

To see why a normal matrix can be diagonalized by a unitary transformation, let us consider an  $N \times N$  normal matrix  $V$  which (since it is square (section 1.25)) has  $N$  eigenvectors  $|n\rangle$  with eigenvalues  $v_n$

$$(V - v_n I) |n\rangle = 0. \quad (1.311)$$

The square of the norm (1.80) of this vector must vanish

$$\| (V - v_n I) |n\rangle \|^2 = \langle n | (V - v_n I)^\dagger (V - v_n I) |n\rangle = 0. \quad (1.312)$$

But since  $V$  is normal, we also have

$$\langle n | (V - v_n I)^\dagger (V - v_n I) |n\rangle = \langle n | (V - v_n I) (V - v_n I)^\dagger |n\rangle. \quad (1.313)$$

So the square of the norm of the vector  $(V^\dagger - v_n^* I) |n\rangle = (V - v_n I)^\dagger |n\rangle$  also vanishes  $\| (V^\dagger - v_n^* I) |n\rangle \|^2 = 0$  which tells us that  $|n\rangle$  also is an eigenvector of  $V^\dagger$  with eigenvalue  $v_n^*$

$$V^\dagger |n\rangle = v_n^* |n\rangle \quad \text{and so} \quad \langle n | V = v_n \langle n|. \quad (1.314)$$

If now  $|m\rangle$  is an eigenvector of  $V$  with eigenvalue  $v_m$

$$V |m\rangle = v_m |m\rangle \quad (1.315)$$

then we have

$$\langle n | V |m\rangle = v_m \langle n | m\rangle \quad (1.316)$$

and from (1.314)

$$\langle n | V |m\rangle = v_n \langle n | m\rangle. \quad (1.317)$$

Subtracting (1.316) from (1.317), we get

$$(v_n - v_m) \langle n | m\rangle = 0 \quad (1.318)$$

which shows that **any two eigenvectors of a normal matrix  $V$  with different eigenvalues are orthogonal.**

Usually, all  $N$  eigenvalues of an  $N \times N$  normal matrix are different. In this case, all the eigenvectors are orthogonal and may be individually normalized. But even when a set  $D$  of eigenvectors has the same (degenerate) eigenvalue, one may use the argument (1.291–1.297) to find a suitable set of orthonormal eigenvectors with that eigenvalue. Thus **every  $N \times N$  normal matrix has  $N$  orthonormal eigenvectors.** It follows then from the argument of equations (1.300–1.303) that every  $N \times N$  normal matrix  $V$  can be diagonalized by an  $N \times N$  unitary matrix  $U$

$$V = UV^{(d)}U^\dagger \quad (1.319)$$