



## MATHS

# BOOKS - JEEVITH PUBLICATIONS MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

## MATRICES

One Marks Questions With Answers

1. Define a diagonal matrix.



Watch Video Solution

2. Define a scalar matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Define a unit matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Define a symmetric matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Define a skew-symmetric matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Construct a  $2 \times 3$  whose elements are given by

$$a_{ij} = |i - j|.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Construct a  $3 \times 2$  matrix whose elements are given by

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}|i - 3j|.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**8.** In a matrix write.

(i) the order of the matrix (ii) the number of elements,

(iii) write the elements  $a_{13}$ ,  $a_{21}$ ,  $a_{33}$ ,  $a_{24}$ ,  $a_{23}$ .



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** Construct a  $2 \times 2$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$ , whose elements are given by:

$$(i) a_{ij} = \frac{(i + j)^2}{2}$$



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Construct a  $2 \times 2$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$ , whose elements are given by:

$$(ii) a_{ij} = \frac{i}{j}.$$



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Construct a  $2 \times 2$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$ , whose elements are given by:

$$(iii) a_{ij} = \frac{(i + 2j)^2}{2}.$$



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**12.** What is the number of the possible square matrices for order 2 with each entry 0 or 1.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**13.** If a matrix has 18 elements what are the possible orders it can have?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**14.** If a matrix has 5 elements what are the possible orders it can have?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Find the transpose of the matrix:  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Construct a  $2 \times 3$  whose elements are given by  $a_{ij} = |i - j|$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is the number of the possible square matrices for order 3 with each entry 0 or 1.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Construct a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A = [a_{ij}]$  whose elements are given by  $a_{ij} = 2i + j$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Construct a  $2 \times 2$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$ , whose elements are given by:

$$(iii) a_{ij} = \frac{(i + 2j)^2}{2}.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

Three Marks Questions With Answers



1. Find the value of a,b,c and d from the equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a - b & 2a + c \\ 2a - b & 3c + d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Simplify :

$$\cos \theta \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \sin \theta \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Find X and Y if (i)

$$X + Y = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X - Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Find  $X$  and  $Y$  if (ii)

$$2X + 3Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } 3X + 2Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Express  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  as sum of a symmetric and skew symmetric matrices.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. By using the elementary transformation, find the inverse of the following matrices.

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. By using the elementary transformation, find the inverse of the following matrices.

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = [1, 3, -6]$ , verify that  $(AB)' B' A'$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

9. By using the elementary transformation, find the inverse of the matrix,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

10. If A and B are square matrices of the same order, then show that  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Express matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of a symmetric and skew-symmetric matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

 View Text Solution

12. Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  in

$$\begin{bmatrix} x + 2y & 2 \\ 4 & x + y \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ where } 0 \text{ is a null}$$

matrix.

 Watch Video Solution

13. Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  :

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

 Watch Video Solution

**14.** For any square matrix  $A$  with real numbers, prove that  $A + A'$  is a symmetric and  $A - A'$  is a skew symmetric.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**15.** If  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $k$  so that  $A^2 = kA - 2I$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**16.** A trust fund has Rs. 30,000 that must be invested in two different types of bonds. The first bond pays 5% interest per year, and the second bond pays 7% interest

per year. Using matrix multiplication, determine how to divide Rs. 30,000 among the two types of bonds. If the trust fund must obtain an annual total interest of Rs. 1800.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

## Five Marks Questions With Answers

1. If  $f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x & 0 \\ \sin x & \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , show that

$$F(x)F(y) = F(x + y).$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Find  $A^2 - 5A + 6I$  if  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , prove that

$$A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + 2I = 0.$$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. If

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

verify that  $A(BC) = (AB)C$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



5. If

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

find  $A + B$  and  $B - C$ , show that

$$A + (B - C) = (A + B) - C.$$



Watch Video Solution

6. If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 7 \\ -6 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

calculate  $AC$ ,  $BC$  and  $(A+B)C$ .

Also verify  $(A+B)C=AC+BC$

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = [1, 3, -6]$ , verify that  $(AB)' B' A'$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify  $A^3 - 3A^2 - 10A + 24I = 0$  where 0 is zero matrix of order  $3 \times 3$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

## Try Yourself

1. Construct a  $3 \times 4$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$  whose elements are given by: (i)  $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} | -3i + j |$



Watch Video Solution

2. Construct a  $3 \times 4$  matrix,  $A = [a_{ij}]$  whose elements are given by: (ii)  $a_{ij} = 2i - j$



Watch Video Solution

3. By using the elementary transformation, find the inverse of the matrix,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. If a matrix has 8 elements. What are the possible orders it can have?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Define a row matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Define a column matrix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

Calculate  $AB$ ,  $AC$  and  $A(B + C)$ . Verify that

$$AB + AC = A(B + C).$$



Watch Video Solution

8. If

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

verify that  $A(BC) = (AB)C$ .



Watch Video Solution

9.

If

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

find  $A + B$  and  $B - C$ , show that

$$A + (B - C) = (A + B) - C.$$

[Watch Video Solution](#)

10.

If

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

Calculate  $AC$ ,  $BC$  and  $(A + B)C = AC + BC$ .

[Watch Video Solution](#)