MATHS

NCERT - NCERT MATHEMATICS(ENGLISH)

MATRICES

Solved Examples

1. Using mathematical induction, show that

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{bmatrix}$$ if

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}, n \in N$$

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2. If A and B are symmetric matrices of the same order, then show that AB is symmetric if and only if A and B commute, that is $AB = BA$.

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3. Obtain the inverse of the following matrix using elementary operations $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

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4. Find P^{-1}, if it exists, given $P = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

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5. Express the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ as the sum of a symmetric and skew symmetric matrix.

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

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7. If $A = [3\sqrt{3}2420]$ and $B = [2 - 12124]$, verify that(i) $(A')' = A$ (ii) $(A + B)' = A' + B'$ (iii) $(kB)' = kB'$

where k is any constant.

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

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9. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$. Find a matrix D such that $CD - AB = 0$

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10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then find AB, BA. Show that $AB \neq BA$.

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11. Find AB, if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$.

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12. Two farmers Ramkishan and Gurcharan Singh cultivates only three varieties of rice namely Basmati, Permal and Naura. The sale (in Rupees) of these varieties of rice by both the farmers in the month of September and October are given by the followi

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13. Find the values of x and y from the following equation:

$$2\begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 7 & y-3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

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14. 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 that $(A+B)C = AC + BC$

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15. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find A(BC), (AB)C and show that $(AB)C = A(BC)$.

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16. Find AB, if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

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17. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, then find AB,BA. Show that 'A B!=B A`.

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18. In a legislative assembly election, a political group hired a public relations firm to promote its candidate in three ways: telephone, house calls, and letters. The cost per contact (in paise) is given in matrix A as A=[40 100 50] teleph0ne housecalls letter The no. of contacts of each type made in two cities Xand Y is given by B=[1000 500 5000] [3000 1000 10000] Find the total amount spent by the group in the two cities X and Y

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19. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then show that $A^3 - 23A = 40I = 0$

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20. If $A = [804 - 236]$ and $B = [2 - 242 - 51]$, then find the matrix X of order 3×2 such that $2A + 3X = 5B$.

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

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22. If

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+3 & z+4 & 2y-7 \\ -6 & a-1 & 0 \\ b-3 & -21 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3y-2 \\ -6 & -3 & 2c+2 \\ 2b+4 & -21 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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23. Find the values of a, b, c, and d from the following equation: $\begin{bmatrix} 2a+b & a-2b \\ 5c-d & 4c+3d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 11 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$

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24. Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{5} & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, find $A + B$.

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25. If $A - [122331]$ and $B - [3 - 1 - 1032]$, then find $2A - B$.

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26. Consider the following information regarding the number of men and women workers in three factories I, II and III. Men workers Women workersI 30 25II 25 31III 27 26Represent the above information in the form of a 3×2 matrix. What does th

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27. If a matrix has 8 elements, what are the possible orders it can have?

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28. Construct a 3×2matrix whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}|i - 3j|$.

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Exercise 3 1

1. The number of all possible matrices of order $3 \times 3$with each entry 0 or 1 is:(a) 27 (b) 18 (c) 81 (d) 512

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

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

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3. Find the values of x, y and z from the following equations:(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ x & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ 5+z & xy \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ x+z \\ y+z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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4. Construct a 3×4matrix, whose elements are given by:

(i) $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}|-3i+j|$ (ii) $a_{ij} = 2i - j$

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5. Construct a 2×2matrix, $A = [a_{ij}]$, whose elements are given by:(i) $a_{ij} = \frac{(i+j)^2}{2}$ (ii) $a_{ij} = \frac{i}{j}$ (iii) $a_{ij} = \frac{(i+2j)^2}{2}$

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6. If a matrix has 18 elements, what are the possible orders it can have? What, if it has 5 elements?

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7. If a matrix has 24 elements, what are the possible orders it can have? What, if it has 13 elements?

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8. In the matrix A $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 19 & 7 \\ 35 & -2 & \frac{5}{2} & 12 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & -5 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$, write: (i) The order of the matrix, (ii) The number of elements,(iii) Write the elements $a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{33}, a_{24}, a_{23}$.

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9. Which of the given values of x and y make the following pair of matrices equal $\begin{bmatrix} 3x+7 & 5 \\ y+1 & 2-3x \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & y-2 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) $x = \frac{-1}{3}, y = 7$ (b) Not possible to find(c) $y = 7, x = \frac{-2}{3}$ (d) $x = \frac{-1}{3}, y = \frac{-2}{3}$

A. A: $x = \frac{-1}{3}, y = 7$

B. B: Not possible to find

C. C : $y = 7, x = \frac{-2}{3}$

D. D : $x = \frac{-1}{3}, y = \frac{-2}{3}$

Answer: B

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10. $A = \left(\left[a_{ij}\right]\right)_{m \times n}$ is a square matrix, if (a) $m < n$ (b) $m > n$ (c) $m = n$ (d) None of these

A. $m < n$

B. $m > n$

C. $m = n$

D. None of these

Answer: C

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Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Find x, if $[x \ -5 \ -1]\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 2\\ 0 & 2 & 1\\ 2 & 0 & 3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x\\ 4\\ 1\end{bmatrix} = O.$

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

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3. Show that the matrix B^TAB is symmetric or skew-symmetric according as A is symmetric or skew-symmetric.

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4. If A and B are symmetric matrices, prove that AB – BA is a skew symmetric matrix.

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5. For what values of x: $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 0\\ 2 & 0 & 1\\ 1 & 0 & 2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 2\\ x\end{bmatrix} = O$?

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6. Find the values of x, y, z if the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix}0 & 2y & z\\ x & y & -z\\ x & -y & z\end{bmatrix}$ satisfy the equation $A'A = I$.

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7. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ show that $(aI + bA)^n = a^n I + na^{n-1}bA$, where I is the identity matrix of order 2 and $n \in N$.

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8. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then prove that $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2n & -4n \\ n & 1-2n \end{bmatrix}$, where n is any positive integer.

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9. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, n \in N.$

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10. If the matrix A is both symmetric and skew symmetric, then (A) A is a diagonal matrix (B) A is a zero matrix (C) A is a square matrix (D) None of these

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11. If A is square matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then $(I + A)^3 - 7A$ is equal to (A) A (B) $I - A$ (C) I (D) $3A$

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12. If A and B are square matrices of the same order such that $AB = BA$, then prove by induction that $AB^n = B^n A$. Further prove that $(AB)^n = A^n B^n$ for all $n \in N$.

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13. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ is such that $A^2 = I$, then (A) $1 + \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$ (B) $1 - \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$ (C)

$1-\alpha^2-\beta\gamma=0$ (D) $1+\alpha^2-\beta\gamma=0$

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14. A manufacturer produces three products x, y, z which he sells in two markets. Annual sales are indicated below:

Market		Products	
I	10.000	2.000	18.000
II	6.000	20.000	8.000

(a) If unit sale prices of x, y and z are Rs 2.50, Rs 1.50 and Rs 1.00, respectively, find the total revenue in each market with the help of matrix algebra.(b) If the unit costs of the above three commodities are Rs 2.00, Rs 1.00 and 50paise respectively. Find the gross profit.

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15. Find the matrix X so that $X\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 4 & 5 & 6\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}-7 & -8 & -9\\ 2 & 4 & 6\end{bmatrix}$

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Exercise 3 2

1. The bookshop of a particular school has 10 dozen chemistry books, 8 dozen physics books, 10 dozen economics books. Their selling prices are Rs 80, Rs 60 and Rs 40 each respectively. Find the total amount the bookshop will receive from selling all the books using matrix algebra.

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2. Assume X, Y, Z, W and P are matrices of order $2 \times n$, $3 \times k$, $2 \times p$, $n \times 3$and $p \times k$, respectively. Choose the correct answer

The restriction on n, k and p so that $PY + WY$will be defined are:(A) $k = 3, p = n$ (B) k is arbitrary, $p = 2$ (C) p is arbitrary, $k = 3$ (D) $k = 2, p = 3$

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3. Assume X,Y,Z ,W,P are the matrices of order $2 \times n$, $3 \times k$,$2 \times p$, $n \times 3$, $p \times k$ respectively. If $n = p$, then the order

of the matrix $7X - 5Z$is:(A) $p \times 2$ (B) $2 \times n$ (C) $n \times 3$ (D) $p \times n$

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

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5. Show that(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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6. If A $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find k so that $A^2 = kA - 2I$.

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7. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that $A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + 2I = 0$

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8. If $x \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, find the values of x and y.

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9. Solve the equation for x, y, z and t, if $2\begin{bmatrix} x & z \\ y & t \end{bmatrix} + 3\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 3\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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11. Given $3\begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 6 \\ -1 & 2w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & x+y \\ z+w & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, find the values of x, y, z and w.

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12. 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:(a) Rs 1800 (b) Rs 2000

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13. If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) & 0 \end{bmatrix} then(I - A)\begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

=

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14. Simplify $\cos\theta\begin{bmatrix}\cos\theta & \sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{bmatrix}+\sin\theta\begin{bmatrix}\sin\theta & -\cos\theta\\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta\end{bmatrix}$

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15. Find X and Y, if(i) $X+Y=\begin{bmatrix}7 & 0\\ 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}$ and $X-Y=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 0\\ 0 & 3\end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $2X+3Y=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3\\ 4 & 0\end{bmatrix}$ and $3X+2Y=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -2\\ -1 & 5\end{bmatrix}$

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16. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then compute $(A + B)$ and $(B - C)$. Also, verify that $A + (B - C) = (A + B) - C$.

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17. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{7}{3} & 2 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{7}{3} & \frac{6}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}$, then compute $3A - 5B$.

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18. Compute the following:(i) $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} a^2+b^2 & b^2+c^2 \\ a^2+c^2 & a^2+b^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2ab & 2bc \\ -2ac & -2ab \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -6 \\ 8 & 5 & 16 \\ 2 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 7 & 6 \\ 8 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (iv) $\begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 x & \sin^2 x \\ \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x \\ \cos^2 x & \sin^2 x \end{bmatrix}$

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19. Compute the indicated products.(i) $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (iv) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (v) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (vi) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

Find each of the following:(i) $A + B$ (ii) $A - B$ (iii) $3A - C$ (iv) AB (v) BA

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21. Find X, if $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $2X + Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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22. Find x and y, if $2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

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Exercise 3 4

1. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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2. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of each of the matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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3. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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4. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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5. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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6. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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7. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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8. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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9. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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10. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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11. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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12. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of each of the matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

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13. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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14. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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15. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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16. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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17. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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18. Matrices A and B will be inverse of each other only if

(A) $AB = BA$ (B) $AB = BA = 0$ (C) $AB = 0, BA = I$ (D) $AB = BA = I$

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Exercise 3 3

1. Find $\frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ and $\frac{1}{2}(A-A')$, when $A=\begin{bmatrix}0 & a & b\\ -a & 0 & c\\ -b & -c & 0\end{bmatrix}$

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2. For the matrix $A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 5\\ 6 & 7\end{bmatrix}$, verify that.(i) $\left(A+A'\right)$ is a symmetric matrix(ii) $\left(A-A'\right)$ is a skew symmetric matrix

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3. For the matrices A and B, verify that (AB)'=B'A', where (i)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = [-1 \quad 2 \quad 1]$$

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4. If $A' = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then find $(A + 2B)'$.

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5. (i) Show that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix. (ii) Show that the matrix

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

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6. If (i) $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $A'A = I$.

(ii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \\ -\cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $A'A = I$.

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7. Find the transpose of each of the following matrices:(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & 6 \\ \sqrt{3} & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

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8. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that $(A + B)' = A' + B'$

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9. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then verify that(i) $(A + B)' = A' + B'$ (ii) $(A - B)' = A' - B'$

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10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$, then $A + A' = I$, if the value of $\alpha$is (A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) π (d) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

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11. Express the following matrices as the sum of a symmetric and a skew symmetric matrix:(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (iv) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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12. Choose the correct answer If A, B are symmetric matrices of same order, then AB – BA is a (A) Skew

symmetric matrix (B) Symmetric matrix (C) Zero matrix (D)

Identity matrix