

2002-AL-P-MATH-1-Q12

12(a)(i)

$$A^3 + A^2 + A + I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(A^2 + A + I) + I = 0 \text{ and } (A^2 + A + I)A + I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(-A^2 - A - I) = I \text{ and } (-A^2 - A - I)A = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{There exist } X = -A^2 - A - I \text{ such that } AX = XA = I$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}(\text{equals } X) \text{ exists}$$

12(a)(ii)

$$A^3 + A^2 + A + I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(A^3 + A^2 + A + I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 + A^3 + A^2 + A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = 0 - A^3 - A^2 - A$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = (A^3 + A^2 + A + I) - A^3 - A^2 - A$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = I$$

12(a)(iii)

$$A^3 + A^2 + A + I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^3(A^3 + A^2 + A + I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^3 A^3 + (A^{-1})^3 A^2 + (A^{-1})^3 A + (A^{-1})^3 I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^3 A^3 + A^{-1}(A^{-1})^2 A^2 + (A^{-1})^2 A^{-1} A + (A^{-1})^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1} A)^3 + A^{-1}(A^{-1} A)^2 + (A^{-1})^2(A^{-1} A) + (A^{-1})^3 = 0$$

$$(\because A, A^{-1} \text{ are commutative i.e. } AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A)$$

$$\Rightarrow I + A^{-1} + (A^{-1})^2 + (A^{-1})^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^3 + (A^{-1})^2 + A^{-1} + I = 0$$

12(a)(iv)

Let $B = I$, then

$$B^3 + B^2 + B^3 + I$$

$$= I^3 + I^2 + I^3 + I$$

$$= 4I \neq 0$$

12(b)(i)

$$X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^3 = X^2 X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$X^3 + X^2 + X + I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X^{-1} = -X^2 - X - I \text{ (by (a)(i))}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^{-1} = X^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

12(b)(ii)

- For $n = 4k$ where k is an positive integer

$$X^n = X^{4k} = (X^4)^k = I$$

- For $n = 4k - 1$ where k is an positive integer

$$X^n = X^{4k-1} = X^{4k} X^{-1} = I X^3 = X^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- For $n = 4k - 2$ where k is an positive integer

$$X^n = X^{4k-2} = X^{4k-1} X^{-1} = X^3 X^{-1} = X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- For $n = 4k - 3$ where k is an positive integer

$$X^n = X^{4k-3} = X^{4k-2} X^{-1} = X^2 X^{-1} = X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

12(b)(iii)

Let $Y = X^3$, then

$$\begin{aligned} Y^3 + Y^2 + Y + I &= (X^3)^3 + (X^3)^2 + X^3 + I \\ &= X^9 + X^6 + X^3 + I \\ &= X^{12-3} + X^{8-2} + X^3 + I \\ &= X + X^2 + X^3 + I \\ &= X^3 + X^2 + X + I \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Also, let $Z = -I$, then

$$\begin{aligned} Z^3 + Z^2 + Z + I &= (-I)^3 + (-I)^2 - I + I \\ &= -I + I - I + I \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$