

Assignment 18

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Abstract

This is a simple document explaining about the properties of linear operator \mathbf{T} on the vector space \mathbf{V} especially the characteristic values and characteristic vectors.

Download all and latex-tikz codes from

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

1 PROBLEM

Let \mathbf{V} be the space of $n \times n$ matrices over F . Let \mathbf{A} be a fixed $n \times n$ matrix over F . Let \mathbf{T} be the linear operator 'left multiplication by \mathbf{A} ' on \mathbf{V} . Is it true that \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{T} have the same characteristic values?

2 SOLUTION

Given	\mathbf{V} is the space of $n \times n$ matrices over F \mathbf{A} is a fixed $n \times n$ matrix over F \mathbf{T} be the linear operator on \mathbf{V} such that $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{AB}$
To prove	\mathbf{A} and \mathbf{T} have the same characteristic values
Theorem	<p>Let λ be a characteristic value of \mathbf{T} and $\lambda \in F$, then if \mathbf{T} is a linear operator on a finite dimensional space \mathbf{V}, it must be $\mathbf{TB} = \lambda\mathbf{B}$ for all \mathbf{B} where \mathbf{B} is any $n \times n$ matrix in \mathbf{V}</p> <p>So, $(\mathbf{T} - \lambda\mathbf{I})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$, $\implies \det(\mathbf{T} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) = 0$</p>
Proof	<p>As per the problem statement, $\mathbf{TB} = \lambda\mathbf{B}$ or, $\mathbf{AB} = \lambda\mathbf{B}$, as $\mathbf{TB} = \mathbf{AB}$ or, $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$ From here 2 cases can be arrived.</p>
Case 1:	$\det((\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I})) = 0$, where $\mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{0}$ $\implies \lambda$ is characteristic value of \mathbf{A} .
Case 2:	$\det((\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I})) \neq 0$

	$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I})$ is invertible and $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$ so, for $(\mathbf{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$ and $(\mathbf{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) \neq \mathbf{0}$ $\Rightarrow \det(\mathbf{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) \neq 0$ which is a contradiction. So, case 2 is not possible.
Conclusion	So, from the above 2 cases and from the theorem, it can be concluded that \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{T} have the same characteristic values

TABLE 0: **Solution summary**