

5.13.66

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Question a)

Let p be an odd prime number and \mathbf{T}_p be the following set of 2×2 matrices

$$\mathbf{T}_p = \left\{ \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1\} \right\} \quad (1)$$

a) The number of \mathbf{A} in \mathbf{T}_p such that \mathbf{A} is either symmetric or skew-symmetric or both, and $\det(\mathbf{A})$ divisible by p is

Case 1: Symmetric

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$b = c \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Solution

Determinant divisible by p

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$= a^2 - b^2 \quad (7)$$

$$= (a - b)(a + b) \quad (8)$$

$$|\mathbf{A}| \mod p = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$(a - b)(a + b) \mod p = 0 \quad (10)$$

Solution

Since p is a prime number,

- i) $a - b \bmod p = 0$ only at $a - b = 0$:

$$a - b = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$a = b \quad (12)$$

So there are p pairs for (a,b) at $a-b=0$

ii)

$$a + b \mod p = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$(14)$$

at $a=1$, $b=p-1$, $a+b=p$

at $a=2$, $b=p-2$, $a+b=p$

\vdots

so, similarly for all a , there is b in pair (a,b)

therefore there are p pairs

Total number of such **A** in case 1 = $i + ii - i \cap ii$

Total = $p + p - 1$ (case of elements = 0)

= $2p-1$

Case 2:Skew-Symmetric

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2a & b+c \\ c+b & 2a \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$a = 0, b = -c \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

Solution

Now, for $\text{mod } p$

$$|\mathbf{A}| \text{ mod } p = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$(0 + b^2) \text{ mod } p = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$b^2 \text{ mod } p = 0 \quad (22)$$

Only when $b=0$, so

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

Already included in case 1 therefore, final answer = $2p-1$

Figure

Part (a) Verification: Numerical vs. Theoretical

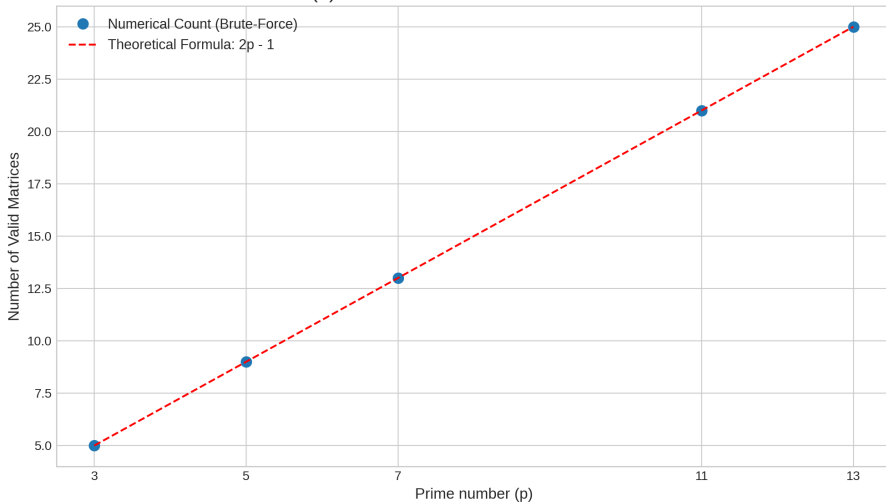


Figure: