Step-1

We write $A = B + C$, as follows:

The matrix B has first i rows made up of only zeros and the remaining rows are same as the rows of the matrix A.

The matrix C has rows 1 to i as that of the matrix A and the remaining rows have only zeros.

Step-2

We know that $n \geq 2$.

Therefore, both the matrices B and C have at least one row of zeros. Thus, $\det B = 0$ and $\det C = 0$. Thus, both the matrices B and C are singular and $A = B + C$.

Step-3

Note that A was any matrix. Thus, every matrix of order greater than 1 can be expressed as the sum of two singular matrices.