

## Notations and symbols

$\mathbb{F}$	a field, usually the field of real ( $\mathbb{R}$ ) or complex ( $\mathbb{C}$ ) numbers.
$\mathbb{F}^k$	$k$ -vectors, over $\mathbb{F}$ .
$\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$	$m \times n$ matrices over $\mathbb{F}$ .
$\text{Re}(z), \text{Im}(z)$	real and imaginary part of $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .
$\lambda(A)$	eigenvalue of the matrix $A$ .
$\rho(A)$	spectral radius of the matrix $A$ .
$\overline{\sigma}(A)$	largest singular value of the matrix $A$ .
$\underline{\sigma}(A)$	smallest singular value of the matrix $A$ .
$\mathbb{S}^n$	the symmetric $n \times n$ matrices over $\mathbb{R}$ .
$\mathbb{H}^n$	the Hermitian $n \times n$ matrices over $\mathbb{C}$ .
$I_k$	the $k \times k$ identity matrix.
$M^T$	transpose of a matrix $M$ .
$M^*$	complex-conjugate transpose of a matrix $M$ .
$\text{in}(A)$	the inertia of a symmetric matrix $A$ .
$M^\dagger$	the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of a matrix $M$ .
$\text{Im}(M)$	the image of a matrix $M$ .
$\text{Ker}(M)$	the kernel of a matrix $M$ .
$M_+$	a matrix whose columns form a basis of $\text{Ker}(M)$ .
$M_\perp$	$M_\perp^*$ is an arbitrary basis matrix in $\text{Ker}(M^*)$ .
$\mathcal{U}^\perp$	the orthogonal complement of a subspace $\mathcal{U}$ .
$A > 0$ or $A > 0$	the symmetric matrix $A$ is positive or negative definite.
$A \geq 0$ or $A \leq 0$	the symmetric matrix $A$ is positive or negative semi-definit.
$A > 0$	$A$ and $B$ are symmetric matrices and $A - B > 0$ .
$A^{\frac{1}{2}}$	for $A > 0$ the unique $Q = Q^T$ such that $Q > 0$ and $Q^2 = A$ .
$\text{tr}(A)$	the trace of a symmetric matrix $A$ .
$\det(A)$	the determinant of a symmetric matrix $A$ .
$\lambda(A)$	the set of all eigenvalues of a square matrix $A$ .
$\ M\ $	the spectral or $\ \cdot\ _2$ norm of a vector or matrix $M$ .
$\langle x, y \rangle = x^T y$	the standard scalar product of the vectors $u, v \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .
$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$	the vector space of the $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ linear maps.