

5.13.4

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Question

Let \mathbf{A} be a 2×2 matrix with non-zero entries and let $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{I}$, where \mathbf{I} is 2×2 identity matrix. Define

$Tr(\mathbf{A})$ - sum of diagonal elements of \mathbf{A} and

$|\mathbf{A}|$ - determinant of matrix \mathbf{A} .

Statement - 1: $Tr(\mathbf{A}) = 0$.

Statement - 2: $|\mathbf{A}| = 1$

- ① Statement - 1 is true, Statement - 2 is true; Statement - 2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1.
- ② Statement - 1 is true, Statement - 2 is false.
- ③ Statement - 1 is false, Statement - 2 is true.
- ④ Statement - 1 is true, Statement - 2 is true; Statement - 2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1.

Theoretical Solution

Solution:

Given,

\mathbf{A} is a 2×2 matrix with non-zero entries and $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{I}$

The Cayley-Hamilton Theorem states that every square matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation.

For a 2×2 matrix \mathbf{A} , the characteristic equation is given by $\lambda^2 - \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})\lambda + \det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$.

$$\text{By the theorem, } \mathbf{A}^2 - \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A} + \det(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{I} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Substituting $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{I}$ into the equation:

$$\mathbf{I} - \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A} + |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A} = \det(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{I} \quad (3)$$

Theoretical Solution

Rearranging the terms:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} \left(\frac{1 + \det(\mathbf{A})}{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})} \right) \quad (4)$$

If the trace, $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})$, is not zero, we would have $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} \left(\frac{1 + \det(\mathbf{A})}{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})} \right)$. This would mean \mathbf{A} is a scalar multiple of the identity matrix, which contradicts the problem statement that \mathbf{A} has non-zero entries.

The only way for the equation to hold true for a general matrix \mathbf{A} with non-zero entries is if the coefficient of \mathbf{A} on the left side is zero (see eq. 4.3), which means $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) = 0$. In this case, the right side must also be zero, so $1 + \det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = -1. \quad (5)$$

Statement - 1 is true, Statement - 2 is false.