MATHS

NCERT - FULL MARKS MATHS(TAMIL)

MATRICES

Example

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

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

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

Find the values of a, b, c, x, y and z.

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

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7. 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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8. Find the value 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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9. 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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10. 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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11. 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

$$A = \begin{matrix} \text{cost per contact} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \text{Telephone} \\ \text{Housecall} \\ \text{Letter} \end{matrix}$$

The number of contacts of each type made in two cities X and Y is given by $B = \begin{matrix} \text{Telephone} & \text{Housecall} & \text{Letter} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1000 & 500 & 5000 \\ 3000 & 1000 & 10{,}000 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \rightarrow X \\ \rightarrow Y \end{matrix}$. Find the total amount spent by the group in the two cities X and Y.

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

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

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Exercise 3 1

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

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

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4. Construct a 2×2 matrix, $A = [a_{ij}]$, 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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5. Construct a 3×4 matrix, whose elements are given by:

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

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

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6. Find the value 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) $\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 2 \\ 5+z & xy \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

(iii) $\begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ x+z \\ y+z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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7. 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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8. $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is a square matrix, if

A. $m < n$

B. $m > n$

C. $m = n$

D. None of these

Answer: C

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

Answer: B

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10. The number of all possible matrices of order 3×3 with each entry 0 or 1 is :

A. 27

B. 18

C. 81

D. 512

Answer: D

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Exercise 3 2

1. 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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2. Compute the following:

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

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

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

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7. 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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8. 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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9. 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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10. 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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11. If $x\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + y\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, find the value of x and y.

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12. 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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13. 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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14. 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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15. Find $A^2 - 5A = 6I$, if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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18. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan\frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and I is the identity matrix of order 2, show that $I + A = (I - A)\begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$

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19. 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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20. The bookshop of a particular school has 10 dozen chemistry books, 8 dozen physics books, 10 dezon 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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21. 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.

If n = p, then the order of the matrix $7X - 5Z$ is:

A. $k = 3, p = n$

B. k is arbitrary, $p = 2$

C. p is arbitrary, $k = 3$

D. $k = 2, p = 3$

Answer: A

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22. 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.

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. $p \times n$

Answer: B

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Exercise 3 3

1. 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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2. 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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3. For the matrices A and B, verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$, where

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = [-1 \quad 2 \quad 1] (ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = [1 \quad 5 \quad 7]$$

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

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

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

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7. Show that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

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8. If A and B are symmetric matrices, prove that $AB - BA$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

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9. 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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10. 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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11. If A and B are symmetric matrices, prove that $AB - BA$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

A. Skew symmetric matrix

B. Symmetric matrix

C. Zero matrix

D. Identity matrix

Answer: A

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12. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$, and $A + A' = I$, then the value of α is

A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C. π

D. $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

Answer: B

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Exercise 3 4

1. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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2. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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3. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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4. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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5. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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6. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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7. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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8. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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9. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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10. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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11. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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12. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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13. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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14. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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15. Using elementary transformations find the inverse of the following matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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16. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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17. Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrices

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

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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

Answer: D

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 3

1. 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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2. 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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3. 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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4. If A and B are symmetric matrices, prove that $AB - BA$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

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5. Show that the matrix B'AB is symmetric or skew symmetric according as A is symmetric or skew symmetric.

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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. 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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8. If A= $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Show that $A^2 - 5A + 7I$=O.Hence find A^{-1}

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

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10. 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 50 paise respectively. Find the gross profit.

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11. Find the minor of elements 6 in the determinants $\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

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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. $I + \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$

B. $I - \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$

C. $I - \alpha^2 - \beta\gamma = 0$

D. $I + \alpha^2 - \beta\gamma = 0$

Answer: C

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14. If the matrix A is both symmetric and skew symmetric, then A is a diagonal matrix A is a Zero matrix Ai is a Square matrix None of these

A. A is a diagonal matrix

B. A is a zero matrix

C. A is a square matrix

D. None of these

Answer: B

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15. 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

Answer: C