Matrix theory Assignment 18

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Now, $f \in \mathbf{I}$ and $g \in F(x)$ then,

 $(\alpha f) \Lambda$

$$(gf)A = g(A)f(A)$$

$$\implies g(A).0 = 0$$
(3.0.6)
$$(3.0.7)$$

Hence, proved I is ideal

Abstract—This document contains the concept of ideal ploynomials.

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/shivangi-975/EE5609-Matrix_Theory/tree/master/Assignment18/ Codes

Download latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/shivangi-975/EE5609-Matrix_Theory/blob/master/Assignment18/ Assignment_18.tex

1 Problem

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix over a field **F**. Show that the set of all polynomials f in $\mathbf{F}[x]$ such that f(A) = 0 is an ideal.

2 Definition

Let **F** be a field. An ideal in $\mathbf{F}[x]$ is a subspace **M** of $\mathbf{F}[x]$ such that fg belongs to **M** whenever f is in $\mathbf{F}[x]$ and g is in **M**.

3 SOLUTION

Given a square matrix of order n and f(A) = 0. Let **I** be an ideal of $C[z1, \dots, zn]$.

$$\mathbf{I} = \{ \mathbf{F} \in \mathbf{F}(x) | f(A) = 0 \}$$
 (3.0.1)

Now, Consider the polynomials,

$$f = f_0 + f_1 z_n + \cdots f_d z_n^d$$
 (3.0.2)

$$g = g_0 + g_1 z_n + \dots + g_e z_n^e$$
 (3.0.3)

$$f,g \in \mathbf{I} \& k \in \mathbf{F}$$
.

$$(kf + g)(A) = kf(A) + g(A)$$
 (3.0.4)

$$\implies c.0 + 0 = 0$$
 (3.0.5)

From equation(3.0.5) I is a subspace of $\mathbf{F}(x)$