

# Matrix Theory EE5609 - Assignment 11

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## Abstract—Minimum Polynomial

### 1 PROBLEM

Let  $A \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$  be such that  $A^8 = I_{3 \times 3}$ . Then

- 1) minimal polynomial of  $A$  can only be of degree 2.
- 2) minimal polynomial of  $A$  can only be of degree 3.
- 3) either  $A = I_{3 \times 3}$  or  $A = -I_{3 \times 3}$
- 4) there are uncountably many  $A$  satisfying the above.

### 2 SOLUTION

Given	$A \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ be such that $A^8 = I_{3 \times 3}$ .
Option 1 : minimal polynomial of $A$ can only be of degree 2	<p>Let</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>The Characteristic polynomial is <math>-\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = -(\lambda - 1)^3</math> Minimum polynomial is of degree 1. Hence this option is not correct</p>
Option 2 : minimal polynomial of $A$ can only be of degree 3	<p>Let</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>as given in option 1, the minimum polynomial is of degree 1. Hence this option is not correct</p>
Option 3 : either $A = I_{3 \times 3}$ or $A = -I_{3 \times 3}$	<p>Let</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Here, <math>A^8 = I_{3 \times 3}</math> and <math>A \neq I_{3 \times 3}</math> or <math>A \neq -I_{3 \times 3}</math>. Hence this option is not correct</p>

Option 4 : there are uncountably many  $A$  satisfying the above

Let  $A$  be any  $3 \times 3$  involuntary matrix.

**Involuntary matrix:**

A matrix is said to be involuntary matrix if the matrix is its own inverse. Therefore, for an involuntary matrix,  $A^2 = I$ .

For an involuntary matrix,  $A^n$  will be equal to  $A$  if  $n$  is odd and  $I$  if  $n$  is even.

Clearly,  $A^8 = I$  for all involuntary matrices. The set of involuntary matrices is uncountable.

Hence there are uncountably many  $A$  which satisfy the above condition  
Hence, this option is the correct answer.

Example:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$