## 1

## EE5609 Assignment 14

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Abstract—This document solves problem based on solution of vector space.

Using 2.0.7 in 2.0.9, We get:

 $f(\mathbf{T}) = \mathbf{T} \tag{2.0.10}$ 

Download all solutions from

https://github.com/abhishekt711/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment\_14

Hence,

$$f(\mathbf{T}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.11)

1 Problem

Let T be the linear operator on  $R^3$  defined by  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_3, -2x_2 - x_3)$ Let f be the polynomial over R defined by  $f = -x^3 + 2$ . Find f(T).

## 2 Solution

The transformation is given as:

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ -2x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{TX} \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$$
 (2.0.3)

Characteristic equation of **T** can be written as:

$$\left|\mathbf{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 (2.0.5)

The characteristics equation of the matrix will be,

$$-\lambda^3 - \lambda + 2 = 0 \tag{2.0.6}$$

Now, Using the Cayley Hamilton Theorem, we get:

$$-\mathbf{T}^3 - \mathbf{T} + 2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.7}$$

The polynomial  $f(\mathbf{T})$  can be written using the chracteristic function of  $\mathbf{T}$  as follows,

$$f(\mathbf{T}) = -\mathbf{T}^3 + 2\mathbf{I} \tag{2.0.8}$$

$$f(\mathbf{T}) = -\mathbf{T}^3 - \mathbf{T} + 2\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{T}$$
 (2.0.9)