

EE5609-Matrix Theory Assignment 1

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Download python and latex codes from

<https://github.com/v-squared99/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment2>

Abstract—This document contains the solution to problem 26 from 3.9 Matrix Exercises

$$\mathbf{A}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5+0+16 & 0+0+0 & 10+0+24 \\ 2+0+10 & 0+8+0 & 4+4+15 \\ 8+0+26 & 0+0+0 & 16+0+39 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

1 PROBLEM

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

If

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

Substituting in $\mathbf{A}^3 - 6\mathbf{A}^2 + 7\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I}$:

Prove that

$$\mathbf{A}^3 - 6\mathbf{A}^2 + 7\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0} \quad (1.0.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{pmatrix} - 6 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{pmatrix} + 7 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

2 SOLUTION

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 0 & 34 \\ 12 & 8 & 23 \\ 34 & 0 & 55 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 0 & 48 \\ 12 & 24 & 30 \\ 48 & 0 & 78 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 14 & 7 \\ 14 & 0 & 21 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Finding \mathbf{A}^2 :

$$\mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0+4 & 0+0+0 & 2+0+6 \\ 0+0+2 & 0+4+0 & 0+2+3 \\ 2+0+6 & 0+0+0 & 4+0+9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow LHS = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

Hence proved that $\mathbf{A}^3 - 6\mathbf{A}^2 + 7\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0}$.

Finding \mathbf{A}^3 :