $\mathbf{D}^m = \mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^m\mathbf{X}$

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- **Ex.**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- **Diagonalization of a matrix (행렬의 대각화)**

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또한  $\mathbf{D}^m = \mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^m \mathbf{X}$

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## • Ex.4 Diagonalize

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.3 & 0.2 & -3.7 \\ -11.5 & 1.0 & 5.5 \\ 17.7 & 1.8 & -9.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

특성방정식 :  $-\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 12\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$  고유값 :  $\lambda = 3, \lambda = -4, \lambda = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{고유벡터 : } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & -12 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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- **Ex.5 Quadratic form. Symmetric Coefficient Matrix**

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 3x_1^2 + 10x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

$4 + 6 = 10 = 5 + 5$ 이므로  $c_{jk} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{jk} + a_{kj})$ 로 하는 행렬  $\mathbf{A}$ 에 대응하는 대칭행렬

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 3x_1^2 + 10x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

# Eigenbases. Diagonalization. Quadratic Forms



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## • Ex.6 Transformation to Principal Axes. Conic Sections

- Find out what type of conic section (원뿔곡선) the following quadratic form represents and transform it to principal axes:

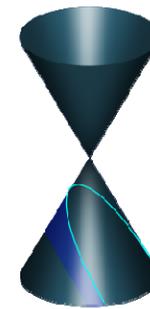
$$Q = 17x_1^2 - 30x_1x_2 + 17x_2^2 = 128$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & -15 \\ -15 & 17 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{특성방정식} : (17 - \lambda)^2 - 15^2 = 0$$

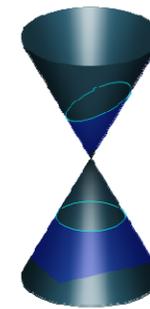
$$\Rightarrow \text{고유값} : \lambda = 2, 32 \Rightarrow Q = 2y_1^2 + 32y_2^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1^2}{8^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{2^2} = 1$$



①

Parabola  
(포물선)



②

Circle or  
Ellipse  
(원 혹은  
타원)



③

Hyperbola  
(쌍곡선)

# Eigenbases. Diagonalization. Quadratic Forms



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- **Definiteness**

- $Q(x) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$  and symmetric matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  are called
- Positive definite if  $Q(x) > 0$  for all  $x \neq 0$
- Negative definite if  $Q(x) < 0$  for all  $x \neq 0$
- Indefinite if  $Q(x) > 0$  and  $Q(x) < 0$  for all  $x \neq 0$

- **Positive Definiteness**

- All the principal minors are positive

$$a_{11} > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad \det \mathbf{A} > 0$$

A diagram of a matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ . Red boxes highlight the principal minors: a single element  $a_{11}$ , a  $2 \times 2$  submatrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ , and a  $3 \times 3$  submatrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ .

# Eigenbases. Diagonalization. Quadratic Forms



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- **Example) compliance matrix of elastic material**

- Positive strains energy requires the Positive definiteness of matrix.  $\rightarrow$  constraints of elastic parameters (elastic modulus and Poisson's ratio)

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^T S \sigma$$

W: strain energy intensity  
S: compliance matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu}{E} & \frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & \frac{1}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{matrix} E > 0 \\ -1 < \nu < \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$