

EE5609: Matrix Theory

Assignment-14

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Abstract—This document contains a solution for calculating $E_i = P_i(\mathbf{A})$ for lagrange polynomials.

Download the latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/pranaya14014/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment14>

Now calculating E_i ,

$$E_1 = P_1(\mathbf{A}) = -(\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}) \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

1 PROBLEM

Let \mathbf{F} be the field of real numbers,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.1)$$

$$p = (x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 1) \quad (1.0.2)$$

Let P_1, P_2, P_3 be the Lagrange polynomials for $t_1 = 2, t_2 = 3, t_3 = 1$. Compute $E_i = P_i(\mathbf{A}) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$.

$$E_2 = P_2(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}) \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$E_3 = P_3(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I}) \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.13)$$

2 SOLUTION

Lagrange polynomials are given by,

$$P_i = \prod_{i \neq j} \frac{x - t_j}{t_i - t_j} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$P_1 = \frac{(x - 3)(x - 1)}{(2 - 3)(2 - 1)} = -(x - 3)(x - 1) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{(x - 2)(x - 1)}{(3 - 2)(3 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)(x - 1) \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$P_3 = \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{(1 - 2)(1 - 3)} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)(x - 3) \quad (2.0.4)$$