## Introduction to Matrix Equations

## **Problems**

**Problem 1.** Find the inverse of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\
-2 & 3 & -4 & 6 \\
3 & -6 & 5 & -10 \\
-6 & 9 & -10 & 15
\end{pmatrix}.$$

Hint. Use the properties of the Kronecker products.

**Problem 2.** Solve the matrix equation

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array}\right) X + X \left(\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right).$$

**Problem 3.** Using a finite computation involving only arithmetic operations, find out which of the matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } C = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

are similar.

**Problem 4.** Nonderogatory matrices are complex matrices with each eigenvalue having the geometric multiplicity 1. Prove that a complex  $n \times n$  matrix A is nonderogatory if and only if the minimal polynomial of A is identical to its characteristic polynomial.

**Problem 5.** Based on Problem 4, propose a finite algorithm, involving only arithmetic operations, for verifying whether a given  $n \times n$  matrix A is nonderogatory.

Problem 6. Let

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 11 & 4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{array}\right).$$

Describe all the solutions to the equation  $AX = XA^{T}$ . Are they symmetric matrices? How do you explain this?

**Problem 7.** Apply the Bartels-Stewart algorithm in order to solve the Sylvester matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X - X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Problem 8.** Apply the Bartels-Stewart algorithm in order to solve the Stein matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$