

Axler Chapter 10 part 1

Recall that a matrix A is invertible (or nonsingular) if there is a matrix B such that $AB = BA = I$. We write A^{-1} for the inverse if it exists.

Recall that given $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ with basis B of V and C of W , then we write $\mathcal{M}(T)$ or more formally $\mathcal{M}(T, B, C)$ as the matrix of T with respect to those bases. We show that if $V = W$ then $\mathcal{M}(I, B, C)^{-1} = \mathcal{M}(I, C, B)$ and in general

$$\mathcal{M}(T, B) = \mathcal{M}(I, B, C)^{-1} \mathcal{M}(T, C) \mathcal{M}(I, B, C).$$

The characteristic polynomial of operator T over \mathbf{C} is defined as

$$(z - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (z - \lambda_m)^{d_m},$$

where λ_i are the eigenvalues with multiplicity d_i .

The trace of operator T over \mathbf{C} is the sum of the full set of eigenvalues. Equivalently, it is the coefficient of z^{n-1} in the characteristic polynomial. The trace of a square matrix is the sum of the diagonal entries. For any square matrices A and B , $\text{trace}(AB) = \text{trace}(BA)$ and $\text{trace}(A+B) = \text{trace } A + \text{trace } B$. We show that for $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ that $\text{trace } T = \text{trace}(\mathcal{M}(T))$.

The determinant of an operator T over \mathbf{C} is the product of the full set of eigenvalues. Equivalently, it is the constant term in the characteristic polynomial, and the characteristic polynomial of T is the determinant of the operator $zI - T$. An operator is invertible if and only if its determinant is nonzero.

We define the determinant of matrix A as

$$\det A = \sum (\text{sign}(m_1, \dots, m_n)) a_{m_1,1} \cdots a_{m_n,n}$$

where the sum is over all permutations (m_1, \dots, m_n) . Interchanging two columns of a matrix changes the sign of the determinant. For matrices/operators A and B

$$\det(AB) = \det A \det B.$$

Finally we show that we show that for $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ that $\det T = \det(\mathcal{M}(T))$.