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proof of properties of trace of a matrix

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Proof of Properties:

1. Let us check linearity. For sums we have

$$\begin{aligned}\text{trace}(A + B) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{i,i} + b_{i,i}) \quad (\text{property of matrix addition}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i,i} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i,i} \quad (\text{property of sums}) \\ &= \text{trace}(A) + \text{trace}(B).\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{trace}(cA) &= \sum_{i=1}^n c \cdot a_{i,i} \quad (\text{property of matrix scalar multiplication}) \\ &= c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i,i} \quad (\text{property of sums}) \\ &= c \cdot \text{trace}(A).\end{aligned}$$

2. The second property follows since the transpose does not alter the entries on the main diagonal.
3. The proof of the third property follows by exchanging the summation order. Suppose A is a $n \times m$ matrix and B is a $m \times n$ matrix. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\text{trace } AB &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m A_{i,j} B_{j,i} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n B_{j,i} A_{i,j} \quad (\text{changing summation order}) \\ &= \text{trace } BA.\end{aligned}$$

4. The last property is a consequence of Property 3 and the fact that matrix multiplication is associative;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{trace}(B^{-1}AB) &= \text{trace}((B^{-1}A)B) \\ &= \text{trace}(B(B^{-1}A)) \\ &= \text{trace}((BB^{-1})A) \\ &= \text{trace}(A).\end{aligned}$$