

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q42

Given,
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$And \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = A^2 - 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 4 + 0 & 0 + 5 + 4 & 0 + 0 + 6 \\ 0 + 20 + 0 & 4 + 25 + 0 & 8 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 8 + 0 & 0 + 10 + 6 & 0 + 0 + 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 20 & 29 & 8 \\ 8 & 16 & 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 0 & 9 - 2 & 6 - 4 \\ 20 - 8 & 29 - 10 & 8 - 0 \\ 8 - 0 & 16 - 4 & 9 - 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 & 2 \\ 12 & 19 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q43

Given,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
And $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - x$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = A^3 + 4A^2 - A \qquad ----(i)$$

$$A^{2} = A \times A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 2 + 2 & 0 - 3 - 2 & 0 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 - 6 + 0 & 2 + 9 + 0 & 4 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 - 2 + 0 & 1 + 3 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ -6 & 11 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = A^{2} \times A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ -6 & 11 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 10 + 0 & 4 + 15 + 0 & 8 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 22 + 4 & -6 - 33 - 4 & -12 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 8 + 2 & -2 - 12 - 2 & -4 + 0 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 19 & 8 \\ 26 & -43 & -12 \\ 10 & -16 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Put the value of A, A^2 , A^3 in equation (i)

$$f(A) = A^{3} + 4A^{2} - A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 19 & 8 \\ 26 & -43 & -12 \\ 10 & -16 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -15 & 0 \\ -6 & 11 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10 + 16 - 0 & 19 - 20 - 1 & 8 + 0 - 2 \\ 26 - 24 - 2 & -43 + 44 + 3 & -12 + 16 + 0 \\ 10 - 8 - 1 & -16 + 16 + 1 & -4 + 8 - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence,

$$f\left(A\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q44

Given that,
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x + 2$

Therefore, $f(A) = A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + 2I_3$

First find A²:

$$A^{2} = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, Let us find A³:

$$A^{3} = A^{2} \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus,

$$f(A) = A^{3} - 6A^{2} + 7A + 2I_{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{bmatrix} - 6 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 48 \\ 12 & 24 & 30 \\ 48 & 0 & 78 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 14 & 7 \\ 14 & 0 & 21 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 21 - 30 + 7 + 2 & 0 & 34 - 48 + 14 + 0 \\ 12 - 12 + 0 & 8 - 24 + 14 + 2 & 23 - 30 + 7 + 0 \\ 34 - 48 + 14 + 0 & 0 & 55 - 78 + 21 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Thus, A is a root of the polynomial.

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q45

Given,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 4A - 5I$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+4 & 2+2+4 & 2+4+2 \\ 2+2+4 & 4+1+4 & 4+2+2 \\ 2+4+2 & 4+2+2 & 4+4+1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 4 - 5 & 8 - 8 - 0 & 8 - 8 - 0 \\ 8 - 8 - 0 & 9 - 4 - 5 & 8 - 8 - 0 \\ 8 - 8 - 0 & 8 - 8 - 0 & 9 - 4 - 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence,

$$A^2 - 4A - 5I = 0$$

********* END *******