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# EE5609 Assignment 19

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Abstract—This document solves problem based on Matrix Theory.

#### Download all solutions from

https://github.com/abhishekt711/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment 19

### 1 Problem

Let  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ , Given that 1 is an eigenvalue

of M, then which among the following are correct?

- a) The minimal polynomial of M is (X-1)(X+4).
- b) The minimal polynomial of M is  $(X-1)^2(X+4)$ .
- c) M is not diagonalizable
- d)  $M^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(M + 3I)$ .

## 2 solution

a) Given,

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \tag{2.0.2}$$

Characteristic equation is given as:

$$|M - \lambda I| = 0 \tag{2.0.3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 - \lambda & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 (2.0.4)

$$\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 4 = 0 \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\implies (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 4) = 0 \qquad (2.0.6)$$

Characteristic equation is given as,

$$p(x) = (X - 1)^{2}(X + 4)$$
 (2.0.7)

Minimal polynomial will be,

$$p(x) = (X - 1)^a (X + 4)^b : a \le 2, b \le 1$$
 (2.0.8)

For a = 1, b = 1,

$$p(\mathbf{M}) = (\mathbf{M} - 1)(\mathbf{M} + 4) \neq 0$$
 (2.0.9)

 $\therefore$  (X-1)(X+4) is not a minimal polynomial. Thus option a is not correct.

b) For a = 2, b = 1,

$$p(\mathbf{M}) = (\mathbf{M} - 1)^2(\mathbf{M} + 4) = 0$$
 (2.0.10)

 $(X-1)^2(X+4)$  is minimal polynomial. Thus option b is correct.

c) We need to find all the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors to it.

$$\implies (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 4) = 0 \tag{2.0.11}$$

$$\lambda = 1, -4$$
 (2.0.12)

For  $\lambda = 1$ , corresponding eigenvector is  $\begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

For  $\lambda = -4$ , corresponding eigenvector is  $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

For  $3 \times 3$  matrix only 2 independent eigenvectors are there. Hence,  $P^{-1}$  does not exist and M can't be diagonalizable. Thus, option c is correct.

d) Using Cayley-Hamilton

$$p(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{M}^3 + 2\mathbf{M}^2 - 7\mathbf{M} + 4\mathbf{I} = 0$$
 (2.0.13)

$$\mathbf{I} = -\frac{1}{4}(\mathbf{M}^3 + 2\mathbf{M}^2 - 7\mathbf{M}) \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}(\mathbf{M}^2 + 2\mathbf{M} - 7\mathbf{I}) \quad (2.0.15)$$

Thus option d is not correct.

Hence, the correct options are b and c.