

A Particular Matrix, Its Inversion and Some Norms

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Abstract: In this note we study a new $n \times n$ matrix of the form $A = [a^{\min(i,j)-1}]_{i,j=1}^n$, where $a > 1$ is a real positive constant. We find determinant and inversion of this matrix and its Hadamard inverse. Then some bounds for the spectral norm of this matrix are presented. Finally we represent some properties of particular block diagonal matrices that their diagonal elements are these matrices.

Keywords: Positive Definite Matrix, Spectral Norm, Hadamard Inverse, Determinant, Block Diagonal

1. Introduction

Akbulak and Bozkort [1] studied Toeplitz matrices involving Fibonacci and Lucas numbers. They have found upper and lower bounds for the spectral norm of these matrices. Akbulak [2] studied Hadamard exponential matrix of the form $e^{H_n} = [e^{i+j}]_{i,j}$ and found l_p norm, two upper bounds for spectral norm and eigenvalues of this matrix. Bozkort in [3] investigated l_p norms of almost Cauchy-Toeplitz matrices. Solak and Bozkort [4] determined bounds for the spectral and l_p norms of Cauchy-Hankel matrices of the form $H_n = [\frac{1}{g+kh}]_{i,j=0}^n$, where k is defined by $i+j=k$ and g, h are any positive numbers. Civciv and Turkmen [6] established a lower bound and upper bound for the l_p norms of the Khatri-Rao product of Cauchy-Hankel matrix of the form $H_n = [\frac{1}{0.5+i+j}]_{i,j=0}^n$. Solak and Bahsi [9] studied the matrix of the form $B = [b_{ij}]$ where $b_{ij} = a + \min(i, j) - 1$. They obtained its Euclidean norm and inversion of this matrix.

For more information one can see [1-5, 7, 8, 10].

In this paper we define a particular $n \times n$ matrix $A = [a_{ij}] = [a^{\min(i,j)-1}]_{i,j=1}^n$, where $a > 1$ is a real positive number, in exact of the form

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^1 \cdots & a^1 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^2 \cdots & a^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^1 & a^2 \cdots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

First by similar methods in some references which we illustrated in the beginning of this section we presented determinant of this matrix. Subsequently we show that this matrix is invertible and positive definite. Then we find some upper bounds and lower bounds for the spectral norm of this matrix. After that we get some properties of its Hadamard inverse, its product and the inversion of this matrix. Finally we study determinant and inversion of some block diagonal matrices that their diagonal elements are these matrices. All definitions and statements of this paper are available in references [1-4, 7-11].

2. Preliminary Definitions

Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ is an $n \times n$ matrix, then the maximum column length norm $C_1(\cdot)$ and maximum row length norm $r_1(\cdot)$ of A is defined by

$$C_1(A) = \max_j \sqrt{\sum_i |a_{ij}|^2}, \quad r_1(A) = \max_i \sqrt{\sum_j |a_{ij}|^2}. \quad (2)$$

Hadamard exponential and Hadamard inverse of this

matrix are defined respectively by $e^{\circ A} = e^{a_{ij}}$ and $A^{\circ(-1)} = (\frac{1}{a_{ij}})$.

The l_p norm of A is defined by

$$\|A\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (3)$$

For $p=2$ this norm is called Frobenius or Euclidean norm and showed by $\|A\|_F$. The spectral norm of A is defined by

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i|}, \quad (4)$$

Where λ_i are the eigenvalues of matrix AA^H . Also A^H is conjugate transpose of A . The inequality between the Frobenius and spectral norm is

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|A\|_F \leq \|A\|_2 \leq \|A\|_F. \quad (5)$$

Let $A=[a_{ij}]$ and $B=[b_{ij}]$ are $m \times n$ matrices. Hadamard product of A and B is defined by $A \circ B = [a_{ij}b_{ij}]$. Let A, B and C are $m \times n$ matrices and $A = B \circ C$. Then we have

$$\|A\|_2 \leq r_1(B) \cdot c_1(C). \quad (6)$$

It is known that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^k = x + x^2 + \dots + x^{n-1} = \frac{x^n - x}{x - 1}, \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kx^k = \frac{(n-1)x^{n+1} - nx^{n-1} + x}{(x-1)^2}.$$

3. Main Results

Theorem(3.1). Let A be as in (1), then

$$\det(A) = (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}}.$$

Proof. By definition of A we have

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^1 \dots & a^1 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^2 \dots & a^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^1 & a^2 \dots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

By using elementary row operations we have

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a-1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a^2-1 & a^2-a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^{n-1}-1 & a^{n-1}-a & a^{n-1}-a^2 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

By expanding determinant of this matrix we obtain

$$\det(A) = (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}}.$$

Corollary (3.2). Let Δ_i denotes the i th leading principal minors of A , in particular, $\Delta_1 = 1, \dots, \Delta_n = \det(A)$. Then we have

- 1) $\Delta_n \Delta_{n-2} \geq \Delta_{n-1}^2$,
- 2) $\frac{1}{\Delta_n} > \frac{1}{\Delta_{n-1}} > \frac{1}{\Delta_{n-2}} > \dots > \frac{1}{\Delta_1}$,
- 3) $\Delta_n \Delta_{n-2} = a \Delta_{n-1}^2$.

Proof. By definition of principal minors and theorem (3.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \Delta_n \Delta_{n-2} &= (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} \cdot (a-1)^{n-3} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2}} \\ &= (a-1)^{2(n-2)} \cdot a^{n^2-5n+7} \geq (a-1)^{2(n-2)} \cdot a^{n^2-5n+6} \\ &= (a-1)^{2(n-2)} \cdot a^{\frac{2(n-2)(n-3)}{2}} = \Delta_{n-1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the proof of (1) is completed.

Proof of (3) is clear by definition of Δ_n . To proving (2) we just prove $\frac{1}{\Delta_n} \geq \frac{1}{\Delta_{n-1}}$. The rest of proof is similar to this part.

For positive integer $n > 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1)(n-1) &= n^2 - 2n + 1 > n^2 - 2n \\ &= n(n-2), \\ (n-1)(n-2)(2n-2) &= 2n^3 - 8n^2 + 10n - 4 \\ &\geq 2n^3 - 10n^2 + 12n = 2n(n-2)(n-3). \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$\frac{n-1}{n} > \frac{n-2}{n-1}, \quad \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2n} \geq \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2n-2}.$$

Thus we get

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_n} = (a-1)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2n}} > (a-1)^{\frac{n-2}{n-1}} \cdot a^{\frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2(n-1)}} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{n-1}}.$$

Theorem(3.3). Let A be as in (1), then A is invertible and the inversion of A is a tridiagonal matrix of the form

$$B = A^{-1} = \begin{cases} b_{11} = \frac{a}{a-1} \\ b_{ij} = 0 & \text{for } |i-j| > 1 \\ b_{ij} = \frac{(a+1)}{a^i(a-1)} & \text{for } 1 < i = j < n \\ b_{ij} = \frac{-1}{a^{i-1}(a-1)} & \text{for } |i-j| = 1 \\ b_{nn} = \frac{1}{a^{n-1}(a-1)} \end{cases}$$

Proof. By theorem (3.1) it is clear that A is invertible. First we need a lemma from matrix algebra to prove the theorem.

Lemma(3.4). Let A is an $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix, b is an $n \times 1$ matrix and c is a real number. If we take $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ b^T & c \end{bmatrix}$ then we have

$$M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} b b^T A^{-1} & -\frac{1}{k} A^{-1} b \\ -\frac{1}{k} b^T A^{-1} & \frac{1}{k} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $k = c - b^T A^{-1} b$.

Proof. By multiplying of two matrices M , M^{-1} we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ b^T & c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} b b^T A^{-1} & -\frac{1}{k} A^{-1} b \\ -\frac{1}{k} b^T A^{-1} & \frac{1}{k} \end{bmatrix} = I_{n+1}.$$

Thus the proof is completed.

Now by principal of mathematical induction on n we prove theorem (3.2).

(Proof of theorem (3.2)). The result is true for $n = 2$ that is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a^1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a}{a-1} & \frac{-1}{a-1} \\ \frac{-1}{a-1} & \frac{1}{a-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now assume that the result is true for $n-1$, that is $A = [a^{\min(i,j)-1}]_{i,j=0}^{n-1}$, $A^{-1} = ([a^{\min(i,j)-1}]_{i,j=0}^{n-1})^{-1}$. Now by taking

$$b^T = [a^0 \ a^1 \ \dots \ a^{n-1}], \ c = a^n, \ A^{-1}b = [0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1]^T,$$

Also by determining

$$\begin{aligned} b^T A^{-1} &= [0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1], \ k = a^n - b^T A^{-1} b \\ &= a^n - [0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1][a^0, a^1, \dots, a^{n-1}]^T \\ &= a^n - a^{n-1} = a^{n-1}(a-1). \end{aligned}$$

We get

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{a^{n-1}(a-1)}.$$

By substituting these values along with lemma (3.4) we get the result.

Theorem(3.5). Let A be as in (1), then the l_p norm of A is

$$\|A\|_p = \left[\frac{a^{(n+1)p} + a^{np} - (2n+1)a^p + 2n-1}{(a^p - 1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (8)$$

Proof. By definition of A and l_p norm we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_p^p &= ((2n-1) + (2n-3)a^p + (2n-5)a^{2p} + \\ &\dots + 3a^{(n-2)p} + a^{(n-1)p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)a^{(n-k)p}. \\ &= \left(a^{np} (2 \sum_{k=1}^n k(a^{-p})^k - \sum_{k=1}^n (a^{-p})^k) \right). \end{aligned}$$

According to equalities (7) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_p^p &= \left[a^{np} \left[2 \frac{(n-1)a^{-p(n+1)} - na^{-np} + a^{-p}}{(a^{-p} - 1)^2} + 2na^{-np} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{a^{-(n+1)p} - a^{-p}}{a^{-p} - 1} \right] \right] \\ &= \left[a^{np} \frac{(2n-1)a^{-(n+2)p} - (2n+1)a^{-(n+1)p} + a^{-2p} + a^{-p}}{(a^{-p} - 1)^2} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{a^{(n-1)p} + a^{(n-2)p} + (2n-1)a^{-2p} - (2n+1)a^{-p}}{(a^{-p} - 1)^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

By taking $\frac{1}{p}$ th power from the both sides of above equality we have

$$\|A\|_p = \left[\frac{a^{(n-1)p} + a^{(n-2)p} + (2n-1)a^{-2p} - (2n+1)a^{-p}}{(a^{-p} - 1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

If we rephrase the last equality we obtain

$$\|A\|_p = \left[\frac{a^{(n+1)p} + a^{np} - (2n+1)a^p + 2n-1}{(a^p - 1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

□

Corollary(3.6). The Euclidean norm of A is

$$\|A\|_F = \left[\frac{a^{2(n+1)} + a^{2n} - (2n+1)a^2 + 2n-1}{(a^2-1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof. If we set $p=2$ in (8) then we get the Euclidean norm of A .

Theorem(3.7). Let A be as in (1), then we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\frac{a^{2(n+1)} + a^{2n} - (2n+1)a^2 + 2n-1}{(a^2-1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \|A\|_2$$

$$\leq \left[\frac{a^{2(n+1)} + a^{2n} - (2n+1)a^2 + 2n-1}{(a^2-1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof. It follows from corollary (3.6) and (5).

Theorem(3.8). Let A be as in (1) then we have the following upper bound for spectral norm of A .

$$\|A\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n}-1}{a^2-1}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^{2n-2}-1}{a^2-1}\right)+1}.$$

Proof. By definition of A we have

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a^0 & a^0 & \cdots & a^0 \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & a^1 \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & a^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a^0 & a^0 & \cdots & 1 \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^0 & a^1 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & a^0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & a^1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & a^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= C \circ B$$

By definition of row maximum length norm and column maximum length norm we have

$$r_1(C) = \max_i \sqrt{\sum_j |c_{ij}|^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n}-1}{a^2-1}},$$

$$C_1(B) = \max_j \sqrt{\sum_i |b_{ij}|^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^{2n-2}-1}{a^2-1}\right)+1}.$$

According to (6) we know $\|A\|_2 \leq r_1(C)c_1(B)$.

Thus we have

$$\|A\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n}-1}{a^2-1}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^{2n-2}-1}{a^2-1}\right)+1}.$$

Corollary(3.9). Let A be as in (1), then A is positive

definite matrix.

Proof. According to theorem (3.1), all leading principal minors of A are positive, thus the result follows from [11].

Corollary (3.10). Let A be as in (1), then all eigenvalues of A are positive.

Proof. Since A is positive definite, so the result follows from [11].

Example(3.11). Let A be as in (1). Determinants and eigenvalues of A for $a=2$ and some values of n are represented in table1.

Table 1. Determinants and eigenvalues of A

n	det (A)	Eigenvalues of each A (is rounded off to four decimal places)
2	1	0.3820, 2.6180
3	2	0.3542, 1.000, 5.6458
4	8	0.3532, 0.8804, 2.2275, 11.5386
5	64	0.3535, 0.8754, 1.9227, 4.6332, 23.2152
6	1024	0.3535, 0.8753, 1.9069, 3.9765, 9.3839, 46.5038
7	32768	0.3535, 0.8753, 1.9067, 3.9397, 8.0429, 18.8364, 93.0454
8	2097152	0.3535, 0.8753, 1.9067, 3.9393, 7.9656, 16.1396, 37.7100, 186.1101
9	268435456	0.3535, 0.8753, 1.9067, 3.9393, 7.9646, 15.9828, 32.3085, 75.4393, 372.2300
10	68719476736	0.3535, 0.8753, 1.9067, 3.9393, 7.9646, 15.9808, 31.9939, 64.6335, 150.8886, 744.4648

Therem (3.11) Let A be as in (1) and λ_n be the largest eigenvalues of A , then we have

$$\frac{a^n - 2a^{n-1} + 1}{a-1} \leq \lambda_n \leq \frac{a^n - 1}{a-1}.$$

Proof. If we apply the well known Gershgorin's theorem for the last row of A , then we get

$$|\lambda_n - a^{n-1}| \leq 1 + a + a^2 + \cdots + a^{n-2} = \frac{a^{n-1} - 1}{a-1}.$$

So we have

$$a^{n-1} - \frac{a^{n-1} - 1}{a-1} \leq \lambda_n \leq a^{n-1} + \frac{a^{n-1} - 1}{a-1}.$$

Thus we obtain

$$\frac{a^n - 2a^{n-1} + 1}{a-1} \leq \lambda_n \leq \frac{a^n - 1}{a-1}.$$

Hence we have an upper bound and a lower bound for the spectral radius of A .

Corollary (13). Let A be as in (1) and $\rho(A)$ be the spectral radius of A , then we have

$$\frac{a^n - 2a^{n-1} + 1}{a-1} \leq \rho(A) \leq \frac{a^n - 1}{a-1}.$$

Proof. Since $\rho(A) = \max\{|\lambda_i| : \lambda_i \text{ is an eigenvalue of } A, \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$, the result follows from theorem(3.11).

Theorem(3.14). Let A be as in (1), then determinant of Hadamard inverse of A is

$$\det(A^{\circ(-1)}) = (1-a)^{n-1} a^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}.$$

Proof. By definition of $(A)^{\circ(-1)}$ we have

$$\det(A^{\circ(-1)}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a^{-1} & a^{-1} \dots & a^{-1} \\ 1 & a^{-1} & a^{-2} \dots & a^{-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^{-1} & a^{-2} \dots & a^{-(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}.$$

By using elementary row operations we get

$$\det(A^{\circ(-1)}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a^{-1} - 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a^{-2} - 1 & a^{-2} - a^{-1} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^{-(n-1)} - 1 & a^{-(n-1)} - a^{-1} & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Thus by expanding this determinant we have

$$\det(A)^{\circ(-1)} = (1-a)^{n-1} a^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}.$$

So $A^{\circ(-1)}$ is nonsingular and $(A^{\circ(-1)})^{-1}$ exists. So we have the following theorem.

Theorem(3.15). Let A be as in (1). Then $A^{\circ(-1)}$ is invertible and the inversion of $A^{\circ(-1)}$ is a tridiagonal matrix of the form

$$B = (A^{\circ(-1)})^{-1} = \begin{cases} b_{11} = \frac{-1}{a-1} \\ b_{ij} = 0 & \text{for } |i-j| > 1 \\ b_{ij} = \frac{-a^{i-1}(a+1)}{(a-1)} & \text{for } 1 < i = j < n \\ b_{ij} = \frac{a^{i-1}}{(a-1)} & \text{for } |i-j| = 1 \\ b_{nn} = \frac{-a^{n-1}}{(a-1)} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The proof is similar to theorem (3.3).

Theorem(3.16). The l_p norm of $A^{\circ(-1)}$ is

$$\|(A^{\circ(-1)})\|_p = \left[\frac{a^{-(n+1)p} + a^{-np} - (2n+1)a^{-p} + 2n-1}{(a^{-p}-1)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Proof. The proof is similar to theorem (3.5).

Theorem(3.17). Let D is a block diagonal matrix of the form $D = \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{22}, \dots, A_{mm})$, where each A_{ii} , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ is defined as follows

$$A_{ii} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n} \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{in-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then we have

$$(1) \quad \det(D) = \prod_{i=1}^m \det A_{ii} = \left((a-1)^{n-1} a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} \right)^m \prod_{i=1}^m a^{(i-1)n^2} = (a-1)^{m(n-1)} a^{\frac{m(n-1)(n-2)+m(m-1)n^2}{2}},$$

$$(2) \quad D^{-1} = \text{diag}(A_{11}^{-1}, A_{22}^{-1}, \dots, A_{mm}^{-1}) = \text{diag}(A^{-1}, a^{-n}A^{-1}, a^{-2n}A^{-1}, \dots, a^{-(n-1)n}A^{-1}).$$

Proof. For block diagonal matrix $D = \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{22}, \dots, A_{mm})$, we have

$$(1) \quad \det D = \det A_{11} \cdot \det A_{22} \dots \det A_{mm} = \prod_{i=1}^m \det A_{ii}, \quad (2) \quad D^{-1} = \text{diag}(A_{11}^{-1}, A_{22}^{-1}, \dots, A_{mm}^{-1}). \quad \text{So we have}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(D) &= \prod_{i=1}^m \det(A_{ii}) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m \det \begin{bmatrix} a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n} \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{in-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m \det \left((a^{(i-1)n}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a^1 & \dots & a^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^1 & \dots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \right). \end{aligned}$$

From definition of A as we see in (1) and its determinant from theorem (3.7) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \det(D) &= \prod_{i=1}^m a^{(i-1)n^2} \det(a^{\circ H_n}) \\ &= \left((a-1)^{n-1} a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} \right)^m \prod_{i=1}^m a^{(i-1)n^2} \\ &= (a-1)^{m(n-1)} a^{\frac{m(n-1)(n-2)}{2} + \frac{(m-1)((m-1)+1)n^2}{2}} \\ &= (a-1)^{m(n-1)} a^{\frac{m(n-1)(n-2)+m(m-1)n^2}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Also for obtaining the inversion of each A_{ii} we have

$$A_{ii}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n} \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{(i-1)n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a^{(i-1)n} & a^{(i-1)n+1} & \dots & a^{in-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= (a^{(i-1)n})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & a^1 & \dots & a^1 \\ 1 & a^1 & \dots & a^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^1 & \dots & a^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= a^{-(i-1)n} A^{-1}.$$

So we have

$$D^{-1} = \text{diag}(A_{11}^{-1}, A_{22}^{-1}, \dots, A_{mm}^{-1})$$

$$= \text{diag}(A^{-1}, a^{-n} A^{-1}, a^{-2n} A^{-1}, \dots, a^{-(n-1)n} A^{-1})$$

Thus the proof is completed.

Corrolary(3.18). Let A is a block diagonal matrix of the form $D = \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{22}, \dots, A_{mm})$, where A_{ii} be as in (1). Then we have

$$(1) \det(D) = \prod_{i=1}^m \det A_{ii} = \left((a-1)^{n-1} a^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} \right)^m$$

$$= (a-1)^{m(n-1)} a^{\frac{m(n-1)(n-2)}{2}},$$

$$(2) D^{-1} = \text{diag}(A_{11}^{-1}, A_{22}^{-1}, \dots, A_{mm}^{-1})$$

$$= \text{diag}(A^{-1}, A^{-1}, \dots, A^{-1}).$$

Proof. The result is concluded from theorem (3.17).

Example(3.19). Let $D = \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{22})$, in exact

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a^1 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 & a^3 & a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 & a^4 & a^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 & a^4 & a^5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

According to theorem (3.17) we get

$$\det(D) = \det A_{11} \det A_{22}$$

$$= [a(a-1)^2] \cdot [a^9 a(a-1)^2] = (a-1)^4 a^{11},$$

$$D^{-1} = \text{diag}(A_{11}^{-1}, a^{-3} A_{11}^{-1})$$

$$= \text{diag} \left(\frac{1}{a-1} \begin{bmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{a+1}{a} & \frac{-1}{a} \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{a} & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix}, \frac{a^{-3}}{a-1} \begin{bmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{a+1}{a} & \frac{-1}{a} \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{a} & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \right).$$

4. Conclusion

In this paper we investigated some properties of a new special matrix. We found remarkable relations about this matrix. We saw that this matrix is positive definite and has a tridiagonal inversion. Also its inversion is a symmetric matrix. In addition, diagonal matrices that their entries are these matrices have interesting property too.

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