

# MATH 593: Twelfth and Final Homework

## Assignment: Symmetric and Hermitian Forms

Due Friday December 16, 2005 at 1 pm.

**This week's reading:** Handout from Artin's book *Algebra*, sections 3, 4, and 5 of Chapter 7.

(QR) 1\*. a) Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional vector space over a field  $F$  and let  $A$  be a diagonalizable linear transformation of  $V$ . Prove that if  $U$  is a subspace for which  $AU \subset U$ , then the restriction of  $A$  to  $U$  is also diagonalizable.

b). Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $n \times n$  matrices, diagonalizable over  $F$ . Prove that if  $AB = BA$ , then  $A$  and  $B$  are simultaneously diagonalizable, that is, there exists an invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $PAP^{-1}$  and  $PBP^{-1}$  are both diagonal.

2\*. Prove the following theorem: *If  $B$  is a bilinear form on a vector space  $V$  over a field  $k$ , then the relationship of orthogonality it determines is symmetric if and only if  $B$  is either a symmetric or an alternating bilinear form.*

[Hint: Given three arbitrary vectors  $x, y, z$  in  $V$ , consider the vector  $w = B(x, y)z - B(x, z)y$ . Consider now what it means for  $w$  to be perpendicular to  $x$  and for  $x$  to be perpendicular to  $w$ . What happens when  $x = y$ ?]

3\*. Let  $V$  be a real vector space, equipped with a positive definite symmetric bilinear form  $f$ . Prove the triangle and Schwartz inequalities, that is:

- Show that  $f(v + w, v + w)^{1/2} \leq f(v, v)^{1/2} + f(w, w)^{1/2}$ .
- $f(v, w) \leq f(v, v)^{1/2} f(w, w)^{1/2}$ .

4\*. Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional complex vector space, and let  $h$  be a Hermitian form on  $V$ .

a). Carefully state and prove a theorem telling how the matrix of  $h$  with respect to a fixed basis transforms when we change basis.

b). Show that the relation you discovered in part a is an equivalence relation on the set of hermitian (ie, conjugate symmetric) complex  $n \times n$  matrices. If  $A$  and  $B$  are equivalent hermitian matrices, show that they represent the same hermitian form in different bases.

c). Prove the hermitian analog of Sylvester's Theorem: If  $V$  is a finite dimensional complex vector space with hermitian form  $h$ , then there exists a basis for  $V$  such that the corresponding matrix is  $\begin{pmatrix} I_p & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -I_q & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $I_p$  and  $I_q$  are identity matrices, and the  $\mathbf{0}$  are block zero matrices.

d). Prove that the rank and signature  $(p, q)$  of a hermitian form is well-defined.

5\*. a). Let  $V$  be a real vector space of finite dimension  $n$  with positive definite symmetric bilinear form  $f$ . Show that the group of isometries of  $(V, f)$  (those linear transformations  $T : V \rightarrow V$  such that  $f(Tx, Ty) = f(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in V$ ) is isomorphic to the group  $O_n(\mathbb{R})$  of invertible  $n \times n$  real matrices  $P$  such that  $P^{-1} = P^{tr}$ .

b). Let  $V$  be a complex vector space of finite dimension  $n$  with positive definite hermitian form  $h$ . Show that the group of isometries of  $(V, h)$  (those linear transformations satisfying  $T : V \rightarrow V$  such that  $h(Tx, Ty) = h(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in V$ ) is isomorphic to the group  $U_n$  of invertible  $n \times n$  matrices  $P$  such that  $P^{-1} = P^*$ , where  $P^*$  denotes the transpose of the matrix of obtained from  $P$  by conjugating all its entries.

6\*. Let  $(V, f)$  be a vector space of finite dimension  $2n$  over a field  $k$  of characteristic not 2, together with a non-degenerate alternating form  $f$ .

a). Show that the set of all linear transformations  $T : V \rightarrow V$  which preserve  $f$  forms a group under composition.

b). Show that the group of part a is isomorphic to the symplectic group  $Sp_{2n}(k)$ , namely the group of matrices  $A$  in  $GL_{2n}(k)$  satisfying  $A^{tr}JA = J$  where  $J$  is the standard skew-symmetric matrix  $J = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -I_n \\ I_n & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ .

7\*. a). Prove that an  $n$  by  $n$  matrix  $A$  over the complex numbers is a positive definite hermitian matrix if and only if  $A = P^*P$  for some invertible matrix  $P$ , where  $P^*$  denotes the transpose of the matrix of obtained from  $P$  by conjugating all its entries.

b). Deduce an analogous theorem about real symmetric matrices.

From Artin:

1.2, 1.3, 3.4, 4.11, 4.10, 4.17 .

NOTE: The final exam is scheduled (by the registrar's office) for Wednesday Dec 21 at 4 pm. Place TBA.