#### 1

# 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

Given.

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

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \tag{2.0.2}$$

We need to find the other eigenvalues,

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

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

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

$$\implies (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 4) = 0 \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1, -4 \tag{2.0.7}$$

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.

Characteristic equation is given as,

$$p(x) = (X - 1)^{2}(X + 4)$$
 (2.0.8)

Minimal polynomial will be,

$$p(x) = (X-1)^a (X+4)^b : a \le 2, b \le 1$$
 (2.0.9)

For a = 1, b = 1,

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

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

Thus option a is not correct.

For a = 2, b = 1,

$$p(\mathbf{M}) = (\mathbf{M} - 1)^2 (\mathbf{M} + 4) = 0$$
 (2.0.11)

 $(X-1)^2(X+4)$  is minimal polynomial.

Thus option b is correct

$$p(\mathbf{M}) = (\mathbf{M} - 1)^2(\mathbf{M} + 4) = 0$$
 (2.0.12)

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

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

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

Thus option d is not correct.

Hence, the correct options are b and c.