## 12\_Matrix\_multiplication Problem 4

```
In []: import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import matrix_power
```

Let M be the  $5 \times 5$  matrix that shifts vector entries upwards, with the first entry becoming the last entry. That is, for all  $a, b, c, d, e \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$M\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

For every integer  $k \geq 1$ , define the k-th matrix power by

$$M^k = \underbrace{MM \cdots M}_{k \text{ factors}}$$

For example,  $M^1 = M$  and  $M^2 = MM$  and  $M^3 = MMM$ .

```
In []: print("M 2-th:")
    print(matrix_power(M, 2))
    print("M 3-th:")
    print(matrix_power(M, 3))
    print("M 4-th:")
    print(matrix_power(M, 4))
```

```
M 2-th:
[[0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 1 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0]]
M 3-th:
[[0 0 0 1 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0]]
M 4-th:
[[0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 1 0]]
```

a.  $M^2$  corresponds to applying M twice. Determine

```
M^2 \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{pmatrix}
```

b. Determine the smallest integer  $k \geq 1$  such that  $M^k$  is the identity matrix.

```
In []: M5 = matrix_power(M, 5)
    print(M5)

[[1 0 0 0 0]
    [0 1 0 0 0]
    [0 0 1 0 0]
    [0 0 0 1 0]
    [0 0 0 0 1]]
```

c. Determine the 19-th matrix power,  $M^{19}$ .

```
In []: M6 = matrix_power(M, 6)
    M11 = matrix_power(M, 11)
    M16 = matrix_power(M, 16)

    print(np.array_equal(M, M6))
    print(np.array_equal(M, M11))
```

```
print(np.array_equal(M, M16))
       True
       True
       True
In [ ]: M4 = matrix_power(M, 4)
        M19 = matrix_power(M, 19)
        print(M4)
        print(M19)
        print(np.array_equal(M4, M19))
       [[0 0 0 0 1]
        [1 0 0 0 0]
        [0 1 0 0 0]
        [0 0 1 0 0]
        [0 0 0 1 0]]
       [[0 0 0 0 1]
        [1 0 0 0 0]
        [0 1 0 0 0]
        [0 0 1 0 0]
        [0 0 0 1 0]]
       True
```