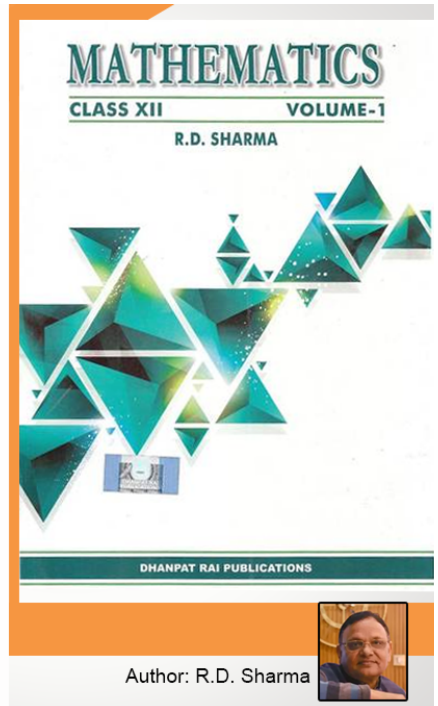
Class 12 - Chapter 5 Algebra of Matrices



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Exercise 5.1 Page No: 5.6

1. If a matrix has 8 elements, what are the possible orders it can have? What if it has 5 elements?

Solution:

If a matrix is of order m × n elements, it has m n elements. So, if the matrix has 8 elements, we will find the ordered pairs m and n.

m n = 8

Then, ordered pairs m and n will be

m × n be (8 × 1),(1 × 8),(4 × 2),(2 × 4)

Now, if it has 5 elements

Possible orders are (5 × 1), (1 × 5).

$$2. If\ A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = [b_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ then\ find$$

$(i) a_{22} + b_{21}$

$(ii) a_{11} b_{11} + a_{22} b_{22}$

Solution:

(i)

We know that

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13}\\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23}\\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33}\end{bmatrix}.....(i)$$

$$And\ B=\begin{bmatrix}b_{11} & b_{12}\\ b_{21} & b_{22}\\ b_{31} & b_{32}\end{bmatrix}.....(ii)$$

Also given that

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3 & -5\\ 1 & 4 & 9\\ 0 & 7 & -2\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=[b_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -1\\ -3 & 4\\ 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

Now, Comparing with equation (1) and (2)

$a_{22} = 4$ and $b_{21} = -3$

$a_{22} + b_{21} = 4 + (-3) = 1$

(ii)

We know that

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13}\\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23}\\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33}\end{bmatrix}.....(i)$$

$$And\ B=\begin{bmatrix}b_{11} & b_{12}\\ b_{21} & b_{22}\\ b_{31} & b_{32}\end{bmatrix}.....(ii)$$

Also given that

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3 & -5\\ 1 & 4 & 9\\ 0 & 7 & -2\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=[b_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -1\\ -3 & 4\\ 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

Now, Comparing with equation (1) and (2)

$a_{11} = 2$, $a_{22} = 4$, $b_{11} = 2$, $b_{22} = 4$

$a_{11}\, b_{11} + a_{22}\, b_{22} = 2 \times 2 + 4 \times 4 = 4 + 16 = 20$

3. Let A be a matrix of order 3 × 4. If R_1 denotes the first row of A and C_2 denotes its second column, then determine the orders of matrices R_1 and C_2.

Solution:

Given A be a matrix of order 3 × 4.

So, $A = [a_{ij}]_{3\times4}$

R_1 = first row of A = $[a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{14}]$

So, order of matrix $R_1 = 1 \times 4$

C_2 = second column of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore order of $C_2 = 3 \times 1$

4. Construct a 2 ×3 matrix A = $[a_{jj}]$ whose elements a_{jj} are given by:

(i) $a_{ij} = i \times j$

(ii) $a_{ij} = 2i - j$

(iii) $a_{ij} = i + j$

(iv) $a_{ij} = (i + j)^2/2$

Solution:

(i) Given $a_{ij} = i \times j$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2 \times 3}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 3 matrix are$[a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 1 \times 1 = 1$

$a_{12} = 1 \times 2 = 2$

$a_{13} = 1 \times 3 = 3$

$a_{21} = 2 \times 1 = 2$

$a_{22} = 2 \times 2 = 4$

$a_{23} = 2 \times 3 = 6$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given $a_{ij} = 2i - j$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 3 matrix are

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 2 \times 1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$

$a_{12} = 2 \times 1 - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0$

$a_{13} = 2 \times 1 - 3 = 2 - 3 = -1$

$a_{21} = 2 \times 2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

$a_{22} = 2 \times 2 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2$

$a_{23} = 2 \times 2 - 3 = 4 - 3 = 1$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Given $a_{ij} = i + j$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 3 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 1 + 1 = 2$

$a_{12} = 1 + 2 = 3$

$a_{13} = 1 + 3 = 4$

$a_{21} = 2 + 1 = 3$

$a_{22} = 2 + 2 = 4$

$a_{23} = 2 + 3 = 5$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

(iv) Given $a_{ij} = (i + j)^2/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 3 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 3 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{(1+1)^2}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{(1+2)^2}{2} = \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

a_{13} =

$$\frac{(1+3)^2}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{(2+1)^2}{2} = \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{(2+2)^2}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

a_{23} =

$$\frac{(2+3)^2}{2} = \frac{5^2}{2} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4.5 & 8 \\ 4.5 & 8 & 12.5 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{9}{2} & 8 \\ \frac{9}{2} & 8 & \frac{25}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Construct a 2 × 2 matrix A = [a_{ij}] whose elements a_{ij} are given by:

(i) $(i + j)^2/2$

(ii) $a_{ij} = (i – j)^2/2$

(iii) $a_{ij} = (i – 2j)^2/2$

(iv) $a_{ij} = (2i + j)^2/2$

(v) $a_{ij} = |2i – 3j|/2$

(vi) $a_{ij} = |-3i + j|/2$

(vii) $a_{ij} = e^{2ix} \sin x j$

Solution:

(i) Given $(i + j)^2/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{(1+1)^2}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{(1+2)^2}{2} = \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{(2+1)^2}{2} = \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{(2+2)^2}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4.5 \\ 4.25 & 8 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{9}{2} & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given $a_{ij} = (i - j)^2/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{(1-1)^2}{2} = \frac{0^2}{2} = 0$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{(1-2)^2}{2} = \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{(2-1)^2}{2} = \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{(2-2)^2}{2} = \frac{0^2}{2} = 0$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Given $a_{ij} = (i - 2j)^2/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{(1-2\times1)^2}{2} = \frac{1^2}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{(1-2\times2)^2}{2} = \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{(2-2\times1)^2}{2} = \frac{0^2}{2} = 0$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{(2-2\times2)^2}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}0.5 & 4.5\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}\ A=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{1}{2} & \frac{9}{2}\\ 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

(iv) Given $a_{ij} = (2i + j)^2/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times 2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13}\\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23}\end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{(2\times 1+1)^2}{2}=\frac{3^2}{2}=\frac{9}{2}=4.5$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{(2\times 1+2)^2}{2}=\frac{4^2}{2}=\frac{16}{2}=8$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{(2\times 2+1)^2}{2}=\frac{5^2}{2}=\frac{25}{2}=12.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{(2\times 2+2)^2}{2}=\frac{6^2}{2}=\frac{36}{2}=18$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}4.5 & 8\\ 12.5 & 18\end{bmatrix}\ A=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{9}{2} & 8\\ \frac{25}{2} & 18\end{bmatrix}$$

(v) Given $a_{ij} = |2i - 3j|/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times2}$

So, the elements in a 2×2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{|2\times1-3\times1|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{|2\times1-3\times2|}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{|2\times2-3\times1|}{2} = \frac{4-3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{|2\times2-3\times2|}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 2 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(vi) Given $a_{ij} = |-3i + j|/2$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{|-3 \times 1 + 1|}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{|-3 \times 1 + 2|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

a_{21} =

$$\frac{|-3 \times 2 + 1|}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

a_{22} =

$$\frac{|-3 \times 2 + 2|}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 2.5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(vii) Given $a_{ij} = e^{2ix} \sin x j$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times 2}$

So, the elements in a 2 × 2 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22},

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$e^{2\times 1x}\sin x\times 1\ =\ e^{2x}\sin x$$

a_{12} =

$$e^{2\times 1x}\sin x\times 2\ =\ e^{2x}\sin 2x$$

a_{21} =

$$e^{2\times 2x}\sin x\times 1\ =\ e^{4x}\sin x$$

a_{22} =

$$e^{2\times 2x}\sin x\times 2\ =\ e^{4x}\sin 2x$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} e^{2x}sinx & e^{2x}sin2x \\ e^{4x}sinx & e^{4x}sin2x \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Construct a 3×4 matrix A = [a_{ij}] whose elements a_{ij} are given by:

(i) a_{ij} = i + j

(ii) a_{ij} = i – j

(iii) a_{ij} = 2i

(iv) a_{ij} = j

(v) a_{ij} = ½ |-3i + j|

Solution:

(i) Given a_{ij} = i + j

Let A = $[a_{ij}]_{2\times 3}$

So, the elements in a 3 × 4 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, $a_{14,}$ a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{24}, $a_{31,}$ $a_{32,}$ $a_{33,}$ a_{34}

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} = 1 + 1 = 2

a_{12} = 1 + 2 = 3

a_{13} = 1 + 3 = 4

a_{14} = 1 + 4 = 5

a_{21} = 2 + 1 = 3

a_{22} = 2 + 2 = 4

a_{23} = 2 + 3 = 5

$a_{24\,=}$ 2 + 4 = 6

a_{31} = 3 + 1 = 4

a_{32} = 3 + 2 = 5

a_{33} = 3 + 3 = 6

a_{34} = 3 + 4 = 7

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \cdots & 5 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 4 & \cdots & 7 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given $a_{i\,j}$ = i – j

Let A = $[a_{i\,j}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 3×4 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, $a_{14,}$ a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{24}, $a_{31,}$ $a_{32,}$ $a_{33,}$ a_{34}

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} = 1 – 1 = 0

a_{12} = 1 – 2 = – 1

a_{13} = 1 – 3 = – 2

a_{14} = 1 – 4 = – 3

a_{21} = 2 – 1 = 1

a_{22} = 2 – 2 = 0

a_{23} = 2 – 3 = – 1

$a_{24\,=}$ 2 – 4 = – 2

a_{31} = 3 – 1 = 2

a_{32} = 3 – 2 = 1

a_{33} = 3 – 3 = 0

a_{34} = 3 – 4 = – 1

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & -3 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2 & \cdots & -1 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Given $a_{i\,j} = 2i$

Let $A = [a_{i\,j}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 3×4 matrix are

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{14}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{24}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{34}$

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 2\times1 = 2$

$a_{12} = 2\times1 = 2$

$a_{13} = 2\times1 = 2$

$a_{14} = 2\times1 = 2$

$a_{21} = 2\times2 = 4$

$a_{22} = 2\times2 = 4$

$a_{23} = 2\times2 = 4$

$a_{24} = 2\times2 = 4$

$a_{31} = 2\times3 = 6$

$a_{32} = 2\times3 = 6$

$a_{33} = 2\times3 = 6$

$a_{34} = 2\times3 = 6$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 6 & \cdots & 6 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv) Given $a_{ij} = j$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2\times3}$

So, the elements in a 3×4 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{14}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{24}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{34}

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 1$

$a_{12} = 2$

$a_{13} = 3$

$a_{14} = 4$

$a_{21} = 1$

$a_{22} = 2$

$a_{23} = 3$

$a_{24} = 4$

$a_{31} = 1$

$a_{32} = 2$

$a_{33} = 3$

$a_{34} = 4$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 4 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 4 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(vi) Given $a_{ij} = ½ |-3i + j|$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{2×3}$

So, the elements in a 3×4 matrix are

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{14}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{24}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{34}$

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{14} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 1 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-2) = -1$$

a_{12} =

$$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 1 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

a_{13} =

$$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 1 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(0) = 0$$

a_{14} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 1 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

a_{21} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-6 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-5) = -\frac{5}{2}$

a_{22} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 2 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-6 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-4) = -2$

a_{23} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 2 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(-6 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(-3) = -\frac{3}{2}$

a_{24} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 2 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(-6 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(-2) = -1$

a_{31} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 3 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-9 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(-8) = -4$

a_{32} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 3 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-9 + 2) = \frac{1}{2}(-7) = -\frac{7}{2}$

a_{33} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 3 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(-9 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(-6) = -3$

a_{34} =

$\frac{1}{2}(-3 \times 3 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(-9 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}(-5) = -\frac{5}{2}$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -4 & \cdots & -\frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplying by negative sign we get,

7. Construct a 4 × 3 matrix A = [a_{ij}] whose elements a_{ij} are given by:

(i) a_{ij} = 2i + i/j

(ii) a_{ij} = (i – j)/ (i + j)

(iii) a_{ij} = i

Solution:

(i) Given a_{ij} = 2i + i/j

Let A = $[a_{ij}]_{4\times3}$

So, the elements in a 4 × 3 matrix are

a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{41}, a_{42}, a_{43}

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{13} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{41} & \cdots & a_{43} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 + 1 = 3$$

a_{12} =

$2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

a_{13} =

$2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

a_{21} =

$2 \times 2 + \frac{2}{1} = 4 + 2 = 6$

a_{22} =

$2 \times 2 + \frac{2}{2} = 4 + 1 = 5$

a_{23} =

$2 \times 2 + \frac{2}{3} = 4 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$

a_{31} =

$2 \times 3 + \frac{3}{1} = 6 + 3 = 9$

a_{32} =

$2 \times 3 + \frac{3}{2} = 6 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$

a_{33} =

$2 \times 3 + \frac{3}{3} = 6 + 1 = 7$

a_{41} =

$2 \times 4 + \frac{4}{1} = 8 + 4 = 12$

a_{42} =

$$2 \times 4 + \frac{4}{2} = 8 + 2 = 10$$

a_{43} =

$$2 \times 4 + \frac{4}{3} = 8 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{28}{3}$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \cdots & \frac{7}{3} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 12 & \cdots & \frac{28}{3} \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 & 5 & \frac{14}{3} \\ 9 & \frac{15}{2} & 7 \\ 12 & 10 & \frac{28}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given $a_{ij} = (i - j)/(i + j)$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{4\times3}$

So, the elements in a 4 × 3 matrix are

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{41}, a_{42}, a_{43}$

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{13} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{41} & \cdots & a_{43} \end{bmatrix}$$

a_{11} =

$$\frac{1-1}{1+1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

a_{12} =

$\frac{1-2}{1+2} = \frac{-1}{3}$

a_{13} =

$\frac{1-3}{1+3} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

a_{21} =

$\frac{2-1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

a_{22} =

$\frac{2-2}{2+2} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$

a_{23} =

$\frac{2-3}{2+3} = \frac{-1}{5}$

a_{31} =

$\frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

a_{32} =

$\frac{3-2}{3+2} = \frac{1}{5}$

a_{33} =

$\frac{3-3}{3+3} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$

a_{41} =

$\frac{4-1}{4+1} = \frac{3}{5}$

a_{42} =

$$\frac{4-2}{4+2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

a_{43} =

$$\frac{4-3}{4+3} = \frac{1}{7}$$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{3}{5} & \cdots & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{-1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Given $a_{ij} = i$

Let A = $[a_{ij}]_{4\times3}$

So, the elements in a 4 × 3 matrix are

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, a_{41}, a_{42}, a_{43}$

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{13} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{41} & \cdots & a_{43} \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 1$

$a_{12} = 1$

$a_{13} = 1$

$a_{21} = 2$

$a_{22} = 2$

$a_{23} = 2$

$a_{31} = 3$

$a_{32} = 3$

$a_{33} = 3$

$a_{41} = 4$

$a_{42} = 4$

$a_{43} = 4$

Substituting these values in matrix A we get,

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 4 & \cdots & 4 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Find x, y, a and b if

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3x+4y & 2 & x-2y \\ a+b & 2a-b & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

Given

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3x+4y & 2 & x-2y \\ a+b & 2a-b & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Given that two matrices are equal.

We know that if two matrices are equal then the elements of each matrices are also equal.

Therefore by equating them we get,

$3x + 4y = 2$ …… (1)

$x - 2y = 4$ …… (2)

$a + b = 5$ …… (3)

$2a - b = -5$ …… (4)

Multiplying equation (2) by 2 and adding to equation (1), we get

$3x + 4y + 2x - 4y = 2 + 8$

$\Rightarrow 5x = 10$

$\Rightarrow x = 2$

Now, substituting the value of x in equation (1)

$3 \times 2 + 4y = 2$

$\Rightarrow 6 + 4y = 2$

$\Rightarrow 4y = 2 - 6$

$\Rightarrow 4y = -4$

$\Rightarrow y = -1$

Now by adding equation (3) and (4)

$a + b + 2a - b = 5 + (-5)$

$\Rightarrow 3a = 5 - 5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = 0$

Now, again by substituting the value of a in equation (3), we get

$0 + b = 5$

⇒ b = 5

∴ a = 0, b = 5, x = 2 and y = – 1

9. Find x, y, a and b if

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x-3y & a-b & 3 \\ 1 & x+4y & 3a+4b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 6 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x-3y & a-b & 3 \\ 1 & x+4y & 3a+4b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 6 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that if two matrices are equal then the elements of each matrices are also equal.

Given that two matrices are equal.

Therefore by equating them we get,

2a + b = 4 …… (1)

And a – 2b = – 3 …… (2)

And 5c – d = 11 …… (3)

4c + 3d = 24 …… (4)

Multiplying equation (1) by 2 and adding to equation (2)

4a + 2b + a – 2b = 8 – 3

⇒ 5a = 5

⇒ a = 1

Now, substituting the value of a in equation (1)

2 × 1 + b = 4

⇒ 2 + b = 4

⇒ b = 4 – 2

⇒ b = 2

Multiplying equation (3) by 3 and adding to equation (4)

15c – 3d + 4c + 3d = 33 + 24

⇒ 19c = 57

⇒ c = 3

Now, substituting the value of c in equation (4)

4 × 3 + 3d = 24

⇒ 12 + 3d = 24

⇒ 3d = 24 – 12

⇒ 3d = 12

⇒ d = 4

∴ a = 1, b = 2, c = 3 and d = 4

10. Find the values of a, b, c and d from the following equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2a+b & a-2b \\ 5c-d & 4c+3d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 11 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

Given

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2a+b & a-2b \\ 5c-d & 4c+3d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 11 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that if two matrices are equal then the elements of each matrices are also equal.

Given that two matrices are equal.

Therefore by equating them we get,

$2a + b = 4$ …… (1)

And $a - 2b = -3$ …… (2)

And $5c - d = 11$ …… (3)

$4c + 3d = 24$ …… (4)

Multiplying equation (1) by 2 and adding to equation (2)

$4a + 2b + a - 2b = 8 - 3$

$\Rightarrow 5a = 5$

$\Rightarrow a = 1$

Now, substituting the value of a in equation (1)

$2 \times 1 + b = 4$

$\Rightarrow 2 + b = 4$

$\Rightarrow b = 4 - 2$

$\Rightarrow b = 2$

Multiplying equation (3) by 3 and adding to equation (4)

$15c - 3d + 4c + 3d = 33 + 24$

$\Rightarrow 19c = 57$

$\Rightarrow c = 3$

Now, substituting the value of c in equation (4)

$4 \times 3 + 3d = 24$

$\Rightarrow 12 + 3d = 24$

$\Rightarrow 3d = 24 - 12$

⇒ 3d = 12

⇒ d = 4

∴ a = 1, b = 2, c = 3 and d = 4

Exercise 5.2 Page No: 5.18

1. Compute the following sums:

$$(i)\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\1 & 4\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 4\\1 & 3\end{bmatrix}\ (ii)\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\0 & 3 & 5\\-1 & 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}1 & -2 & 3\\2 & 6 & 1\\0 & -3 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Given

$$(i)\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\1 & 4\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 4\\1 & 3\end{bmatrix}$$

Corresponding elements of two matrices should be added

Therefore, we get

$$=\begin{bmatrix}3-2 & -2+4\\1+1 & 4+3\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\2 & 7\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, }\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\1 & 4\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 4\\1 & 3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\2 & 7\end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+1 & 1-2 & 3+3 \\ 0+2 & 3+6 & 5+1 \\ -1+0 & 2-3 & 5+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find each of the following:

(i) 2A – 3B

(ii) B – 4C

(iii) 3A – C

(iv) 3A – 2B + 3C

Solution:

(i) Given

$$2. Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

First we have to compute 2A

$2A=2\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\3 & 2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 8\\6 & 4\end{bmatrix}$

Now by computing 3B we get,

$= 3B=3\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\-2 & 5\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 9\\-6 & 15\end{bmatrix}$

Now by we have to compute 2A – 3B we get

$= 2A-3B=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 8\\6 & 4\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}3 & 9\\-6 & 15\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}4-3 & 8-9\\6+6 & 4-15\end{bmatrix}$

$=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\12 & -11\end{bmatrix}$

Therefore

$2A-3B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\12 & -11\end{bmatrix}$

(ii) Given

$$2.Let\ A=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\3 & 2\end{bmatrix}\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\-2 & 5\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 5\\3 & 4\end{bmatrix}.$$

First we have to compute 4C,

$4C=4\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 5\\3 & 4\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-8 & 20\\12 & 16\end{bmatrix}$

Now,

B-4C= $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ - $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 20 \\ 12 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$

= $\begin{bmatrix} 1+8 & 3-20 \\ -2-12 & 5-16 \end{bmatrix}$ = $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -17 \\ -14 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$

Therefore we get,

B-4C= $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -17 \\ -14 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$

(iii) Given

$$2.Let\ \ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ \ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ \ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

First we have to compute 3A,

3A= $3\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Now,

= 3A-C= $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ - $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

= $\begin{bmatrix} 6+2 & 12-5 \\ 9-3 & 6-4 \end{bmatrix}$ = $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Therefore,

3A-C=$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(iv) Given

$$2. Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

First we have to compute 3A

3A=3 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$=$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Now we have to compute 2B

= 3C=3 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$=$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 15 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

By computing 3C we get,

= 3A-2B+3C=$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$-$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$+$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 15 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

= 3C=3 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$=$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 15 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ = $\begin{bmatrix} 6-2-6 & 12-6+15 \\ 9+4+9 & 6-10+12 \end{bmatrix}$=$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 21 \\ 22 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

Therefore,

3A-2B+3C= $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 21 \\ 22 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$$3. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, find$$

(i) A + B and B + C

(ii) 2B + 3A and 3C – 4B

Solution:

(i) Consider A + B,

A + B is not possible because matrix A is an order of 2 x 2 and Matrix B is an order of 2 x 3, so the Sum of the matrix is only possible when their order is same.

Now consider B + C

$$\Rightarrow B+C=\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 0 & 2\\ 3 & 4 & 1\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C=\begin{bmatrix}-1-1 & 0+2 & 2+3\\ 3+2 & 4+1 & 1+0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 2 & 5\\ 5 & 5 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Consider 2B + 3A

2B + 3A also does not exist because the order of matrix B and matrix A is different, so we cannot find the sum of these matrix.

Now consider 3C – 4B,

$$\Rightarrow 3C-4B=3\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}-4\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 0 & 2\\ 3 & 4 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C-4B=\begin{bmatrix}-3 & 6 & 9\\ 6 & 3 & 0\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}-4 & 0 & 8\\ 12 & 16 & 4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C-4B=\begin{bmatrix}-3+4 & 6-0 & 9-8\\ 6-12 & 3-16 & 0-4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C-4B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 6 & 1\\ -6 & -13 & -4\end{bmatrix}$$

$4. Let\ A=\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 0 & 2\\ 3 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}, B=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -2 & 5\\ 1 & -3 & 1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -5 & 2\\ 6 & 0 & -4\end{bmatrix}. Compute\ 2A-3B+4C$

Solution:

Given

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 0 & 2\\ 3 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}, B=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -2 & 5\\ 1 & -3 & 1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -5 & 2\\ 6 & 0 & -4\end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have to compute 2A – 3B + 4C

$$2A-3B+4C=2\begin{bmatrix}-1 & 0 & 2\\ 3 & 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}-3\begin{bmatrix}0 & -2 & 5\\ 1 & -3 & 1\end{bmatrix}+4\begin{bmatrix}1 & -5 & 2\\ 6 & 0 & -4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A-3B+4C=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 0 & 4\\ 6 & 2 & 8\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}0 & -6 & 15\\ 3 & -9 & 3\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}4 & -20 & 8\\ 24 & 0 & -16\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A-3B+4C=\begin{bmatrix}-2-0+4 & 0+6-20 & 4-15+8\\ 6-3+24 & 2+9+0 & 8-3-16\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A-3B+4C=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -14 & -3\\ 27 & 11 & -11\end{bmatrix}$$

5. If A = diag (2 -5 9), B = diag (1 1 -4) and C = diag (-6 3 4), find

(i) A – 2B

(ii) B + C – 2A

(iii) 2A + 3B – 5C

Solution:

(i) Given A = diag (2 -5 9), B = diag (1 1 -4) and C = diag (-6 3 4)

Here,

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}2&0&0\\0&-5&0\\0&0&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$B=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&-4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$A-2B$$

$$\Rightarrow A-2B=\begin{bmatrix}2&0&0\\0&-5&0\\0&0&9\end{bmatrix}-2\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&-4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A-2B=\begin{bmatrix}2&0&0\\0&-5&0\\0&0&-8\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}2&0&0\\0&2&0\\0&0&-8\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A-2B=\begin{bmatrix}0&0&0\\0&-7&0\\0&0&17\end{bmatrix}=\text{diag }(0\ -7\ 17)$$

(ii) Given A = diag (2 -5 9), B = diag (1 1 -4) and C = diag (-6 3 4)

We have to find B + C – 2A

Here,

Here,

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}2&0&0\\0&-5&0\\0&0&9\end{bmatrix},\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&-4\end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have to compute B + C – 2A

$$\Rightarrow B + C - 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - 2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C-2A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C-2A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-6-4 & 0+0-0 & 0+0-0 \\ 0+0-0 & 1+3+10 & 0+0-0 \\ 0+0-0 & 0+0-0 & -4+4-18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B+C-2A = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 \end{bmatrix} = diag(-9\ 14 - 18)$$

(iii) Given A = diag (2 -5 9), B = diag (1 1 -4) and C = diag (-6 3 4)

Now we have to find 2A + 3B – 5C

Here,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Now consider 2A + 3B – 5C

$$\Rightarrow 2A+3B-5C=2\begin{bmatrix}2 & 0 & 0\\0 & -5 & 0\\0 & 0 & 9\end{bmatrix}+3\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & -4\end{bmatrix}-5\begin{bmatrix}-6 & 0 & 0\\0 & 3 & 0\\0 & 0 & 4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A+3B-5C=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 0 & 0\\0 & -10 & 0\\0 & 0 & 18\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}3 & 0 & 0\\0 & 3 & 0\\0 & 0 & -12\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}-30 & 0 & 0\\0 & 15 & 0\\0 & 0 & 20\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A+3B-5C=\begin{bmatrix}4+3+30 & 0+0-0 & 0+0-0\\0+0-0 & -10+3-15 & 0+0-0\\0+0-0 & 0+0-0 & 18-12-20\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A+3B-5C=\begin{bmatrix}37 & 0 & 0\\0 & -22 & 0\\0 & 0 & -14\end{bmatrix}$$

$=\text{diag}(37\ -22\ -14)$

6. Given the matrices

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 1\\3 & -1 & 0\\0 & 2 & 4\end{bmatrix},B=\begin{bmatrix}9 & 7 & -1\\3 & 5 & 4\\2 & 1 & 6\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -4 & 3\\1 & -1 & 0\\9 & 4 & 5\end{bmatrix}$$

Verify that (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)

Solution:

Given

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 1\\3 & -1 & 0\\0 & 2 & 4\end{bmatrix},B=\begin{bmatrix}9 & 7 & -1\\3 & 5 & 4\\2 & 1 & 6\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -4 & 3\\1 & -1 & 0\\9 & 4 & 5\end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have to verify (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)

First consider LHS, (A + B) + C,

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}\right) + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2+9 & 1+7 & 1-1 \\ 3+3 & -1+5 & 0+4 \\ 0+2 & 2+1 & 4+6 \end{bmatrix}\right) + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11+2 & 8-4 & 0+3 \\ 6+1 & 4-1 & 4+0 \\ 2+9 & 3+4 & 10+5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 & 4 \\ 11 & 7 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now consider RHS, that is A + (B + C)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\begin{bmatrix} 9+2 & 7-4 & -1+3 \\ 3+1 & 5-1 & 4+0 \\ 2+9 & 1+4 & 6+5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 11 & 5 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2+11 & 1+3 & 1+2 \\ 3+4 & -1+4 & 0+4 \\ 0+11 & 2+5 & 4+11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 & 4 \\ 11 & 7 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore LHS = RHS

Hence (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)

7. Find the matrices X and Y,

$$\textbf{if } \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \textbf{ and } \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

Consider,

$$(X+Y)+(X-Y) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now by simplifying we get,

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 5+3 & 2+6 \\ 0+0 & 9-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Again consider,

$$(X+Y)-(X-Y) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X+Y-X+Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5-3 & 2-6 \\ 0-0 & 9+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now by simplifying we get,

$$\Rightarrow 2Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathrm{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{and } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 8.\textbf{Find X, if} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \textbf{ and } \mathbf{2X + Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution:

Given

$$2X + Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now by transposing, we get

$$\Rightarrow 2X + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3 & 0-2 \\ -3-1 & 2-4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9.\textbf{Find matrices X and Y, if } \mathbf{2X - Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \textbf{ and } \mathbf{X + 2Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution:

Given

$$(2X-Y)=\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\ldots(1) \quad (X+2Y)=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}\ldots(2)$$

Now by multiplying equation (1) and (2) we get,

$$2\,(2X-Y)=2\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow 4X-2Y=\begin{bmatrix} 12 & -12 & 0 \\ -8 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ldots(3)$$

Now by adding equation (2) and (3) we get,

$$(4X-2Y)+(X+2Y)=\begin{bmatrix} 12 & -12 & 0 \\ -8 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5X=\begin{bmatrix} 12+3 & -12+2 & 0+5 \\ -8-2 & 4+1 & 2-7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5X=\begin{bmatrix} 15 & -10 & 5 \\ -10 & 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X=\frac{1}{5}\begin{bmatrix} 15 & -10 & 5 \\ -10 & 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now by substituting X in equation (2) we get,

$$(X+2Y)=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 2 & 5\\ -2 & 1 & -7\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}3 & -2 & 1\\ -2 & 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}+2Y=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 2 & 5\\ -2 & 1 & -7\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Y=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 2 & 5\\ -2 & 1 & -7\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2 & 1\\ -2 & 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Y=\begin{bmatrix}3-3 & 2+2 & 5-1\\ -2+2 & 1-1 & -7+1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 2 & 2\\ 0 & 0 & -3\end{bmatrix}$$

10.If $X - Y = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 1 & 1\\ 1 & 1 & 0\\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}$ and $X + Y = \begin{bmatrix}3 & 5 & 1\\ -1 & 1 & 1\\ 11 & 8 & 0\end{bmatrix}$ find X and Y.

Solution:

Consider

X−Y+X+Y= $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 11 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 1+3 & 1+5 & 1+1 \\ 1-1 & 1+1 & 0+1 \\ 1+11 & 0+8 & 0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now,

Now, again consider

$$(X-Y)-(X+Y)=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\1&1&0\\1&0&0\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}3&5&1\\-1&1&1\\11&8&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X-Y-X-Y=\begin{bmatrix}1-3&1-5&1-1\\1+1&1-1&0-4\\1-11&0-8&0-0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2Y=\begin{bmatrix}-2&-4&0\\2&0&-4\\-10&-8&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y=-\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}-2&-4&0\\2&0&-4\\-10&-8&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y=\begin{bmatrix}1&2&0\\-1&0&2\\5&4&0\end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\Rightarrow X=\begin{bmatrix}2&3&1\\0&1&2\\6&4&0\end{bmatrix}$$

And

$$Y=\begin{bmatrix}1&2&0\\-1&0&2\\5&4&0\end{bmatrix}$$

Exercise 5.3 Page No: 5.41

1. Compute the indicated products:

$(i)\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} (ii)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} (iii)\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

(i) Consider

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \times a \times \ + b + b & a \times (-b) + b \times a \\ (-b) \times a + a \times b & (-b) \times (-b) + a \times a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & -ab^2 + ab \\ -ab + ab & b^2 + a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

On simplification we get,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 + b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Consider

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + (-2 \times (-3) & 1 \times 2 + (-2) \times 2 & 1 \times 3 + (-2) \times (-1)] \\ 2 \times 1 + 3 \times (-3) & 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 2 & 2 \times 3 + 3 \times (-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 6 & 2 - 4 & 3 + 2 \\ 2 - 9 & 4 + 6 & 6 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

On simplification we get,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & 5 \\ -7 & 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Consider

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2\times1+3\times0+4\times3 & 2\times(-3)+3\times2+4\times0 & 2\times5+3\times4+4\times5 \\ 3\times1+4\times0+5\times3 & 3\times(-3)+4\times2+5\times0 & 3\times5+4\times4+5\times5 \\ 4\times1+5\times0+6\times3 & 4\times(-3)+5\times2+6\times0 & 4\times5+5\times4+6\times5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2+0+12 & -6+6+0 & 10+12+20 \\ 3+0+15 & -9+8+0 & 15+16+25 \\ 4+0+18 & -12+10+0 & 20+20+30 \end{bmatrix}$$

On simplification we get,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 & 42 \\ 18 & -1 & 56 \\ 22 & -2 & 70 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Show that AB ≠ BA in each of the following cases:

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(iii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Consider,

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 10-3 & 5-4 \\ 12+21 & 6+28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 33 & 34 \end{bmatrix} \text{..............................(1)}$$

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 10+6 & -2+7 \\ 15+24 & -3+28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 5 \\ 39 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \text{................(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that

AB ≠ BA

(ii) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} -1+0+0 & -2+1+0 & -3+0+0 \\ 0+0+1 & 0-1+1 & 0+0+0 \\ 2+0+4 & 4+3+4 & 6+0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ .... (1)}$$

Now again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} -1+0+6 & 1-2+9 & 0+2+12 \\ 0+0+0 & 0-1+0 & 0+1+0 \\ -1+0+0 & 1-1+0 & 0+1+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 14 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{.......................(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that

AB ≠ BA

(iii) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0+3+0 & 1+0+0 & 0+0+ \\ 0+1+0 & 1+0+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 0+1+0 & 4+0+0 & 0+0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{...............................(1)}$$

Now again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0+1+0 & 0+1+1 & 0+0+0 \\ 1+0+0 & 3+0+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 0+5+4 & 0+5+1 & 0+0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{......................(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that

AB ≠ BA

3. Compute the products AB and BA whichever exists in each of the following cases:

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \; (ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(iii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} and B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \; (iv) \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4 & 2-6 & 3-2 \\ 2+6 & 4+9 & 6+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & 1 \\ 8 & 13 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

BA does not exist

Because the number of columns in B is greater than the rows in A

(ii) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 12+0 & 15+2 & 18+4 \\ -4+0 & -5+0 & -6+0 \\ -4+0 & -5+1 & -6+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 17 & 22 \\ -4 & -5 & -6 \\ -4 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 12-5-6 & 8+0+6 \\ 0-1-2 & 0+0+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 14 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

AB = [0 + (-1) + 6 + 6]

AB = 11

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & 9 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv) Consider,

$$(iv)\ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [ac + bd] + [a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2]$$
$$[a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + ac + bd]$$

4. Show that AB ≠ BA in each of the following cases:

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -6 & 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Consider,

$$AB=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & -1\\ 2 & -1 & -1\\ 3 & 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 3 & -1\\ -1 & 2 & -1\\ -6 & 9 & -4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB=\begin{bmatrix}-2-3+6 & 3+6-9 & -1-3+4\\ -4+1+6 & 6-2-9 & -2+1+4\\ -6-0+6 & 9+0-9 & -3-0+4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\ 3 & -5 & 3\\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\text{.........................(1)}$$

Again consider,

$$BA=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 3 & -1\\ -1 & 2 & -1\\ -6 & 9 & -4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & -1\\ 2 & -1 & -1\\ 3 & 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA=\begin{bmatrix}-2+6-3 & -6-3+0 & 2-3+1\\ -1+4-3 & -3-2+0 & 1-2+1\\ -6+18-12 & -18-9+0 & 6-9+4\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -9 & 0\\ 0 & -5 & 0\\ 0 & -27 & 1\end{bmatrix}\quad\text{................(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that

AB ≠ BA

(ii) Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -4 & -1 \\ -11 & 5 & 0 \\ 9 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 - 12 - 1 & 20 - 16 - 3 & 10 - 8 - 2 \\ -11 + 15 + 0 & -22 + 20 + 0 & -11 + 10 + 0 \\ 9 - 15 + 1 & 18 - 20 + 3 & 9 - 10 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(1)}$$

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -4 & -1 \\ -11 & 5 & 0 \\ 9 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 - 22 + 9 & -4 + 10 - 5 & -9 + 0 + 1 \\ 30 - 44 + 10 & -12 + 20 - 10 & -3 + 0 + 2 \\ 10 - 33 + 18 & -4 + 15 - 10 & -1 + 0 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2) it is clear that,

AB ≠ BA

5. Evaluate the following:

(i) $\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ -1 & -4\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\ -1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right)\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & 5\\ 2 & 4 & 6\end{bmatrix}$ $(ii)\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\ 2 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}2\\ 4\\ 6\end{bmatrix}$

(iii) $\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ 0 & 2\\ 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\ 2 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & 2\\ 1 & 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}\right)$

Solution:

(i) Given

(i) $\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ -1 & -4\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\ -1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right)\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & 5\\ 2 & 4 & 6\end{bmatrix}$

First we have to add first two matrix,

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix}1+3 & 3-2\\ -1-1 & -4+1\end{bmatrix}\right)\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & 5\\ 2 & 4 & 6\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}4 & 1\\ -2 & -3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & 5\\ 2 & 4 & 6\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}4+2 & 12+4 & 20+6\\ -2-6 & -6-12 & -10-18\end{bmatrix}$$

On simplifying, we get

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}6 & 16 & 26\\ -8 & -18 & -28\end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Given,

$$(ii)\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\ 2 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}2\\ 4\\ 6\end{bmatrix}$$

First we have to multiply first two given matrix,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+0 & 0+0+3 & 2+2+6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 10+12+60 \end{bmatrix}$$

= 82

(iii) Given

(iii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

First we have subtract the matrix which is inside the bracket,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-1 & -1+0 & 0+1 \\ 0+2 & 0+0 & 0-2 \\ 2+3 & -2+0 & 0-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-0 & 0-1 & 2-2 \\ 2-1 & 0-0 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.If $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ **and** $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, **show that** $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{C}^2 = \mathbf{I}_2$

Solution:

Given

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}, B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ C=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$

We know that,

$$A^2 = AA$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2=\begin{bmatrix}1+0 & 0+1\\ 0+0 & 0+1\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \text{.............(1)}$$

Again we know that,

$$B^2 = BB$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}1+0 & 0-0\\ 0-0 & 0+1\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \text{.............(2)}$$

Now, consider,

$$C^2 = C\,C$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}0+1 & 0+0\\ 0+0 & 1+0\end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow B^2=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \text{.............(3)}$$

We have,

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{..........................(4)}$$

Now, from equation (1), (2), (3) and (4), it is clear that $A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = I_2$

$$\mathbf{7.If\ A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{find\ 3A^2 - 2B + I}$$

Solution:

Given

$$7.If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, find\ 3A^2 - 2B + I$$

Consider,

$$A^2 = A\ A$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4-3 & -2-2 \\ 6+6 & -3+4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have to find,

$3A^2 - 2B + I$

$$\Rightarrow 3A^2 - 2B + I = 3\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A^2 - 2B + I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -12 \\ 36 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A^2 - 2B + I = \begin{bmatrix} 3-0+1 & -12-8+0 \\ 36+2+0 & 3-14+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A^2 - 2B + I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -20 \\ 38 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{8.If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ prove\ that (A - 2I)(A - 3I) = 0.}$$

Solution:

Given

$$8.If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ prove\ that (A - 2I)(A - 3I) = 0.$$

Consider,

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I)= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 3\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I)= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)\left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I)= \begin{bmatrix} 4-2 & 2-0 \\ -1-0 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 4-3 & 2-0 \\ -1-0 & 1-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I)= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I)= \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 4-4 \\ -1+1 & -2+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)\ A-3I)= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-2I)(A-3I) = 0$$

Hence the proof.

9.If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, show that $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

Given,

9.If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, show that $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Consider,

$$A^2 = A\ A$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+0 & 1+1 \\ 0+0 & 0+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Again consider,

$$A^3 = A^2 A$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+0 & 1+2 \\ 0+0 & 0+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the proof.

$$\mathbf{10. If\ A} = \begin{bmatrix} ab & b^2 \\ -a^2 & -ab \end{bmatrix},\ \mathbf{show\ that\ A^2 = 0}$$

Solution:

Given,

$$\mathbf{10. If\ A} = \begin{bmatrix} ab & b^2 \\ -a^2 & -ab \end{bmatrix},\ \mathbf{show\ that\ A^2 = 0}$$

Consider,

$A^2 = A\ \ A$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} ab & b^2 \\ -a^2 & -ab \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ab & b^2 \\ -a^2 & -ab \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2b^2 - a^2b^2 & ab^3 - ab^3 \\ -a^3b + a^3b & -a^2b^2 + a^2b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = 0$$

Hence the proof.

$$\mathbf{11.If\ \ A} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix},\ \mathbf{find\ \ A^2}$$

Solution:

Given,

$$11.If\ \ A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix},\ find\ A^2$$

Consider,

$$A^2 = A\ A$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2(2\theta) - \sin^2(2\theta) & \cos(2\theta)\sin 2\theta + \cos(2\theta)\sin 2\theta \\ -\cos(2\theta)\sin 2\theta - \sin 2\theta\cos 2\theta & -\sin^2(2\theta) + \cos^2(2\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that,

$$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \cos^2(2\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2 \times 2\theta) & 2\sin 2\theta\cos 2\theta \\ -2\sin 2\theta\cos(2\theta) & \cos(2 \times 2\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Again we have,

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 4\theta & \sin(2\times 2\theta) \\ -\sin(2\times 2\theta) & \cos 4\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 4\theta & \sin 4\theta \\ -\sin 4\theta & \cos 4\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$

12.If $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ **and** $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ **show that** $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA} = 0_{3\times 3}$

Solution:

Given,

$12.If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ $and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $show\ that\ AB = BA = 0_{3\times 3}$

Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2-3+5 & 6+9-15 & 5+15-20 \\ 1+4-5 & -3-12+15 & -5-15+20 \\ -1-3+4 & 3+9-12 & 5+15-20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$AB = 0_{3\times 3}$ ......(1)

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2-3+5 & 3+12-15 & 5+15-20 \\ 2+3-5 & -3-12+15 & -5-15+20 \\ -2-3+5 & 3+9-12 & 5+15-20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$BA = 0_{3\times3}$ ......(2)

From equation (1) and (2) AB = BA = $0_{3\times3}$

$$13. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c & -b \\ -c & 0 & a \\ b & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ AB = BA = 0_{3\times3}$$

Solution:

Given

$$13. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c & -b \\ -c & 0 & a \\ b & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ AB = BA = 0_{3\times3}$$

Consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c & -b \\ -c & 0 & a \\ b & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 + abc - abc & 0 + b^2c - b^2c & 0 + bc^2 - bc^2 \\ -a^2c + 0 + a^2c & -abc + 0 + abc & -ac^2 + 0 + ac^2 \\ a^2b - a^2b + 0 & ab^2 - ab^2 + 0 & abc - abc + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = O_{3\times3} \ldots (1)$$

Again consider,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c & -b \\ -c & 0 & a \\ b & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - abc + abc & a^2c + 0 - a^2c & -a^2b + a^2b + 0 \\ 0 - b^2c + b^2c & abc + 0 - abc & -ab^2 + ab^2 + 0 \\ 0 - bc^2 + bc^2 & ac^2 + 0 - ac^2 & -abc + abc + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow BA = O_{3\times3} \ldots (2)$$

From equation (1) and (2) AB = BA = $0_{3\times3}$

$$\mathbf{14.} \boldsymbol{If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} show\ that\ AB = A\ and\ BA = B.}$$

Solution:

Given

$$14. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ AB = A\ and\ BA = B.$$

Now consider,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+3-5 & -4-9+10 & -8-12+15 \\ -2-4+5 & 2+12-10 & 4+16-15 \\ 2+3-4 & -2-9+18 & -4-12+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore AB = A

Again consider, BA we get,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+2-4 & -6-8+12 & -10-10+16 \\ -2-3+4 & 3+12-12 & 5+15-16 \\ 2+2-3 & -3-8+9 & -5-10+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence BA = B

Hence the proof.

$$\mathbf{15. Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix},\ compute\ A^2 - B^2.}$$

Solution:

Given,

$$15. Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix},\ compute\ A^2 - B^2.$$

Consider,

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 3 + 5 & -1 - 3 - 5 & 1 + 3 - 5 \\ -3 - 9 + 15 & 3 + 9 + 15 & -3 - 9 + 15 \\ -5 + 15 + 25 & 5 - 15 + 25 & -5 + 15 + 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 9 & -1 \\ 3 & 27 & 3 \\ 35 & 15 & 35 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots(1)$$

Now again consider, B^2

$$B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+4+3 & 0-12+12 & 0-12+12 \\ 0-3+3 & 4+9-12 & 3+9-12 \\ 0+4-4 & -4-12+16 & -3-12+16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(2)}$$

Now by subtracting equation (2) from equation (1) we get,

$$A^2 - B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 9 & -1 \\ 3 & 27 & 3 \\ 35 & 15 & 35 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 9 & -1 \\ 3 & 26 & 3 \\ 35 & 15 & 34 \end{bmatrix}$$

16. For the following matrices verify the associativity of matrix multiplication i.e. (AB) C = A (BC)

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Given

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix},\ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider,

$$(AB)C = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2 + 0 & 0 + 4 + 0 \\ -1 + 0 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 4 \\ -1 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(1)}$$

Now consider RHS,

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 + 0 \\ -1 - 2 \\ 0 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 6 + 0 \\ -1 + 0 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that (AB) C = A (BC)

(ii) Given,

$$(ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ and \ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider the LHS,

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+0+6 & -4+2-3 & 4+4+3 \\ 1+0+4 & -1+1-2 & 1+2+2 \\ 3+0+2 & -3+0-1 & 3+0+1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 & 11 \\ 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 5 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10-15+0 & 20+0+0 & -10+5+11 \\ 5-6+0 & 10+0+0 & -5-2+5 \\ 5-12+0 & 10+0+0 & -5-4+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 20 & -4 \\ -1 & 10 & -2 \\ -7 & 10 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(1)}$$

Now consider RHS,

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3 + 0 & 2 + 0 + 0 & -1 - 1 + 1 \\ 0 + 3 + 0 & 0 + 0 + 0 & 0 + 1 + 2 \\ 2 - 3 + 0 & 4 + 0 + 0 & -2 - 1 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -8 + 6 - 3 & 8 + 0 + 12 & -4 + 6 - 6 \\ -2 + 3 - 2 & 2 + 0 + 8 & -1 + 3 - 4 \\ -6 + 0 - 1 & 6 + 0 + 4 & -3 + 0 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 20 & -4 \\ -1 & 10 & -2 \\ -7 & 10 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots(2)$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that (AB) C = A (BC)

17. For the following matrices verify the distributivity of matrix multiplication over matrix addition i.e. A (B + C) = AB + AC.

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Given

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \ B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ and \ C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider LHS,

$$A(B + C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 0 & 0 + 1 \\ 2 + 1 & 1 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3 & 1 + 0 \\ 0 + 6 & 0 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(B + C) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(1)}$$

Now consider RHS,

$$AB = AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 2 & 0 - 1 \\ 0 + 4 & 0 + 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 + -1 & 1 + 1 \\ 0 + 2 & 0 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 - 1 & -1 + 2 \\ 4 + 2 & 2 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(2)}$$

From equation (1) and (2), it is clear that A (B + C) = AB + AC

(ii) Given,

$$(ii)A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ and\ C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider the LHS

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{A(B + C)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-1 & 0+2 \\ 1+1 & 0+2 \\ -1+2 & 0+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0+1 & 1-1 \\ 1+0 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{A(B + C)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(1)}$$

Now consider RHS,

$$AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 1 & 2 - 1 \\ 0 + 1 & 1 + 1 \\ 0 + 2 & -1 + 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 0 & -2 - 1 \\ 1 + 0 & -1 + 1 \\ -1 + 0 & 1 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 2 & 1 - 3 \\ 1 + 1 & 2 + 0 \\ 2 - 1 & 1 + 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{......(2)}$$

$$18. If\, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \; B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \; and\; C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$verify\; that\; A(B - C) = AB - AC.$$

Solution:

Given,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(B - C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider the LHS,

$$A(B - C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(B - C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -8 \\ -2 & 0 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now consider RHS

$$AB - AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -8 \\ 2 & 14 & -15 \\ -3 & -9 & 13 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & 14 & 6 \\ -3 & -10 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -8 \\ -2 & 0 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

From the above equations LHS = RHS

Therefore, A (B – C) = AB – AC.

19. Compute the elements a_{43} and a_{22} of the matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

Given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 12 & 4 \\ -1 & 12 \\ 24 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 & 11 & -14 & 6 \\ 12 & 0 & 4 & 8 & -24 \\ 36 & -37 & 49 & -50 & 2 \\ 24 & 0 & 8 & 16 & -48 \end{bmatrix}$$

From the above matrix, a_{43} = 8and a_{22} = 0

$20. If A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$ *and I is the identity matrix of order* 3, *that* $A^3 = pI + qA + rA^2$

Solution:

Given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider,

$$A^2 = A.A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 \\ 0+0+p & 0+0+q & 0+0+r \\ 0+0+pr & p+0+qr & 0+q+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2.A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 \\ 0+0+p & 0+0+q & 0+0+r \\ 0+0+pr & p+0+qr & 0+q+r^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+p & 0+0+q & 0+0+r \\ 0+0+pr & p+0+qr & 0+q+r^2 \\ 0+0+pq+pr^2 & pr+0+q^2+qr^2 & 0+p+qr+qr+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Again consider,

$A^3 = A^2.A$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 \\ 0+0+p & 0+0+q & 0+0+r \\ 0+0+pr & p+0+qr & 0+q+r^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+p & 0+0+q & 0+0+r \\ 0+0+pr & p+0+qr & 0+q+r^2 \\ 0+0+pq+pr^2 & pr+0+q^2+qr^2 & 0+p+qr+qr+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} p & q & r \\ pr & p+qr & q+r^2 \\ pq+pr^2 & pr+q^2+qr^2 & p+2qr+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, consider the RHS

$pI + qA + rA^2$

$$= p\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + q\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix} + r\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \\ pr & p+qr & q+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} p & q & r \\ pr & p+qr & q+r^2 \\ pq+pr^2 & pr+q^2+qr^2 & p+2qr+r^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, $A^3 = p\,I + q\,A + rA^2$

Hence the proof.

21. If ω is a complex cube root of unity, show that

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \omega \\ \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

Given

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \omega \\ \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is also given that ω is a complex cube root of unity,

Consider the LHS,

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+\omega & \omega+\omega^2 & \omega^2+1 \\ \omega+\omega^2 & \omega^2+1 & 1+\omega \\ \omega^2+\omega & 1+\omega^2 & \omega+1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \omega \\ \omega^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ and $\omega^3 = 1$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^2 & -1 & -\omega \\ -1 & -\omega & -\omega^2 \\ -1 & -\omega & -\omega^2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \omega \\ \omega^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now by simplifying we get,

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^2 & -\omega & -\omega^3 \\ -1 & -\omega^2 & -\omega^4 \\ -1 & -\omega^2 & -\omega^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Again by substituting $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ and $\omega^3 = 1$ in above matrix we get,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore LHS = RHS

Hence the proof.

Solution:

Given,

$$22. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix},\ show\ that\ A^2 = A$$

Consider A^2

$$A^2 = A.A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 + 3 - 5 & -6 - 12 + 15 & -10 - 15 + 20 \\ -2 - 4 + 5 & 3 + 16 - 15 & 5 + 20 - 20 \\ 2 + 3 - 4 & -3 - 12 + 12 & -5 - 15 + 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Therefore $A^2 = A$

$$\boldsymbol{23. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix},\ show\ that\ A^2 = I_3}$$

Solution:

Given

$$23. If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix},\ show\ that\ A^2 = I_3$$

Consider A^2,

$$A^2 = A.A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16-3-12 & -4+0+4 & 16+4+12 \\ 12+0-12 & -3+0+4 & -12+0+12 \\ 12-3-9 & -3+0+3 & -12+4+9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_3$$

Hence $A^2 = I_3$

$$24.\ (i)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0,\ find\ x.$$

$$(ii)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -9 & x \end{bmatrix},\ find\ x.$$

Solution:

(i) Given

$$24.\ (i)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & 1 & x\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\0 & 2 & 1\\2 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}=0,\ find\ x.$$

$$(ii)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix}2 & 3\\5 & 7\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & -3\\-2 & 4\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-4 & 6\\-9 & x\end{bmatrix},\ find\ x.$$

$$\Rightarrow [1+2x+0 \quad x+0+2 \quad 2+1+0]\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow [2x+4 \quad x+2 \quad 2x+4]\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}=0$$

= [2x + 1 + 2 + x + 3] = 0

= [3x + 6] = 0

= 3x = -6

x = -6/3

x = -2

(ii) Given,

$$24.\ (i)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & 1 & x\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\0 & 2 & 1\\2 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}=0,\ find\ x.$$

$$(ii)\ If\ \begin{bmatrix}2 & 3\\5 & 7\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & -3\\-2 & 4\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-4 & 6\\-9 & x\end{bmatrix},\ find\ x.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}2-6 & -6+12\\5-14 & -15+28\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-4 & 6\\-9 & x\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-4 & 6\\-9 & 13\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}-4 & 6\\-9 & x\end{bmatrix}$$

On comparing the above matrix we get,

x = 13

$$25.\ If\ \begin{bmatrix} x & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0,\ find\ x.$$

Solution:

Given

$$24.\ If\ \begin{bmatrix} x & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0,\ find\ x.$$

$$\Rightarrow [2x + 4 + 0 \quad x + 0 + 2 \quad 2x + 8 - 4] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [2x + 4 \quad x + 2 \quad 2x + 4] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

⇒ [(2x + 4) x + 4 (x + 2) – 1(2x + 4)] = 0

⇒ $2x^2 + 4x + 4x + 8 - 2x - 4 = 0$

⇒ $2x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$

⇒ $2x^2 + 2x + 4x + 4 = 0$

⇒ 2x (x + 1) + 4 (x + 1) = 0

⇒ (x + 1) (2x + 4) = 0

⇒ x = -1 or x = -2

Hence, x = -1 or x = -2

26. $\boldsymbol{If\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & x\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & -1\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 1\\ 1\end{bmatrix} = 0,\ find\ x.}$

Solution:

Given

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & x\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & -1\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 1\\ 1\end{bmatrix} = 0$$

By multiplying we get,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}0 - 2 + x & x & (-1) - 3 + x\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 1\\ 1\end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}x - 2 & x & x - 4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 1\\ 1\end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$[(x - 2) \times 0 + x \times 1 + (x - 4) \times 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

27. $\boldsymbol{If\ A = \begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\ 4 & -2\end{bmatrix}\ and\ I = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix},\ then\ prove\ that\ A^2 - A + 2I = 0.}$

Solution:

Given

$$27.\ If\ A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2\\4 & -2\end{bmatrix}\ and\ I=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix},\ then\ prove\ that\ A^2-A+2I=0.$$

Now we have to prove $A^2 - A + 2I = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (-2 \times 4) & 3 \times (-2) + (-2 \times -2) \\ 4 \times 3 + (-2 \times 4) & 4 \times (-2) + (-2 \times -2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 8 & -6 + 4 \\ 12 - 8 & -8 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 2I, we get

$$2I = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 & 2 \times 0 \\ 2 \times 0 & 2 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (ii)$$

$A^2 - A + 2I$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and eqn (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3 + 2 & -2 - (-2) + 0 \\ 4 - 4 + 0 & -4 - (-2) + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Therefore,

$A^2 - A + 2I = 0$

Hence proved

28. $\boldsymbol{If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ then\ prove\ that\ A^2 = 5A + \lambda I.}$

Solution:

Given

28. $If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ then\ prove\ that\ A^2 = 5A + \lambda I.$

Now, we have to find A^2,

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (1 \times -1) & 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 \\ (-1 \times 3) + 2 \times (-1) & (-1 \times 1) + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 1 & 3 + 2 \\ -3 - 2 & -1 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 5A, we get

$$5A = 5\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 3 & 5 \times 1 \\ 5 \times (-1) & 5 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

So,

$A^2 = 5A + \lambda I$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and eqn (ii), we get

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 + \lambda & 5 + 0 \\ -5 + 0 & 10 + \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

And to satisfy the above condition of equality, the corresponding entries of the matrices should be equal,

Hence,

$8 = 15 + \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -7$

$3 = 10 + \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -7$

29. $If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $show\ that\ A^2 - 5A + 7I_2 = 0.$

Solution:

Given

29. $If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ A^2 - 5A + 7I_2 = 0.$

I_2 is an identity matrix of size 2, so

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

To show that

$$A^2 - 5A + 7I_2 = 0$$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (1 \times -1) & 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 \\ (-1 \times 3) + 2 \times (-1) & (-1 \times 1) + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 1 & 3 + 2 \\ -3 - 2 & -1 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots(i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 5A, we get

$$5A = 5\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 3 & 5 \times 1 \\ 5 \times (-1) & 5 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots\dots\dots.(ii)$$

Now,

$$7I_2 = 7\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots..(iii)$$

So,

$$A^2 - 5A + 7I_2$$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 8 - 15 + 7 & 5 - 5 + 0 \\ -5 - (-5) + 0 & 3 - 10 + 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Hence the proof.

$$\mathbf{30.}\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ A^2 - 2A + 3I_2 = 0.$$

Solution:

Given

$$30.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ A^2 - 2A + 3I_2 = 0.$$

I_2 is an identity matrix of size 2, so

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have to show,
$A^2 - 2A + 3I_2 = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + (3 \times -1) & 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 0 \\ (-1 \times 2) + 0 \times (-1) & (-1 \times 3) + 0 \times 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 3 & 6 + 0 \\ -2 + 0 & -3 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 2A, we get

$$2A = 2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 3 \\ 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (ii)$$

Now,

$$3I_2 = 3\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots (iii)$$

So,

$A^2 - 2A + 3I_2$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4 + 3 & 6 - 6 + 0 \\ -2 - (-2) + 0 & -3 - 0 + 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Hence the proof.

$$31.\ Show\ that\ the\ matrix\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ satiesfies\ the\ equation\ A^3 - 4A^2 + A = 0.$$

Solution:

Given

31. $Show\ that\ the\ matrix\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ satiesfies\ the\ equation\ A^3 - 4A^2 + A = 0.$

To show that $A^3 - 4A^2 + A = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$A^2 = (A \times A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + (3 \times 1) & 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 \\ 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 & 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 + 3 & 6 + 6 \\ 2 + 2 & 3 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(i)$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^3, we get

$A^3 = A^2 \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \times 2 + 12 \times 1 & 7 \times 3 + 12 \times 2 \\ 4 \times 2 + 7 \times 1 & 4 \times 3 + 7 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 14 + 12 & 21 + 24 \\ 8 + 7 & 12 + 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 45 \\ 15 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(ii)$

So,

$A^3 - 4A^2 + A$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 45 \\ 15 & 26 \end{bmatrix} - 4\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

I is an identity matrix so $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

To show that $A^2 - 12A - I = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 5 + 3 \times 12 & 5 \times 3 + 3 \times 7 \\ 12 \times 5 + 7 \times 12 & 12 \times 3 + 7 \times 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 25 + 36 & 15 + 21 \\ 60 + 84 & 36 + 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 61 & 36 \\ 144 & 85 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots.(i)$$

32. $\boldsymbol{Show\ that\ the\ matrix\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\ satiesfies\ the\ equation\ A^2 - 12A - I = 0.}$

Solution:

Given

32. $Show\ that\ the\ matrix\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\ satiesfies\ the\ equation\ A^2 - 12A - I = 0.$

I is an identity matrix so $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

To show that $A^2 - 12A - I = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 5 + 3 \times 12 & 5 \times 3 + 3 \times 7 \\ 12 \times 5 + 7 \times 12 & 12 \times 3 + 7 \times 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 25 + 36 & 15 + 21 \\ 60 + 84 & 36 + 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 61 & 36 \\ 144 & 85 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 12A, we get

$$12A = 12\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 12 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \times 5 & 12 \times 3 \\ 12 \times 12 & 12 \times 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12A = \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 36 \\ 144 & 84 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

So,

$A^2 - 12A - I$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 61 & 36 \\ 144 & 85 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 36 \\ 144 & 84 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 61 - 60 - 1 & 36 - 36 - 0 \\ 144 - 144 - 0 & 85 - 84 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Therefore,

$A^2 - 12A - I = 0$

Hence matrix A is the root of the given equation.

$$\mathbf{33.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^2 - 5A - 14I.}$$

Solution:

Given

I is identity matrix so

$33.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^2 - 5A - 14I.$ $14I = 14\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

To find $A^2 - 5A - 14I$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (-5 \times -4) & 3 \times (-5) + (-5 \times 2) \\ (-4 \times 3) + (2 \times -4) & (-4 \times -5) + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 + 20 & -15 - 10 \\ -12 - 8 & 20 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -25 \\ -20 & 24 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 5A, we get

$$5A = 5\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 3 & 5 \times (-5) \\ 5 \times (-4) & 5 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -25 \\ -20 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

So,

$A^2 - 5A - 14I$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -25 \\ -20 & 24 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -25 \\ -20 & 10 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 29 - 15 - 14 & -25 + 25 - 0 \\ -20 + 20 - 0 & 24 - 10 - 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$34.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0.\ Use\ this\ to\ find\ A^4.$$

Solution:

Given

34. $If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ show\ that\ A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0.\ Use\ this\ to\ find\ A^4.$

I is identity matrix so

$$7I = 7\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

To show that $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (1 \times -1) & 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 \\ (-1 \times 3) + (2 \times -1) & (-1 \times 1) + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 1 & 3 + 2 \\ -3 - 2 & -1 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 5A, we get

$$5A = 5\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 3 & 5 \times 1 \\ 5 \times (-1) & 5 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (ii)$$

So,

$A^2 - 5A + 7I$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 8 - 15 - 7 & 5 - 5 - 0 \\ -5 + 5 - 0 & 3 - 10 - 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Therefore

$A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$

Hence proved

We will find A^4

$A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$

Multiply both sides by A^2, we get

$A^2(A^2 - 5A + 7I) = A^2(0)$

$\Rightarrow A^4 - 5A^2.A + 7I.A^2$

$\Rightarrow A^4 = 5A^2.A - 7I.A^2$

$\Rightarrow A^4 = 5A^2A - 7A^2$

As multiplying by the identity matrix, I don't change anything. Now will substitute the corresponding values we get

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = 5\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 7\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = 5\begin{bmatrix} 24-5 & 8+10 \\ -15-3 & -5+6 \end{bmatrix} - 7\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = 5\begin{bmatrix} 19 & 18 \\ -18 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 7\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 5\times 19 & 5\times 18 \\ 5\times(-18) & 5\times 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7\times 8 & 7\times 5 \\ 7\times(-5) & 7\times 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 95 & 90 \\ -90 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 56 & 35 \\ -35 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 95-56 & 90-35 \\ -90+35 & 5-21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 39 & 55 \\ -55 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

35. $\boldsymbol{If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ k\ such\ that\ A^2 = kA - 2I_2.}$

Solution:

Given

35. $If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ k\ such\ that\ A^2 = kA - 2I_2.$

I_2 is an identity matrix of size 2, so

$$2I_2 = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Also given,

$$A^2 = kA - 2I_2$$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 + (-2 \times 4) & 3 \times (-2) + (-2 \times -2) \\ (4 \times 3) + (-2 \times 4) & (4 \times -2) + (-2 \times -2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 8 & -6 + 4 \\ 12 - 8 & -8 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots\dots.(i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for kA, we get

$$kA = k\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow kA = \begin{bmatrix} k \times 3 & k \times (-2) \\ k \times 4 & k \times (-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

So,

$A^2 = kA - 2I_2$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k & -2k \\ 4k & -2k \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k-2 & -2k-0 \\ 4k-0 & -2k-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

And to satisfy the above condition of equality, the corresponding entries of the matrices should be equal

Hence, $3k - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow k = 1$

Therefore, the value of k is 1

36. $\boldsymbol{If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ k\ such\ that\ A^2 - 8A + kI = 0.}$

Solution:

Given

$$36.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ k\ such\ that\ A^2 - 8A + kI = 0.$$

I is identity matrix, so

$$kI = k\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

Also given,

$A^2 - 8A + kI = 0$

Now, we have to find A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 & 0 + 0 \\ (-1 \times 1) + 7 \times (-1) & 0 + 7 \times 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots.(i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 8A, we get

$$8A = 8\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 8A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \times 1 & 8 \times 0 \\ 8 \times (-1) & 8 \times 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 8A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -8 & 56 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(ii)$$

So,

$$A^2 - 8A + kI = 0$$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -8 & 56 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 8 + k & 0 - 0 + 0 \\ -8 + 8 + 0 & 49 - 56 + k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

And to satisfy the above condition of equality, the corresponding entries of the matrices should be equal

Hence,

$$1 - 8 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 7$$

Therefore, the value of k is 7

$$\boldsymbol{37.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3\ show\ that\ f(A) = 0}$$

Solution:

Given

$$37.\ If\ A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ f(x)=x^2-2x-3\ show\ that\ f(A)=0$$

To show that f (A) = 0

Substitute x = A in f(x), we get

$$f(A)\ =\ A^2-2A-3I\ldots\ldots\ldots(i)$$

I is identity matrix, so

$$3I\ =\ 3\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 0\\ 0 & 3\end{bmatrix}$$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2\ =\ A\times A\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\Rightarrow A^2\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}1\times 1\ +\ 2\times 2 & 1\times 2\ +\ 2\times 1\\ 2\times 1\ +\ 1\times 2 & 2\times 2\ +\ 1\times 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}1\ +\ 4 & 2\ +\ 2\\ 2\ +\ 2 & 4\ +\ 1\end{bmatrix}\Rightarrow A^2\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}5 & 4\\ 4 & 5\end{bmatrix}\ldots\ldots\ldots.(ii)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for 2A, we get

$$2A\ =\ 2\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\Rightarrow 2A\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}2\times 1 & 2\times 2\\ 2\times 2 & 2\times 1\end{bmatrix}\Rightarrow 2A\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\ 4 & 2\end{bmatrix}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(iii)$$

Substitute corresponding values from eqn (ii) and (iii) in eqn (i), we get

$$f(A)\ =\ A^2-2A-3I\Rightarrow f(A)\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}5 & 4\\ 4 & 5\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\ 4 & 2\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}3 & 0\\ 0 & 3\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A)\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}5-2-3 & 4-4-0\\ 4-4-0 & 5-2-3\end{bmatrix}\Rightarrow f(A)\ =\ \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\ 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$

So,

$$\Rightarrow f(A)\ =\ 0$$

Hence Proved

$$\mathbf{38.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\ then\ find\ \lambda, \mu\ so\ that\ A^2 = \lambda A + \mu I}$$

Solution:

Given

$$38.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\ then\ find\ \lambda, \mu\ so\ that\ A^2 = \lambda A + \mu I$$

So

$$\mu I = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, we will find the matrix for A^2, we get

$$A^2 = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 & 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 \\ 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 & 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots. (i)$$

Now, we will find the matrix for λ A, we get

$$\lambda A = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \times 2 & \lambda \times 3 \\ \lambda \times 1 & \lambda \times 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda A = \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda & 3\lambda \\ \lambda & 2\lambda \end{bmatrix} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots. (ii)$$

But given, $A^2 = \lambda A + \mu I$

Substitute corresponding values from equation (i) and (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda & 3\lambda \\ \lambda & 2\lambda \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mu & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda + \mu & 3\lambda + 0 \\ \lambda + 0 & 2\lambda + \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

And to satisfy the above condition of equality, the corresponding entries of the matrices should be equal

Hence, $\lambda + 0 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4$

And also, 2λ + μ = 7

Substituting the obtained value of λ in the above equation, we get

2(4) + μ = 7 ⇒ 8 + μ = 7 ⇒ μ = – 1

Therefore, the value of λ and μ are 4 and – 1 respectively

39. Find the value of x for which the matrix product

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x & 14x & 7x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & -4x & -2x \end{bmatrix} \textit{ equal to an identity matrix.}$$

Solution:

We know,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is identity matrix of size 3.

So according to the given criteria

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x & 14x & 7x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & -4x & -2x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we will multiply the two matrices on LHS using the formula $c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \ldots + a_{in}b_{nj}$, we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\times(-x) + 0 + 7\times x & 2\times 14x + 0 + 7\times(-4x) & 2\times 7x + 0 + 7\times(-2x) \\ 0+0+0 & 0 + 1\times 1 + 0 & 0+0+0 \\ 1\times(-x) + 0 + 1\times x & 1\times 14x + (-2\times 1) + (1\times -4x) & 1\times 7x + 0 + 1\times(-2x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10x-2 & 5x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

And to satisfy the above condition of equality, the corresponding entries of the matrices should be equal

So we get

$$5x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{5}$$

So the value of x is

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

Exercise 5.4 Page No: 5.54

$$1.\ Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\ verify\ that$$

(i) $(2A)^T = 2A^T$

(ii) $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$

(iii) $(A - B)^T = A^T - B^T$

(iv) $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Solution:

(i) Given

$$1.\ Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\ verify\ that$$

Consider,

$$(2A)^T = 2A^T$$

Put the value of A

$$\Rightarrow \left(2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T = 2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -14 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^T = 2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -14 \\ -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -14 \\ -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

(ii) Given

$$1.\ Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\ and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\ verify\ that$$

Consider,

$$(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2+1 & -3+0 \\ -7+2 & 5-4 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

Hence proved.

(iii) Given

1. *Let* $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ *and* $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ *verify that*

Consider,

$$(A - B)^T = A^T - B^T \Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2-1 & -3-0 \\ -7-2 & 5+4 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -9 & 9 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 \\ -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 \\ -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 \\ -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

(iv) Given

1. *Let* $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ *and* $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ *verify that* $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-6 & 0+12 \\ -7+10 & 0-20 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 12 \\ 3 & -20 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2-6 & -7+10 \\ 0+12 & 0-20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 12 & -20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 12 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

So,

$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ 2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ *and* $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ *verify that* $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Solution:

Given

$$2.\ A=\begin{bmatrix}3\\5\\2\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&4\end{bmatrix}\ verify\ that\ (AB)^T=B^TA^T$$

$$(AB)^T = B^TA^T$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\begin{bmatrix}3\\5\\2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1&0&4\end{bmatrix}\right)^T=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&4\end{bmatrix}^T\begin{bmatrix}3\\5\\2\end{bmatrix}^T\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}3&0&12\\5&0&20\\2&0&8\end{bmatrix}^T=\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}3&5&2\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}3&5&2\\0&0&0\\12&20&8\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}3&5&2\\0&0&0\\12&20&8\end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

So,

$$(AB)^T = B^TA^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{3.\ Let\ A=\begin{bmatrix}1&-1&0\\2&1&3\\1&2&1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1&2&3\\2&1&3\\0&1&1\end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^T,B^T\ and\ verify\ that}$$

(i) A + B)^T = A^T + B^T

(ii) (AB)^T = B^T A^T

(iii) (2A)^T = 2 A^T

Solution:

(i) Given

$$3.\ Let\ A=\begin{bmatrix}1&-1&0\\2&1&3\\1&2&1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1&2&3\\2&1&3\\0&1&1\end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^T,B^T\ and\ verify\ that$$

Consider,

$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right)^T=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}^T+\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix}1+1 & -1+2 & 0+3\\ 2+2 & 1+1 & 3+3\\ 1+0 & 2+1 & 1+1\end{bmatrix}\right)^T=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 1\\ -1 & 1 & 2\\ 0 & 3 & 1\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 1\\ 3 & 3 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\ 4 & 2 & 6\\ 1 & 3 & 2\end{bmatrix}^T=\begin{bmatrix}1+1 & 2+2 & 1+0\\ -1+2 & 1+1 & 2+1\\ 0+3 & 3+3 & 1+1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4 & 1\\ 1 & 2 & 3\\ 3 & 6 & 2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4 & 1\\ 1 & 2 & 3\\ 3 & 6 & 2\end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

So,

$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$

(ii) Given

$$3.\ Let\ A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\ and\ B=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^T, B^T\ and\ verify\ that$$

Consider,

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T\ \left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right)^T=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}^T\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1-2+0 & 2-1+0 & 3-3+0\\ 2+2+0 & 4+1+3 & 6+3+3\\ 1+4+0 & 2+2+1 & 3+6+1\end{bmatrix}^T=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 0\\ 2 & 1 & 1\\ 3 & 3 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 1\\ -1 & 1 & 2\\ 0 & 3 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2+0 & 2+2+0 & 1+4+0 \\ 2-1+0 & 4+1+3 & 2+2+1 \\ 3-3+0 & 6+3+3 & 3+6+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

So,

$$(AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}$$

(iii) Given

$$3.\ Let\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} and\ B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\ find\ A^{T}, B^{T}\ and\ verify\ that$$

Consider,

$$(2A)^{T} = 2A^{T} \Rightarrow \left(2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{T} = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

So,

$$(2A)^{T} = 2A^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{4.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix},\ verify\ that\ (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}}$$

Solution:

Given

$$4.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix},\ verify\ that\ (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

Consider,

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T \Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 & -12 \\ 4 & 12 & -24 \\ 5 & 15 & -30 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 \\ -6 & 12 & 15 \\ -12 & -24 & -30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 \\ -6 & 12 & 15 \\ -12 & -24 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

So,

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$\mathbf{5.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ find\ (AB)^T}$$

Solution:

Given

$$5.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\ find\ (AB)^T$$

Now we have to find $(AB)^T$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{T} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6-4-2 & 8+8-1 \\ -3-0+4 & -4+0+2 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 15 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 15 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

So,

$$(AB)^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 15 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exercise 5.5 Page No: 5.60

$$1.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix},\ prove\ that\ A - A^{T}\ is\ a\ skew - symmetric\ matrix.$$

Solution:

Given

$$1.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix},\ that\ A - A^{T}\ is\ a\ skew - symmetric\ matrix.$$

Consider,

$$(A - A^{T}) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{T}\right) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 3-4 \\ 4-3 & 5-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A - A^{T}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

… (i)

$$-(A - A^{T})^{T} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} -(A - A^{T}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

… (ii)

From (i) and (ii) we can see that

A skew-symmetric matrix is a square matrix whose transpose equal to its negative, that is,

$X = -X^T$

So, $A - A^T$ is a skew-symmetric.

$$2.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},\ show\ that\ A - A^T\ is\ a\ skew - symmetric\ matrix.$$

Solution:

Given

$$2.\ If\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},\ show\ that\ A - A^T\ is\ a\ skew - symmetric\ matrix.$$

Consider,

$$(A - A^T) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

… (i)

$$-(A - A^T)^T = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} -(A - A^T) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

… (ii)

From (i) and (ii) we can see that

A skew-symmetric matrix is a square matrix whose transpose equals its negative, that is,

$X = -X^T$

So, $A - A^T$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

$$3.\ If\ the\ matrix\ A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & x \\ y & z & -3 \\ 4 & t & -7 \end{bmatrix},\ is\ a\ symmetric\ matrix\ matrix\ find\ x, y, z\ and\ t$$

Solution:

Given,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & x \\ y & z & -3 \\ 4 & t & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

is a symmetric matrix.

We know that $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is a symmetric matrix if $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

So,

$$x = a_{13} = a_{31} = 4 \ y = a_{21} = a_{12} = 2 \ z = a_{22} = a_{22} = z \ t = a_{32} = a_{23} = -3$$

Hence, x = 4, y = 2, t = -3 and z can have any value.

4. Let. Find matrices X and Y such that X + Y = A, where X is a symmetric and y is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Solution:

Given,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \ X = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) \ = \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 3+3 & 2+1 & 7-2 \\ 1+2 & 4+4 & 3+5 \\ -2+7 & 5+3 & 8+8 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & 8 \\ 5 & 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \ X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & 4 & 4 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now,

$$Y=\frac{1}{2}(A-A^T)=\frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{bmatrix}3&2&7\\1&4&3\\-2&5&8\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}3&1&-2\\2&4&5\\7&3&8\end{bmatrix}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}3-3&2-1&7+2\\1-2&4-4&3-5\\-2-7&5-3&8-8\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}0&1&9\\-1&0&-2\\-9&2&0\end{bmatrix}\quad Y=\begin{bmatrix}0&\frac{1}{2}&\frac{9}{2}\\-\frac{1}{2}&0&-1\\-\frac{9}{2}&1&0\end{bmatrix}$$

Now,

$$X^T=\begin{bmatrix}3&\frac{3}{2}&\frac{5}{2}\\\frac{3}{2}&4&4\\\frac{5}{2}&4&8\end{bmatrix}^T=\begin{bmatrix}3&\frac{3}{2}&\frac{5}{2}\\\frac{3}{2}&4&4\\\frac{5}{2}&4&8\end{bmatrix}=X$$

X is a symmetric matrix.

Now,

$$-Y^T=-\begin{bmatrix}0&\frac{1}{2}&\frac{9}{2}\\-\frac{1}{2}&0&-1\\-\frac{9}{2}&1&0\end{bmatrix}^T=-\begin{bmatrix}0&-\frac{1}{2}&-\frac{9}{2}\\\frac{1}{2}&0&1\\\frac{9}{2}&-1&0\end{bmatrix}-Y^T=\begin{bmatrix}0&\frac{1}{2}&\frac{9}{2}\\-\frac{1}{2}&0&-1\\-\frac{9}{2}&1&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$-Y^T = Y$

Y is a skew symmetric matrix.

$$X + Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & 4 & 4 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{9}{2} & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3+0 & \frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2}+\frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2} & 4+0 & 4-1 \\ \frac{5}{2}-\frac{9}{2} & 4+1 & 8+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Hence, X + Y = A

Chapterwise RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths :

About RD Sharma

RD Sharma i*sn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many* CBSE *students lose their dread of* maths. *Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star*

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.