

Hence  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  is the required invertible matrix, where  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  is a diagonal matrix.

**Example-28** Let  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  be a matrix. Find the eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of  $B$ . Also find an invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}BP$  is a diagonal matrix. [মনে কর,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  একটি ম্যাট্রিক্স। ইহার আইগেন মান ও সংশ্লিষ্ট আইগেন ভেক্টর নির্ণয় কর।  $P$  নামক বিপরীতায়ন ম্যাট্রিক্স নির্ণয় কর যেন  $P^{-1}BP$  একটি কর্ণ ম্যাট্রিক্স হয়।]

[NUH '03, '04]

**Solution** The characteristic polynomial of  $B$  is

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - B| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - 1) \{(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4) + 1\} + 2\{-(\lambda - 4) - 1\} - 2\{1 - 1(\lambda - 2)\} \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9) - 2\lambda + 6 - 6 + 2\lambda \\ &= \lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 15\lambda - 9 \\ &= \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 6\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9\lambda - 9 \\ &= \lambda^2(\lambda - 1) - 6\lambda(\lambda - 1) + 9(\lambda - 1) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the characteristic equation of  $B$  is  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1, 3, 3.$$

So the eigenvalues of the matrix  $B$  are  $\lambda = 1$  and  $3$ .

Now, to find the eigenvectors  $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$  corresponding to  $\lambda$ , solve the

homogeneous linear system represented by  $(\lambda I - A)\mathbf{v} = 0$



$$\text{i.e., } \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda - 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\lambda - 1)x - 2y - 2z = 0 \\ -x + (\lambda - 2)y + z = 0 \dots\dots\dots (1) \\ x - y + (\lambda - 4)z = 0 \end{cases}$$

When  $\lambda = 1$ , we get from (1)

$$\begin{cases} -2y - 2z = 0 \\ -x - y + z = 0 \\ x - y - 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sim \begin{cases} x + y - z = 0 \\ x - y - 3z = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sim \begin{cases} x + y - z = 0 \\ -2y - 2z = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sim \begin{cases} x + y - z = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2) \end{cases}$$

This system has nonzero solution. Here  $z$  is a free variable, so that only one independent solution of (2) exists. Let  $z = 1$ , then  $x = 2$ ,  $y = -1$ .

So an eigenvector of  $B$  associated with the eigenvalue  $\lambda = 1$  is  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

When  $\lambda = 3$ , we get from (1)

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y - 2z = 0 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \Rightarrow x - y - z = 0 \dots\dots\dots (3) \\ x - y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

This system has nonzero solution. Here  $y$  and  $z$  are free variables, so that only two independent solution of (2) exists. Let  $y = s$ ,  $z = t$ ;  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$  ( $s \neq 0$ ,  $t \neq 0$ ).

Then  $x = s + t$ .

Thus the solution of the above system is  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s+t \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



So two independent eigenvectors of  $B$  associated with the eigenvalue  $\lambda = 3$  are

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here, the three independent eigenvectors are  $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Let the invertible matrix  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , which diagonalizes  $B$ .

$$\text{Now, } |P| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-0) - 1(-1-0) + 1(0-1) \\ = 2 + 1 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

The co-factors of  $P$  are:  $P_{11} = 1$ ,  $P_{12} = 1$ ,  $P_{13} = -1$ ,  
 $P_{21} = -1$ ,  $P_{22} = 1$ ,  $P_{23} = 1$ ,  
 $P_{31} = -1$ ,  $P_{32} = -1$ ,  $P_{33} = 3$ .

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Here, } P^{-1}BP = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = D$$

Hence,  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is the invertible matrix where,

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (Ans)}$$



So two independent eigenvectors of  $B$  associated with the eigenvalue  $\lambda = 3$  are

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here, the three independent eigenvectors are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Let the invertible matrix  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , which diagonalizes  $B$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } |P| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-0) - 1(-1-0) + 1(0-1) \\ &= 2 + 1 - 1 = 2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

The co-factors of  $P$  are:  $P_{11} = 1$ ,  $P_{12} = 1$ ,  $P_{13} = -1$ ,  
 $P_{21} = -1$ ,  $P_{22} = 1$ ,  $P_{23} = 1$ ,  
 $P_{31} = -1$ ,  $P_{32} = -1$ ,  $P_{33} = 3$ .

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Here, } P^{-1}BP &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = D \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is the invertible matrix where,

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (Ans)}$$



**Theorem-2 :** If  $S$  is a finite set which is the generator of  $V(F)$ , then any subset of  $S$  will be the basis of  $V(F)$ . [একটি সসীম সেট  $S$  যদি  $V(F)$  এর সৃজক হয়, তবে  $S$  এর একটি উপসেট  $V(F)$  এর ভিত্তি হবে।] [DUH '95]

**Proof :** Let  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be the finite set which is linearly independent finite set. Then  $S$  will be the basis of  $V(F)$ , if  $S$  is linearly dependent then the vector  $u_i \in S$  can be expressed as the linear combination of the preceding vectors  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{i-1}$ . Then the subset  $S - \{u_i\}$  will be the generator of  $V(F)$ .

If the subset  $S - \{u_i\}$  is linearly independent then it will be the basis of  $V(F)$ . Continuing this process, we will get a subset of  $S$  which is linearly independent and will be the generator of  $V(F)$ . So the subset of  $S$  is a basis of  $V(F)$ .

[মনে করি,  $V(F)$  ভেক্টর জগতের একটি সসীম সেট  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  যা যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল। তাহলে  $S$ ,  $V(F)$  এর ভিত্তি হবে, যদি  $S$  যোগাশ্রয়ী নির্ভরশীল হয় তবে যে কোন ভেক্টর  $u_i \in S$  কে তার পূর্ববর্তী ভেক্টর  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{i-1}$  এর যোগাশ্রয়ী সমাবেশরূপে প্রকাশ করা যাবে, তাহলে উপসেট  $S - \{u_i\}$ ,  $V(F)$  এর সৃজক হবে। অতএব  $S - \{u_i\}$  উপসেটটি যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল হলে ইহা  $V(F)$  এর ভিত্তি হবে। এইভাবে অগ্রসর হতে থাকলে  $S$  এর একটি উপসেট পাব যা যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল হবে এবং  $V(F)$  এর সৃজক হবে। অতএব  $S$  এর উপসেট  $V(F)$  এর একটি ভিত্তি হবে।] [Proved]

**Theorem-3 :** Every basis of a finite dimensional vector space has the same number of vectors. [সসীম মাত্রার ভেক্টর জগতের প্রত্যেক ভিত্তিতে সমান সংখ্যক ভেক্টর থাকে।] [NUH '12; RUH '07, '09, '88, '91; DUH '90, '83 CUH '82, JUH '89]

**Proof :** Let  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m\}$  and  $T = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be two basis of finite dimensional vector space  $V(F)$ . We have to show that  $m = n$ . Since  $S$  and  $T$  be the basis of  $V(F)$  then

(i) both  $S$  and  $T$  are the generator of  $V(F)$

(ii) both  $S$  and  $T$  are linearly independent

Now if  $S$  is the generator of  $V(F)$  and  $T$  is linearly independent. Then by Exchange lemma,

$$m \geq n \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Similarly, if  $S$  is linearly independent and  $T$  is the generator of  $V(F)$ , we have from the same lemma

$$n \geq m \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

From equation (1) and (2), we get  $m = n$  [Proved]

[মনে করি, সসীম মাত্রার ভেক্টর জগত  $V(F)$  এর দুইটি ভিত্তি  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m\}$  এবং  $T = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ . আমাদের দেখাতে হবে যে  $m = n$ । যেহেতু উভয়ই  $V(F)$  এর ভিত্তি, তাহলে

(i)  $S$  এবং  $T$  উভয়ই  $V(F)$  এর সৃজক হবে।

(ii)  $S$  এবং  $T$  উভয়ই যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল হবে।



এখন যদি  $S, V(F)$  এর জাতক এবং  $T$  যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল হয় তবে বিনিময় প্রতিজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$m \geq n \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

আবার যদি  $S$  যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল এবং  $T, V(F)$  এর জাতক হয় তবে একই প্রতিজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$n \geq m \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

সমীকরণ (1) ও (2) হতে পাই,  $m = n$  [প্রমাণিত]

**Theorem-4 :** Let  $V(F)$  be the  $n$ -dimensional vector space, then any set of  $(n + 1)$  or more vectors is linearly dependent. [মনে করি  $V(F)$ ,  $n$ -মাত্রিক ভেক্টর জগত, তাহলে যে কোন  $(n + 1)$  সংখ্যক বা তার চেয়ে বেশি ভেক্টরের সেট যোগাশ্রয়ী নির্ভরশীল হবে।]

**Proof :** Let  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be a basis of  $V(F)$  and let  $T = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$  be a subset of  $V(F)$ , where  $r > n$ . We have to show that  $T$  is linearly dependent.

Let  $T$  be linearly independent. Then by Exchange Lemma, the number of vectors in  $S$  is greater or equal to the number of vectors of  $T$ .

i.e.,  $n \geq r$  which contradicts the hypothesis. So  $T$  can not be linearly independent. That is,  $T$  is linearly dependent.

[মনে করি,  $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ ,  $V(F)$  এর একটি ভিত্তি এবং  $T = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$   $V(F)$  এর একটি উপসেট। আমাদের দেখাতে হবে যে,  $T$  যোগাশ্রয়ী নির্ভরশীল যেখানে  $r > n$ .

মনে করি,  $T$  যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল; তাহলে বিনিময় প্রতিজ্ঞা অনুসারে  $S$  এর ভেক্টর সংখ্যা  $T$  এর ভেক্টর সংখ্যার চেয়ে বড় বা সমান হবে। অর্থাৎ  $n \geq r$  যা শর্ত বিরোধী। অতএব  $T$  যোগাশ্রয়ী অনির্ভরশীল হতে পারে না। অর্থাৎ  $T$  যোগাশ্রয়ী নির্ভরশীল।] [Proved]

**Theorem-5 :** If  $U$  and  $W$  be the two finite dimensional subspace of  $V(F)$  then [যদি  $U$  এবং  $W$ ,  $V(F)$  এর দুইটি সসীম মাত্রার উপজগত হয়, তবে]

$$\dim(U + W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W).$$

[NUH '10, '06, '96, '97; NU (Prel). '05; DUH '07, '92; RUH '05, '08; JNUH '05, '06, '12]

**Proof :** Since  $U$  and  $W$  are subspaces,  $U \cap W$  will be the subspace of both  $U$  and  $W$ .

Let  $\dim U = m$ ,  $\dim W = n$  and  $\dim(U \cap W) = r$ . Let  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$  be a basis of  $(U \cap W)$ . Now extend the basis of  $U$  and  $W$  in the form  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r}\}$  and  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-r}\}$  respectively. So the union of the basis of  $U$  and  $W$  is  $A$  (say).

$$A = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r}, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-r}\} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$A$  has exactly  $r + m - r + n - r = m + n - r$  elements which proves the theorem.

Now we have to show that  $A$  is a basis of  $U + W$ .

Now since  $\{v_i, u_j\}$  generates  $U$  and  $\{v_i, w_k\}$  generates  $W$ , then the union  $A = \{v_i, u_j, w_k\}$  will generate  $(U + W)$ .



Now we have to show that they are linearly independent.

Now  $\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{m-r}, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n-r} \in F$ ,

$$\text{Let } x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \dots + x_rv_r + y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 + \dots + y_{m-r}u_{m-r} \\ + z_1w_1 + z_2w_2 + \dots + z_{n-r}w_{n-r} = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \dots + x_rv_r + y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 + \dots + y_{m-r}u_{m-r} = -z_1w_1 - z_2w_2 - \dots - z_{n-r}w_{n-r} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

But L.H.S. of (3) is a vector of  $U$  and R.H.S. of (3) is a vector of  $W$ . This implies that both belongs to  $(U \cap W)$ .

Therefore for any scalars  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r \in F$

$$-z_1w_1 - z_2w_2 - \dots - z_{n-r}w_{n-r} = t_1v_1 + t_2v_2 + \dots + t_rv_r$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1v_1 + t_2v_2 + \dots + t_rv_r + z_1w_1 + z_2w_2 + \dots + z_{n-r}w_{n-r} = 0 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

But  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-r}\}$  is a basis of  $W$  and is linearly independent.

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 = \dots = z_{n-r} = t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_r = 0$$

Then (2) becomes  $x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \dots + x_rv_r + y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 + \dots$

$$+ y_{m-r}u_{m-r} = 0 \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

But  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r}\}$  is a basis of  $U$  and so linearly independent.

$$\text{Then } x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_r = y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_{m-r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{v_i, u_j, w_k\} \text{ is linearly independent}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ is a basis of } U + W$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(U + W) = m + n - r$$

$$\therefore \dim(U + W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W) \text{ [Proved]}$$

[যেহেতু  $U$  এবং  $W$  উপজগত, অতএব  $(U \cap W)$ ,  $U$  এবং  $W$  উভয়েরই উপজগত হবে।

মনে করি,  $\dim U = m$ ,  $\dim W = n$ ,  $\dim(U \cap W) = r$  এবং  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$ ,  $(U \cap W)$  এর একটি ভিত্তি।

তাহলে  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$ ,  $U$  এবং  $W$  এর ভিত্তি হবে।

$U$  এবং  $W$  এর ভিত্তিকে বর্ধিত করে পাই,

$U$  এর বর্ধিত ভিত্তি  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r}\}$

$W$  এর বর্ধিত ভিত্তি  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-r}\}$

তাহলে  $U$  এবং  $W$  এর বর্ধিত ভিত্তির সংযোগ  $A$  (মনে করি)

$$A = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r}, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-r}\} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

এখানে লক্ষণীয় যে  $A$  এর উপাদান সংখ্যা  $= r + m - r + n - r$

স্বাভাবিক প্রমাণ করে।