

Mathematics-II by Gaurav Sir





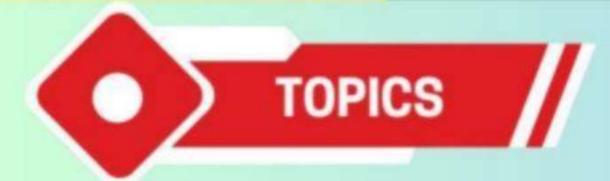
UNIT - I Determinants and Matrices



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)
 - Wii) 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)
- के 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)
- 7. 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)



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

Cofactor-A =
$$\begin{bmatrix} -7 & 1 & 17 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = + (9-16) = -7, \qquad A_{21} = -(6-17) = +6, \qquad A_{31} = +(8-9) = -1$$

$$A_{12} = -(3-4) = +1, \qquad A_{22} = +(3-3) = 0, \qquad A_{32} = -(4-3) = -1$$

$$A_{13} = +(4-3) = +1, \qquad A_{23} = -(4-2) = -2, \qquad A_{33} = +(3-2) = 1$$

Adj A = Tsanspose of (o-factor A) $R \longleftrightarrow C$ $Adj A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 6 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} Ams$

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 $A_{21} = -(5-6) = +1$

 $A_{22} = +(2-3) = -1$



 $A_{33} = +(2-15) = -13$

Q.13:- आव्यूह
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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(Inverse Matrix) A_{11} A_{12} A_{13} A_{21} A_{22} A_{23} A_{31} A_{32} A_{33} $A_{11} = +(1-4) = -3, A_{23} = -(4-5)$ $A_{12} = -(3-2) = -1$ $A_{31} = +(10-3)=7$ $A_{13} = +(6-1) = 5$ $A_{32} = -(4-9) = +5$

(o-factor
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AdjA = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 7 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \bar{A}' = \frac{Adj A}{|A|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 7 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & -13 \end{bmatrix} Ams$$



Q.14:- आव्यूह
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -1 \\ 10 & -2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 का व्युक्तम आव्यूह ज्ञात कीजिये। (Inverse Matrix)
$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 & -1 \\ 10 & -2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_{1} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3} \frac$$

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

$$A_{11} = + (4-3) = 1$$
, $A_{23} = -(21+6) = -27$
 $A_{12} = -(-20-6) = +26$, $A_{31} = +(-1-2) = -3$
 $A_{13} = +(30+12) = 42$, $A_{32} = -(7+10) = -17$
 $A_{21} = -(2+3) = -5$, $A_{33} = +(-14+10) = -4$
 $A_{22} = +(-14+6) = -8$,

Co-factor
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 26 & 427 \\ -5 & -8 & -27 \\ -3 & -17 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Adj A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 26 & -8 & -17 \\ 42 & -27 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \bar{A}' = \frac{AdjA}{|A|}$$

$$\bar{A}' = \frac{1}{-61} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 26 & -8 & -17 \\ 42 & -27 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ MS}$$

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8. रैखिक समीकरणों के निकाय को आव्यूह विधि से हल करना (To solve a system of Linear Equations by Matrix Method)

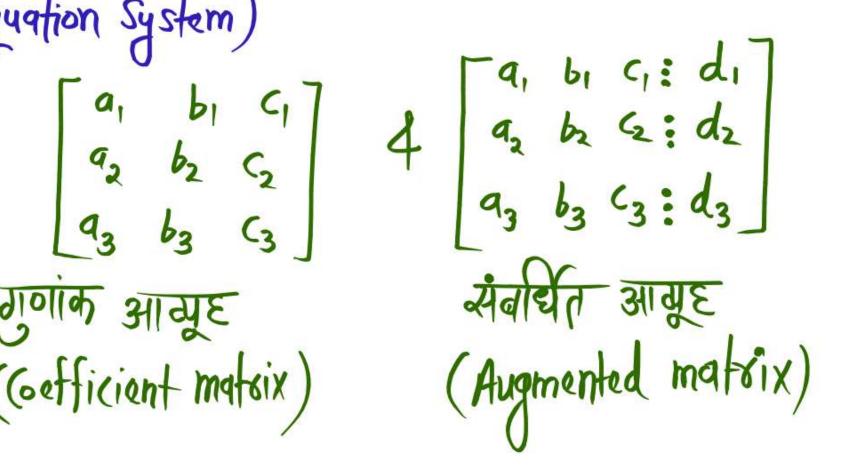
र्गुणांक आव्यूह तथा संवर्धित आव्यूह (Coefficient Matrix and Augmented Matrix):

The team easile family (if Linear Equation System)
$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 - 0$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 - 0$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 - 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(Coefficient makes)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$X = \bar{A} \cdot B$$

$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$X = \overline{A' \cdot B}$$

$$\overline{A'} = \frac{AdjA}{|A|}$$



$$x + 3y + 4z = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A \cdot X = B \\ |X = A \cdot B| = 0$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(16-9)-3(4-3)+3(3-4)$$

$$A_{31} = +(g-12) = -3$$

$$A_{32} = -(3-3) = 0$$

$$A_{33} = +(4-3) = 1$$

$$G - factor A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 - 0 - 6 \\ -1 + 0 + 0 \\ -1 + 0 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R \leftrightarrow C$$

$$Adj A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \overline{A} \cdot B \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 7 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 - 0 - 6 \\ -1 + 0 + 0 \\ -1 + 0 + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Adi A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x=1, y=-1, z=1$$

$$\bar{A} = \frac{AdjA}{|A|}, \quad \bar{A} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 7 - 3 - 3 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
Ref in Eq. (1)

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Q.16:- समीकरणों का हल आव्यूह विधि से ज्ञात करे। (Find the solution by matrix method.)

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

 $2x + 3y + 2z = 2$
 $3x + 3y + 4z = 1$



$$3x + 2y + 4z = 7$$

 $2x + y + z = 4$
 $x + 3y + 5z = 2$