

Power of a Square Matrix

- If $A = \text{diag} . (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, then $A^k = \text{diag} . (a_1^k, a_2^k, \dots, a_n^k)$

Proof: Let $A = \text{diag} . (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & 0 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ 0 & a_2^2 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots a_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^k = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^k & 0 & \dots & \dots 0 \\ 0 & a_2^k & \dots & \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots a_n^k \end{pmatrix}$$

- $I^k = I$, where I is identity matrix of order n .