

## ON The Similarity of Matrices

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### Abstract

In this paper we shall discuss when an invertible matrix and its inverse are similar. We shall give theorems for such case.

#### 1 Introduction

The similarity is one of the important concept of matrices in most fields. This importance yield from the properties of the similar matrices where they have the same eigenvalues, determinant, trace, and rank.

#### 2 Definition[1]

A square matrix  $A$  is said to be idempotent if  $A^2 = A$ .

#### 3 Example

The following matrix is idempotent:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 4 Definition[2]

If  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n \times n$  matrices, we say that  $B$  is similar to  $A$  if there is a nonsingular matrix  $P$  such that  $B = P^{-1} A P$ .

#### 5 Example

The following matrices are similar:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 6 Remark[2]

The similarity is symmetric relation on  $M_n(\square)$ .

### Main Results

#### 7 Theorem

If  $A$  is nonsingular idempotent matrix, then  $A$  is similar to  $A^{-1}$ .

Proof:

Since  $A$  is idempotent, then  $A^2 = A$ . Also  $A^{-1}$  exists.

Now

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= (A A^{-1}) A^{-1} \\ &= A (A^{-1} A^{-1}) \\ &= A (A A)^{-1} \\ &= A A^{-1} \text{ for } A \text{ is an idempotent matrix} \\ &= A A^{-1} \text{ for } A \text{ is an idempotent matrix} \\ &= (A^{-1})^{-1} A A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $A$  is similar to  $A^{-1}$ .

#### 8 Remark

The converse of this theorem is not true:

The matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is similar to its inverse but it is not an idempotent matrix.

#### 9 Theorem

If  $A$  is similar to a nonsingular idempotent matrix  $B$ , then  $A$  is similar to  $A^{-1}$ .

Proof:

Since  $A$  is similar to  $B$ , then there is a nonsingular matrix  $P$  such that

$$A = P^{-1} B P$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = P^{-1} B^{-1} P$$

Thus  $A^{-1}$  is similar to  $B^{-1}$

Since the similarity is symmetric relation  
and by Theorem 7 ,we have

$B^{-1}$  is similar to  $B$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ is similar to } B$$

And since  $B$  is similar to  $A$

Then  $A^{-1}$  is similar to  $A$

Hence  $A$  is similar to  $A^{-1}$  .

#### References

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