

$$9. \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}^T = ((\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1})^T (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})^T = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})^T \quad [(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}]$$

hence, $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})^T (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$ iff

$(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})^T (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^T)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$ by pre and post multiplying by inverses

i.e. iff $(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}^T)(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^T)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$ expanding gives $\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$
 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}^T \Rightarrow 2(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) = \mathbf{0}$ or $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{0}$ as required.
