

14. For any  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $M$ , let  $|M|$  denote the determinant of  $M$ . Let  $I$  be the  $3 \times 3$  identity matrix. Let  $E$  and  $F$  be two  $3 \times 3$  matrices such that  $(I - EF)$  is invertible. If  $G = (I - EF)^{-1}$ , then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?
- (A)  $|FE| = |I - FE| |FGE|$                       (B)  $(I - FE)(I + FGE) = I$
- (C)  $EFG = GEF$                                       (D)  $(I - FE)(I - FGE) = I$
-

Soln.

$$G = (I - EF)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(I - EF) = (I - EF)G = I$$

$$\Rightarrow G - GEF = G - EFG = I$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = B^{-1} \\ \text{then} \\ AB = BA = I \end{array} \right\}$$

So,  $G EF = EFG$

→ option (c) correct

$$\& \quad G - EFG = I$$

$$I - G + EFG = 0$$

→ (1)

Now,  $(I - FE)(I + FGE) = I - FE + FGE - FEFG$

$$\begin{aligned} &= I - F(E - GE + EFG) \\ &= I - F(I - G + EFG)E \\ &= I - F(0)E \quad \left\{ \text{from (1)} \right\} \\ &= I \end{aligned}$$

option (b) is correct.

$$\begin{aligned} (I - FE)(I - FGE) &= I - FE - FGE + FEFG \\ &= I - F(I + G - EFG)E \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{from (1)} \\ I - G + EFG = 0 \\ I - G = -EFG \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= I - F(I + G + I - G)E$$

$$= I - 2FE \quad \text{(d) Incorrect.}$$

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$$(I - FE)(I - FGE) = I - 2FE$$

{ Proved  
in previous  
line }

$$(I - FE) - (FGE)(I - FE) = I - FE - FE$$

$$-(FGE)(I - FE) = -FE$$

$$FE = (I - FE)(FGE)$$

$$|FE| = |(I - FE)(FGE)|$$

$$\boxed{|FE| = |I - FE| |FGE|}$$

$$\left\{ |AB| = |A| |B| \right\}$$

option  
(a) is correct.

Hence, A, B, C  $\Rightarrow$  correct.