1. Let $A$ be nonsingular, and let $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_n > 0$ be its singular values.
   (a) Find the SVD of $A^{-1}$ in terms of the SVD of $A$. What are the singular values and singular vectors of $A^{-1}$?
   (b) Deduce that $\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sigma_n^{-1}$ and $\text{cond}(A) = \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sigma_1 / \sigma_n$, where $\text{cond}(A)$ is the condition number of $A$.

2. Ex 7.1

3. Ex 7.3

4. If $A = ab^T$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, what is the first (largest) singular triplet $(\sigma_1, u_1, v_1)$?

5. (a) Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be symmetric and positive definite. Determine the SVD of $A$ from the eigenvalue decomposition of $A$.
   (b) Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be symmetric and indefinite. Determine the SVD of $A$ from the eigenvalue decomposition of $A$.

6. Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ of full rank. Use the SVD to determine a polar decomposition of $A$, i.e., $A = QP$ where $Q$ is orthogonal, and $P = P^T > 0$.
   Note: (1) this is analogous to the polar form $z = re^{i\theta}$ of a complex scalar $z$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$.
   (2) Inspired to learn more about the polar decomposition. Try the problems in Exercise 7.8.
   (3) The polar decomposition has wide applications, such as animation.

7. Ex. 7.10 (“Latent semantic analysis”) — option