

# Assignment-18

Pooja H  
AI20MTECH14003

*Abstract*—In this document, we explore the properties of determinant and eigenvalues of similar matrices.

Download all latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/poojah15/  
EE5609\\_AI20MTECH14003/tree/master/  
Assignment\\_18](https://github.com/poojah15/EE5609_AI20MTECH14003/tree/master/Assignment_18)

## 1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  be  $n \times n$  matrices over  $\mathbf{C}$ . Then,

- 1)  $\mathbf{AB}$  and  $\mathbf{BA}$  always have the same set of eigenvalues.
- 2) If  $\mathbf{AB}$  and  $\mathbf{BA}$  have the same set of eigenvalues then  $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$
- 3) If  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  exists, then  $\mathbf{AB}$  and  $\mathbf{BA}$  are similar
- 4) The rank of  $\mathbf{AB}$  is always the same as the rank of  $\mathbf{BA}$ .

## 2 ANSWERS FOR DIFFERENT CASES

<p><b>AB</b> and <b>BA</b> always have the same set of eigenvalues.</p>	<p><b>True.</b></p> <p>Let <math>\lambda</math> be an eigenvalue of <b>AB</b>, and <b>x</b> be a corresponding eigenvector. Then</p> $\mathbf{ABx} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$ <p>Left-multiplying by <b>B</b>:</p> $\mathbf{B(AB)x} = \mathbf{B(\lambda x)}$ $(\mathbf{BA})(\mathbf{Bx}) = \lambda(\mathbf{Bx}) \text{ (by associativity of multiplication)}$ <p><math>\Rightarrow \lambda</math> is an eigenvalue of <b>BA</b> with <b>Bx</b> as the corresponding eigenvector, assuming <b>Bx</b> is not a null vector.</p> <p>If <b>Bx</b> is null, then <b>B</b> is singular, so that both <b>AB</b> and <b>BA</b> are singular, and <math>\lambda = 0</math>. Since both the products are singular, 0 is an eigenvalue of both.</p>
<p>If <b>AB</b> and <b>BA</b> have the same set of eigenvalues then <b>AB = BA</b></p>	<p><b>False.</b></p> <p>Let</p> $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>then</p> $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ <p><math>\Rightarrow</math> Similar eigenvalues, but <b>AB</b> <math>\neq</math> <b>BA</b></p>
<p>If <math>\mathbf{A}^{-1}</math> exists, then <b>AB</b> and <b>BA</b> are similar</p>	<p><b>True.</b></p> <p>Given that <math>\mathbf{A}^{-1}</math> exists and hence,</p> $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{BA} = \mathbf{BA}.$ <p>Hence, <b>AB</b> <math>\simeq</math> <b>BA</b></p>
<p>The rank of <b>AB</b> is always the same as the rank of <b>BA</b>.</p>	<p><b>False.</b></p> <p>From the given above <b>AB</b> and <b>BA</b>, it is noted that the rank(<b>AB</b>) = 0 and rank(<b>BA</b>)=1. Hence the rank of <b>AB</b> need not always be same as rank of <b>BA</b>.</p>