

Upper-Triangular Matrices

Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics

UTM

Sheldon Axler


Linear Algebra Done Right

Third Edition

Apollonius's Identity

$$a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{2}c^2 + 2d^2$$



 Springer

The Matrix of an Operator

Definition: *matrix of an operator*, $\mathcal{M}(T)$

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ and v_1, \dots, v_n is a basis of V . The *matrix of T* with respect to this basis is the n -by- n matrix

$$\mathcal{M}(T) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1,1} & \cdots & A_{1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n,1} & \cdots & A_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

whose entries $A_{j,k}$ are defined by

$$Tv_k = A_{1,k}v_1 + \cdots + A_{n,k}v_n.$$

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- $\mathcal{M}(T)$ is computed using just one basis;
- $\mathcal{M}(T)$ is a **square** matrix.

Example: Define $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^3)$ by

$$T(x, y, z) = (2x+y, 5y+3z, 8z).$$

Then

$$\mathcal{M}(T) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

with respect to the standard basis of \mathbf{R}^3 .

Upper-Triangular Matrices

Definition: *diagonal of matrix*

The *diagonal* of a square matrix consists of the entries along the line from the upper left corner to the bottom right corner.

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Conditions for upper-triangular matrix

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ and v_1, \dots, v_n is a basis of V . Then the following are equivalent:

- the matrix of T with respect to v_1, \dots, v_n is upper triangular;
- $Tv_j \in \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_j)$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$;
- $\text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_j)$ is invariant under T for each $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Over \mathbb{C} , Every Operator Has Upper-Triangular Matrix

Over \mathbb{C} , every operator has an upper-triangular matrix

Suppose V is a finite-dimensional complex vector space and $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. Then T has an upper-triangular matrix with respect to some basis of V .

$$\mathcal{M}(T) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & * \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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The first basis vector v_1 must be an eigenvector of T with eigenvalue λ_1 .

Determination of eigenvalues from upper-triangular matrix

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ has an upper-triangular matrix with respect to some basis of V . Then the eigenvalues of T are precisely the entries on the diagonal of that upper-triangular matrix.

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$$T(x, y, z) = (2x+y, 5y+3z, 8z).$$

Then

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with respect to the standard basis of \mathbf{R}^3 .

Thus the eigenvalues of T are 2, 5, and 8.

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