

Assignment 10

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Abstract—This document is about inverse of the given matrices.

Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Zeeshan-IITH/IITH-EE5609/
new/master/codes](https://github.com/Zeeshan-IITH/IITH-EE5609/new/master/codes)

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/Zeeshan-IITH/IITH-EE5609>

1 PROBLEM

Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be $n \times n$ matrices over the field F . Prove that if $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})$ is invertible

- 1) $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})$ is invertible and
- 2) $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})^{-1} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})^{-1} \mathbf{A}$

2 INVERTIBLE

Invertible	A matrix \mathbf{M} is invertible if it is non-singular i.e. the null space of \mathbf{M} contains only zero vector. If \mathbf{x} is a vector such that $\mathbf{Mx} = 0 \implies \mathbf{x} = 0$
Proof for 1	<p>Consider a vector \mathbf{y} such that $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})\mathbf{y} = 0$</p> $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})\mathbf{y} = 0 \implies \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{BAy}$ $\mathbf{Ay} = \mathbf{ABAy} \implies (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})\mathbf{Ay} = 0$ <p>since the matrix $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})$ is invertible, $\mathbf{Ay} = 0$</p> $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{Ay}) \implies \mathbf{y} = 0$ <p>Hence the matrix $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})$ is invertible.</p>

TABLE I

Expansion of Inverse	$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{AB}) + (\mathbf{AB})^2 + (\mathbf{AB})^3 + \dots$ $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})^{-1} = \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{BA}) + (\mathbf{BA})^2 + (\mathbf{BA})^3 + \dots$
Proof for 2	<p>Right multiplying with \mathbf{A} and left multiplying with \mathbf{B} on both sides of $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})^{-1}$</p> $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BA} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AB})^2\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AB})^3\mathbf{A} + \dots$ $= (\mathbf{BA}) + (\mathbf{BA})^2 + (\mathbf{BA})^3 + \dots$ $= (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})^{-1} - \mathbf{I}$ <p>Therefore we can say that $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{BA})^{-1} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AB})^{-1}\mathbf{A}$</p>

TABLE II