

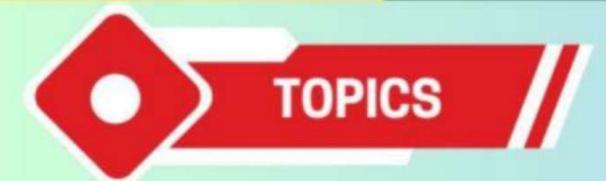




Elementary properties of determinants upto 3rd order, consistency of equations, Crammer's rule.

Algebra of matrices, inverse of a matrix, matrix inverse method to solve a system of linear equations in three variables.





- 1. Definition of Matrix (आव्यूह की परिभाषा)
- 2. Types of Matrices (आव्यूहों के प्रकार)
 - 🗸 (i) स्तम्भ आव्यूह या स्तम्भ वेक्टर (Column Matrix or Column Vector)
 - (ii) पंक्ति आव्यूह या पंक्ति वेक्टर (Row Matrix or Row Vector)
 - (iii) वर्ग आव्यूह (Square Matrix)
 - (iv) सिंगुलर तथा नान-सिंगुलर आव्यूह (Singular and Non-singular Matrices)
 - 🕠 क्षेतिज तथा ऊर्ध्वाधर आव्यूह (Horizontal and Vertical Matrices)
 - (vi) विकर्ण आव्यूह (Diagonal Matrix)
 - √vii) अदिश-आव्यूह (Scalar Matrix)



- (viii) इकाई आव्यूह (Identity or Unit Matrix)
- (ix) त्रिभुजीय आव्यूह (Triangular Matrices)
- (x) परिवर्त आव्यूह (Transpose of a matrix)
- (xi) सममिति आव्यूह (Symmetric Matrix)
- (xii) विषम सममित आव्यूह (Skew- Symmetric Matrix)
- ③ आव्यूहों पर संक्रियायें (Operations on Matrices)
- (1) दो आव्यूहों की समानता (Equality of two Matrices)
- (II) आव्यूहों का योग व अन्तर (Addition and Subtraction of Matrices)
- (fii) आव्यूहों का अदिश गुणज (Scalar Multiple of a Matrices)
- (iv) दो आव्यूहों का गुणनफल (Multiplication of two Matrices)
- 🚜. आव्यूह तथा सारणिक में अन्तर (Difference between matrix and determinant)



- र्ज. आव्यूह के सह-गुणनखण्ड (Co-factors of a Matrix)
- %. सहखण्डज आव्यूह (Adjoint Matrix)
- ा. आव्यूह का व्युत्क्रम आव्यूह (Inverse of a Matrix)
- 8,रैखिक समीकरणों के निकाय को आव्यूह विधि से हल करना (To solve a system of Linear Equations by Matrix Method)

Mathematics-II by Gaurav Sir



Q.8:- यदि आव्यूह
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 हो, तो सिद्ध करो $A^2 - 5A + 7I = 0$ जबिक I

एक इकाई आव्यूह, आर्डर 2×2 की है।

$$A^{2} = A \times A$$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} = A \times A$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 = R.H.S. \text{ Royed}.$$

Mathematics-II by Gaurav Sir



Q.9:- $A^2 - 4A - 5I$ का मान निकालिये,

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

$$A^{2} = \underbrace{A \times A}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{2}-4A-5I \text{ an unitary flaminary},$$

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

$$A \times A$$

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

$$A \times A$$

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

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

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



5. आव्यूह के सह-गुणनखण्ड (Co-factors of a Matrix)

$$\frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{16}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{|H|} \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{33} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{13} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{31} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)$$
 A_{12}
 A_{13}
 A_{23}

$$A_{32} = (-1)$$
 A_{11} A_{13} A_{21} A_{23}

$$A_{33} = (-1)$$
 A_{11}
 A_{12}
 A_{21}
 A_{22}



6. सहखण्डज आव्यूह (Adjoint Matrix)

$$\frac{\text{all all matrix } A \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{A_{11}} A_{12} A_{13}}{\text{Co-factor } A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Adjoint of a matrix A, adj A = Transpose of G-factor A Row
$$\longleftrightarrow$$
 Column adj A =
$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



7. आव्यूह का व्युत्क्रम आव्यूह (Inverse of a Matrix)

नी matrix A का युत्कप्त (inverse) matrix $A' = \frac{adjA}{|A|}$ $|A| \neq 0$

$$a' = \frac{adjA}{|A|}$$

(ii)
$$|A|$$
 flating $|A| \neq 0$
(ii) (6-factor $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ for A_{31}



Q.10:- आव्यूह A का प्रतिलोम (Inverse) निकालें यदि , $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6-5 = 1 \neq 0$$

Co-factor
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Co-factor $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{11} = +3$$

adjA = Transpose of co-factor A

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

$$\overline{A} = \frac{adjA}{|A|}, \quad \overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



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

Q.11:-
$$\mathbf{ulc} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{nl} \underbrace{\mathbf{adj} . A} (\mathbf{nl} \mathbf{ll} \mathbf{ll}$

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -28 + 30 = 2$$

$$A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -(-21-0) = 21$$

$$A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (-18-0) = -18$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = - (0 - 6) = +6$$

$$A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = (-7 - 0) = -7$$

$$A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6-0) = +6$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (0+4) = 4$$

$$A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(5+3) = -8$$

$$A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (4 - 0) = 4$$

$$Co-factor A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 21 & -18 \\ 6 & -7 & 6 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$adjA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ 21 & -7 & -8 \\ -18 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} Ans$$

$$= \frac{20}{100} \neq 0$$

$$\bar{A} = \frac{Adj A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ 21 & -7 & -8 \\ -18 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} A \text{ms}$$



Q.12:- यदि
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, तो A का सहखण्डज आव्यूह (Adjoint matrix) (HW)





Q.14:- आव्यूह
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -1 \\ 10 & -2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 का व्युत्क्रम आव्यूह ज्ञात कीजिये। (Inverse Matrix) ($\frac{1}{1}$ ($\frac{1}{1}$ W)