

Session-10:

Some Properties of Eigen Values (Continued):

4. If λ is an eigenvalue of a matrix A , then λ^m be an eigenvalue of a matrix $A^m, m > 0$.

Proof: If X be the eigenvector corresponding to eigenvalue λ then
(Premultiplying A)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A^2 X &= \lambda(AX) \Rightarrow A^2 X = \lambda(\lambda X) \\ \Rightarrow A^2 X &= \lambda^2 X \end{aligned}$$

Again premultiplying by A , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} A(A^2 X) &= A(\lambda^2 X) \Rightarrow (AA^2)X = \lambda^2(AX) \\ \Rightarrow A^3 X &= \lambda^2(\lambda X) \Rightarrow A^3 X = \lambda^3 X \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$A^m X = \lambda^m X$$

Thus λ^m is the eigenvalue of the matrix $A^m(m>0)$.

In general, if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of A , then $\lambda_1^m, \lambda_2^m, \lambda_3^m, \dots, \lambda_n^m$ be the eigenvalues of $A^m(m>0)$.

5. If λ be an eigenvalue of a non-singular matrix A , then $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$ is an eigenvalue of the matrix $\text{Adj } A$.

Proof: If X be the eigenvector corresponding to eigenvalue λ , then
(Premultiplying $\text{Adj } A$)

$$\begin{aligned} AX &= \lambda X \Rightarrow \text{Adj } A(AX) = \text{Adj } A(\lambda X) \\ \Rightarrow ((\text{Adj } A)A)X &= \lambda((\text{Adj } A)X) \Rightarrow |A|IX = \lambda((\text{Adj } A)X) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{|A|}{\lambda} X &= (\text{Adj } A)X \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$$

Thus $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$ is an eigenvalue of the matrix $\text{Adj } A$.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

6. If λ is an eigenvalue of a matrix A , then $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is the eigenvalue of A^{-1} .

$$\begin{aligned}
 AX = \lambda X &\Rightarrow A^{-1}(AX) = A^{-1}(\lambda X) \\
 \text{Proof: If } X \text{ be the eigenvector corresponding to eigenvalue } \lambda, \text{ then} \\
 &\quad (\text{Premultiplying by } A^{-1}) \\
 &\Rightarrow (A^{-1}A)X = \lambda(A^{-1}X) \Rightarrow IX = \lambda(A^{-1}X) \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda}X = A^{-1}X
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is the eigenvalue of A^{-1} .

In general, if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of A , then $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \frac{1}{\lambda_3}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$ be the eigenvalues of A^{-1} .