## KAIST Math Problem of the Week

POW 4

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## Problem: Cosine Matrix

Prove or disprove the following: There exists a real number  $2 \times 2$  matrix M such that

$$\cos M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2022 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Solution.

Claim. Given  $2 \times 2$  matrix A,  $A^n$  is a linear composition of A and  $I_2$  for all positive integer n. ( $I_2$  is a unit  $2 \times 2$  square matrix)

pf) We can verify the following equation by just calculating it.

$$A^2 - \operatorname{Tr}(A)A + \det(A)I_2 = O_2$$

Hence,  $A^2$  is a linear composition of A and  $I_2$ .

Now, suppose that  $A^k$  is a linear composition of A and  $I_2$ . Then,  $A^{k+1}$  can be represented as a linear composition of two matrices  $A^2$  and A, and it means  $A^{k+1}$  can be represented as a linear composition of A and  $I_2$  since  $A^2$  is a linear composition of both matrices. Therefore, by mathematical induction,  $A^n$  is a linear composition of A and  $I_2$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Note that we can generalize it for  $m \times m$  matrix with m independent matrices  $A^{m-1}$ ,  $A^{m-2}$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $I_m$ , by using Cayley-Hamilton theorem and induction, but I simplified it only for the  $2 \times 2$  case.

Thus, the space generated by power of A's is identical to the space generated by  $\{I_2, A\}$ . Let's call this space as  $V_A$ . Since cos function is defined as a limit of a sequence in  $V_M$ , and we can conclude that  $\cos M$  is a linear composition of  $I_2$  and M. Since

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2022 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = aI_2 + bM$$

and  $I_2$  is diagonal, M must be a form of upper triangular matrix. Suppose that

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix},$$

then we can verify the following result

$$M^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{n} & \beta \left( \alpha^{n-1} + \alpha^{n-2} \gamma + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} \right) \\ 0 & \gamma^{n} \end{pmatrix},$$

by mathematical induction. Then the diagonal term of  $\cos M$  is  $\cos \alpha = 1$  and  $\cos \gamma = 1$ . If  $\alpha \neq \gamma$ , then  $\cos M$  is

$$\cos M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \gamma} (\cos \alpha - \cos \gamma) \\ 0 & \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2022 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$



and if  $\alpha = \gamma$ , then  $\cos M$  is

$$\cos M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \alpha \beta \sin \alpha \\ 0 & \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2022 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

both does not satisfies given equation. Thus, there does not exist  $2 \times 2$  matrix M that satisfies given equation.