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## 9. Trace

Let us take a quick detour to discuss the relationship between eigenvalues and the trace and determinant of a matrix.

**Definition 9.1** The **trace** of a square matrix  $\bf A$  is the sum of the entries along the main diagonal. That is, for

$$egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{A} & = & egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ dots & & \ddots & dots \ a_{n1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{nn} \ \end{pmatrix}.$$

the trace is

$$trA = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}.$$

Example 9.2 If 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , then  $\mathbf{tr} A = 4 + 7 + 5 = 16$ .

**Warning:** Recall that trace and determinant make sense only for **square** matrices.

**Problem 9.3** For an  $n \times n$  matrix A, how do tr(-A) and det(-A) relate to trA and detA?

#### Solution

Negating A negates in particular all diagonal entries of A, so tr(-A) = -trA.

On the other hand, negating  $\bf A$  amounts to multiplying every row by -1, which multiplies  $\det {\bf A}$  by  $(-1)^n$  because there is one factor of -1 for each row. Thus

- If n is even, then  $\det(-\mathbf{A}) = \det \mathbf{A}$ .
- If n is odd, then  $\det(-\mathbf{A}) = -\det \mathbf{A}$ .

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## Trace of sums

1/1 point (graded)

If  $\bf A$  and  $\bf B$  are both  $\bf 5 \times \bf 5$  matrices and  $\bf tr A = 7$ ,  $\bf tr B = 16$ , what is the value of  $\bf tr (A + B)$ ?

$$\mathbf{tr}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \boxed{23}$$

$$\mathbf{23}$$
Answer: 23

#### **Solution:**

Denote the entries of  ${f A}$  and  ${f B}$  at the  $i^{
m th}$  row and  $j^{
m th}$  column by  $a_{ij}$  and  $b_{ij}$  respectively. Then

$$egin{array}{lll} {
m tr}({f A}+{f B}) &= (a_{11}+b_{11})+(a_{22}+b_{22})+\cdots+(a_{55}+b_{55}) \ &= (a_{11}+\cdots+a_{55})+(b_{11}+\cdots+b_{55}) \ &= {
m tr}{f A}+{
m tr}{f B} &= 7+16 &= 23. \end{array}$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Trace of scalar multiple

1/1 point (graded)

Let  ${\bf A}$  be an  ${\bf 5} \times {\bf 5}$  matrix. If  ${\bf tr}{\bf A} = -{\bf 2}$ , what is the trace of  ${\bf 4A}$ ?

$$\operatorname{tr}(4\mathbf{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\checkmark$  Answer: -8

#### **Solution:**

Again denote the entries of  ${f A}$  and  ${f B}$  at the  $i^{
m th}$  row and  $j^{
m th}$  column by  $a_{ij}$  and  $b_{ij}$  respectively. Then

$$\operatorname{tr}(4\mathbf{A}) \ = \ 4a_{11} + \cdots + 4a_{55} \ = \ 4\left(a_{11} + \cdots + a_{55}\right) \ = \ 4\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}) \ = \ -8.$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

# Trace of identity matrix

1/1 point (graded)

Let  ${\bf I}$  be the  $n \times n$  identity matrix. Compute  ${\bf tr}({\bf I})$ .

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

# Trace and determinant of products of matrices

2/2 points (graded)

Let  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  be  $n \times n$  matrices.

**True or False?** The trace of  ${f AB}$  is the product of the individual traces:

$$\mathrm{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}
ight)=\left(\mathrm{tr}\mathbf{A}
ight)\left(\mathrm{tr}\mathbf{B}
ight)$$

True



**True or False?** The determinant of  $\mathbf{AB}$  is the product of the individual determinants:

$$\det (\mathbf{AB}) = (\det \mathbf{A}) (\det \mathbf{B}).$$

- True
- False

### **Solution:**

- The trace of  ${f AB}$  is **NOT** the product of the individual traces. Consider the matrix  ${f J}=egin{pmatrix}0&-1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}$ . We see that  ${f J}^2=-{f I}$ , so  ${f tr}({f J}^2)=-2$  even though  ${f tr}({f J})=0$ .
- We told you in the previous lecture that  $\det(\mathbf{AB}) = (\det \mathbf{A}) (\det \mathbf{B})$ .

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

- **1** Answers are displayed within the problem
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