

# Assignment 11

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**Abstract**—This document uses the concepts of matrix inverse, trace and determinant in solving a problem.

Download Python code from

[https://github.com/Sairam13001/AI5106/blob/main/Assignment\\_11/assignment\\_11.py](https://github.com/Sairam13001/AI5106/blob/main/Assignment_11/assignment_11.py)

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[https://github.com/Sairam13001/AI5106/blob/main/Assignment\\_11/assignment\\_11.tex](https://github.com/Sairam13001/AI5106/blob/main/Assignment_11/assignment_11.tex)

## 1 PROBLEM

Let  $P_A(x)$  denote the characteristic polynomial of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , then for which of the following matrices  $P_A(x) - P_{A^{-1}}(x)$  a constant?

- 1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
- 2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- 3)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- 4)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

## 2 EXPLANATION

The characteristic polynomial of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is defined as

$$P_A(x) = \det(xI - A) \quad (2.0.1)$$

## 3 SOLUTION

Let matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  be

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_A(x) = \det(xI - A) \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} x-a & -b \\ -c & x-d \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$= x^2 - (a+d)x + (ad-bc) \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$= x^2 - \text{tr}(A)x + \det(A) \quad (3.0.5)$$

We know that for a  $2 \times 2$  matrix, the inverse is calculated as:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{A^{-1}}(x) = \det(xI - A^{-1}) \quad (3.0.7)$$

$$= x^2 - \text{tr}(A^{-1})x + \det(A^{-1}) \quad (3.0.8)$$

So,  $P_A(x) - P_{A^{-1}}(x)$  results in

$$(\text{tr}(A^{-1}) - \text{tr}(A))x + \det(A) - \det(A^{-1}) \quad (3.0.9)$$

It can be observed that  $P_A(x) - P_{A^{-1}}(x)$  will be constant when

$$\text{tr}(A^{-1}) - \text{tr}(A) = 0 \quad (3.0.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A^{-1}) = \text{tr}(A) \quad (3.0.11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+d}{\det(A)} = a+d \quad (3.0.12)$$

(3.0.12) holds when either  $a+d=0$  or  $\det(A)=1$ . It is easy to observe that the correct answer among the given options is  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  as its determinant is 1.

Eigen values for the inverse matrix can be calculated using the definition of eigen vector as:

Inverse of the matrix is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.13)$$

Eigen vector definition:

$$\det(xI - A^{-1}) = 0 \quad (3.0.14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} x-3 & 2 \\ 4 & x-3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.0.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 - 8 = 0 \quad (3.0.16)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3) = \pm \sqrt{8} \quad (3.0.17)$$

$\therefore$  The eigen values of Inverse matrix are

$$x = 3 + \sqrt{8} \text{ or } 3 - \sqrt{8} \quad (3.0.18)$$