

Assignment 13

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Abstract—This is a simple document explaining how a linear operator of a vector space depends upon an ordered basis of that vector space.

Download all and latex-tikz codes from

svn co <https://github.com/gadepall/school/trunk/ncert/geometry/figs>

1 PROBLEM

Let V be a two-dimensional vector space over the field F and let B be an ordered basis for V . If T is a linear operator on V and

$$[T]_B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.1)$$

Prove that

$$T^2 - (a + d)T + (ad - bc)I = 0 \quad (1.0.2)$$

2 EXPLANATION

Here T is a linear operator on V and B is an ordered basis of V . Now, consider the transform $(T^2 - (a + d)T + (ad - bc)I)$ with respect to basis B :

$$[T^2 - (a + d)T + (ad - bc)I]_B \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$= [T^2]_B - [(a + d)T]_B + [(ad - bc)I]_B \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$= [TT]_B - (a + d)[T]_B + (ad - bc)I_B \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= [T]_B[T]_B - (a + d)[T]_B + (ad - bc)I \quad (2.0.4)$$

Now, if U and T are two linear operators on V then $[UT]_B = [U]_B[T]_B$, and here T is a linear operator so $[T^2]_B = [T]_B[T]_B$.

Now,

$$([T]_B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\implies ([T]_B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$(a + d)[T]_B = (a + d) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\text{or, } (a + d)[T]_B = \begin{pmatrix} a(a + d) & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d(a + d) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$(ad - bc)I = (ad - bc) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\text{or, } (ad - bc)I = \begin{pmatrix} (ad - bc) & 0 \\ 0 & (ad - bc) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} & [T]_B[T]_B - (a + d)[T]_B + (ad - bc)I \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &- \begin{pmatrix} a(a + d) & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d(a + d) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} (ad - bc) & 0 \\ 0 & (ad - bc) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11) \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$[T^2 - (a + d)T + (ad - bc)I]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_B \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\implies T^2 - (a + d)T + (ad - bc)I = 0 \quad (2.0.13)$$

Hence, the above problem statement is proved.