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Student Number _____

STA 431 Quiz 2

1. (3 points) Let \mathbf{A} be a real, symmetric, positive definite matrix. Show that the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} are all strictly positive. Start with the definition $\mathbf{Ax} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$.

2. (3 points) Although *eigenvectors* are always non-zero, it is possible for an *eigenvalue* to equal zero. Let \mathbf{A} be a square matrix, not necessarily symmetric, and let (λ, \mathbf{x}) be an (eigenvalue, eigenvector) pair with $\lambda = 0$. Show that \mathbf{A} does not have an inverse.

3. (4 points) Let the $p \times 1$ random vector \mathbf{x} have expected value $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and variance-covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$, and let \mathbf{A} be an $m \times p$ matrix of constants. Using the definition of a variance-covariance matrix on the formula sheet and familiar properties of expected value, derive the variance-covariance matrix of \mathbf{Ax} .