



### Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q62

Given,

$$A = \text{diag}(a, b, c)$$

Show that,

$$A^n = \text{diag}(a^n, b^n, c^n)$$

Step 1: Put  $n = 1$

$$A^1 = \text{diag}(a^1, b^1, c^1)$$

$$A = \text{diag}(a, b, c)$$

So,

$$A^n \text{ is true for } n = 1$$

Step 2: Let,  $A^n$  be true for  $n = k$ , so,

$$A^k = \text{diag}(a^k, b^k, c^k) \quad \text{---(i)}$$

Step 3: Now, we have to show that,

$$A^{k+1} = \text{diag}(a^{k+1}, b^{k+1}, c^{k+1})$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} A^{k+1} &= A^k \times A \\ &= \text{diag}(a^k, b^k, c^k) \times \text{diag}(a, b, c) \quad \text{\{using equation (i) and given\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a^k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a^k \times a + 0 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 & 0 + b^k \times b + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 & 0 + 0 + c^k \times c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a^{k+1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^{k+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c^{k+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{k+1} = \text{diag}(a^{k+1}, b^{k+1}, c^{k+1})$$

So,  $P(n)$  is true for  $n = k + 1$  whenever  $P(n)$  is true for  $n = k$ .

Hence, by principle of mathematical induction  $A^n$  is true for all positive integer.

### Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q64

Given,

$$\text{order of matrix } X = (a+b) \times (a+2)$$

$$\text{order of matrix } Y = (b+1) \times (a+3)$$

Given,  $X_{(a+b) \times (a+2)} \cdot Y_{(b+1) \times (a+3)}$  exist.

$$\Rightarrow a+2 = b+1$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b = -1 \quad \text{---(i)}$$

And

$$Y_{(b+1) \times (a+3)} \cdot X_{(a+b) \times (a+2)} \text{ exists.}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+3 = a+b$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 3$$

Put  $b = 3$  in equation (i),

$$a-b = -1$$

$$a-3 = -1$$

$$a = 3 - 1$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\text{So, } a = 2, b = 3$$

So,

$$\text{Order of } X = (a+b) \times (a+2)$$

$$= (2+3) \times (2+2)$$

$$= 5 \times 4$$

$$\text{Order of } Y = (b+1) \times (a+3)$$

$$= (3+1) \times (2+3)$$

$$= 4 \times 5$$

$$\text{Order of } X_{5 \times 4} \cdot Y_{4 \times 5} = 5 \times 5$$

$$\text{Order of } X_{4 \times 5} \cdot Y_{5 \times 4} = 4 \times 4$$

So, order of  $XY$  and  $YX$  are not same and they are not equal  
but both are square matrices.

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