(ii) AB =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -15 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(iii)$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} a-4 & 8 \\ 2 & a+2 \end{bmatrix}$ ম্যাট্রিক্সটি ব্যতিক্রমী বলে

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-4 & 8 \\ 2 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a - 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $a^2 - 2a - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow a \ne -4, -6$
 $a = -4, -6$

Ans. A

1.(i) প্রমাণ কর যে.

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & p & p^2 \\ 1 & p^2 & p^4 \end{vmatrix} = p (p - 1)^2 (p^2 - 1)$$

[ঢা.'০৭,'১২; রা.'১১; কু.', য.'০৯; চ.'১২; রুরেট'০৭-০৮]

প্রমাণ ៖ L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & p & p^2 \\ 1 & p & p^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p(1-p) & p^2 \\ 1-p^2 & p^2(1-p^2) & p^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c_1-c]$$
 এক c_2-c_3]
$$= 1\{(1-p)p^2(1-p^2)-p(1-p)(1-p^2)\}$$
[১ম সারি বরাবর বিসতার করে]

$$= (1-p)(1-p^2)(p^2-p)$$

= (1-p)(1-p^2) p (p-1)

$$= p(p-1)^2(p^2-1) = R.H.S.$$
 (Proved)

1(i)(b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3$$
 [গ.'০১; নি.'০৩]

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a(a & b) & b(a-b & b^2) \\ a-b & a & 2b \end{vmatrix}$$

[
$$c_1 - c_2$$
 এবং $c_2 - c_3$]
=1{a(a - b)(a - b) - b(a - b)(a - b)}
[শেষ সারি বরাবর বিস্তার করে ।]
= $(-b)^2(a-b) = (a-b)^3 = R.H.S.$
(Proved)

1(i)(c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 - bc & b^2 - ca & c^2 - ab \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

[य.'०७;চ्सिंग्'०৫-०७]

L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 - bc & b^2 - ca & c^2 - ab \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} o & 0 & 1 \\ a-b & b-c & c \\ a^2-b^2+ca-bc & b^2-c^2+ab-ca & c^2-ab \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_1=c_1-c_2] \ \text{are} \ c'_2=c_2-c_3]$$

=1{a - b)(
$$b^2 - c^2 + ab - ca$$
)
- (b - c)($a^2 - b^2 + ca - bc$)}
[১ম সারি বরাবর বিস্তার করে |]

=
$$(a - b)\{(b - c)(b + c) + a(b - c)\}$$

 $-(b - c)\{(a - b)(a + c + c(a - b))\}$
= $(a - b)(b - c)(a + b + c) - (a - b)(b - c)$
 $(a + b + c) = 0 = R.H.S.$ (Proved)

1(i)(d)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y \end{vmatrix} = x y [4.65]$$

প্রমাণঃ L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -x & x & 1 \\ 0 & y & 1+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1-c_1, c_2-c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \{\{xy - 0\} = xy = R.H.S. \text{ (Proved)}$$

1(i) (a
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \\ a & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a - b)(b - c), \quad a$$

(a + b + c) [5. oc; 3. so]

$$(a+b+c)$$
 [5. of; 4. 30

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a-b & b-c & c \\ a^3-b^3 & b^3-c^3 & c^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[c_1-c_2] \text{ are } c_2-c_3]$$

$$= 1\{(a-b)(b^3-c^3)-(b-c)(a^3-b^3)\}$$

$$[5n] \text{ with a rates. (Rosin form)}$$

$$[5n] \text{ with a rates. (Rosin form)}$$

$$[6n] \text{ b} \text{ b} \text{ b} \text{ c} \text$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (b+a)(c+c-a) & a^{2} & 1 \\
&= (a+b+c)(a+b-c) & c & 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} b+c-a & a^{2} & 1 \\ c+a-b & b^{2} & 1 \\ a+b-c & c^{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} b+c-a & a^{2} & 1 \\ c+a-b & b^{2} & 1 \\ a+b-c & c^{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} -2(a-b) & a^{2}-b^{2} & 0 \\ -2(b-c) & b^{2}-c^{2} & 0 \\ a+c & c^{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c)(a-b)(b-c)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & a+b & 0 \\ -2 & b+c & 0 \\ a+b-c & c^{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) (a-b) (b-c)\{1.(-2b-2c + 2a+2b)\}$$

$$= -2(a+b+c) (a-b) (b-c)(c-a)$$

$$= R.H.S. & (Proved)$$

$$1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x^{2} & y^{2} & z^{2} \\ x^{3} & y^{3} & z^{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-y)(y-z) (z-x) (xy+yz+zx)$$

$$1 & 1 & 1 \\ x^{2} & y^{2} & z^{2} \\ x^{3} & y^{3} & z^{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-y)(y-z) (z-x) (xy+yz+zx)$$

$$= (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)(xy+yz+zx)$$

$$= 1\{(x-y)(x+y)(y-z)(y^{2}+yz+z^{2}+yz^{2}+yz^{2}-x^{2}+yz^{2}-x^{2}+yz^{2}-x^{2}+yz^{2}-x^{2}+xy^{2}+yz^{2}-x^{2}+xy^{2}-xy$$

= R.H.S. (Proved)

2. কিভার না করে প্রমাণ কর ঃ

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & bc(b+c) \\ 1 & ca & ca(c+a) \\ 1 & ab & ab(a+b) \end{vmatrix} = abc \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b+c \\ b & 1 & c+a \\ c & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

[ঢা.'০৯; য.'১৩; কুরেট'০৯-১০]

প্রমাণ **8 L.H.S.** =
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & bc(b+c) \\ 1 & ca & ca(c+a) \\ 1 & ab & ab(a+b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} a & abc & abc(b+c) \\ b & abc & abc(c+a) \\ c & abc & abc(a+b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{abc.abc}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b+c \\ b & 1 & c+a \\ c & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

= abc
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b+c \\ b & 1 & c+a \\ c & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$
 = M.H.S.

এখন , abc
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b+c \\ b & 1 & c+a \\ c & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

= abc
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a+b+c \\ b & 1 & a+b+c \\ c & 1 & a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$
 $[c_3' = c_3 + c_1]$

$$= abc(a+b+c)\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ b & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

= abc
$$(a+b+c).0 = 0$$
 =R .H . S.

$$\mathbf{2(b)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-a & y-b \\ 1 & x_1-a & y_1-b \\ 1 & x_2-a & y_2-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

প্রমাণ ঃ L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-a & y-b \\ 1 & x_1-a & y_1-b \\ 1 & x_2-a & y_2-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y - b \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 - b \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 - b \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & y - b \\ 1 & a & y_1 - b \\ 1 & a & y_2 - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & b \\ 1 & x_1 & b \\ 1 & x_2 & b \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & y - b \\ 1 & 1 & y_1 - b \\ 1 & 1 & y_2 - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 1 & x_1 & 1 \\ 1 & x_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - a.0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} - b.0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S.$$

(Proved)

$$2(c)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 + a & y_1 + b \\ 1 & x_2 + a & y_2 + b \\ 1 & x_3 + a & y_3 + b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

্ৰ সি. '০৭:চ. '১১]

প্রমাণ **8 L.H.S.**=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 + a & y_1 + b \\ 1 & x_2 + a & y_2 + b \\ 1 & x_3 + a & y_3 + b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 + b \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 + b \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 + b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & y_1 + b \\ 1 & a & y_2 + b \\ 1 & a & y_3 + b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & b \\ 1 & x_2 & b \\ 1 & x_3 & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & y_1 + b \\ 1 & 1 & y_2 + b \\ 1 & 1 & y_3 + b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & 1 \\ 1 & x_2 & 1 \\ 1 & x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a.0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} + b.0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S.$$

$$2(\mathbf{d}) \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

ENIM 8 LH.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b & c+a & a+b \\ q & r+p & p+q \\ y & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & c+a & a+b \\ r & r+p & p+q \\ z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a+b \\ q & r & p+q \\ y & z & x+y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a+b \\ q & p & p+q \\ y & x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} c & c & a+b \\ r & r & p+q \\ z & z & x+y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & a+b \\ r & p & p+q \\ z & x & x+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ q & r & p \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & c & b \\ q & r & q \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a \\ q & p & p \\ y & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} b & a & b \\ q & p & q \\ y & x & y \end{vmatrix} + 0 + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & a \\ r & p & p \\ z & x & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ r & p & q \\ z & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} b & a & c \\ q & p & r \\ y & x & z \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$+(-)\begin{vmatrix} p & r & q \\ x & z & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(-)(-)\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} + (-)(-)\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \text{R.H.S.(Proved)}$$

3. প্রমাণ কর যে,

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b+2c & a & b \\ c & b+c+2a & b \\ c & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 (a+b+c)^{3}$$
[5.'00; \(\bar{4}.'0\bar{4}.'0\bar{4}.'0\bar{5}.'\bar{5}.')

L.H.S.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b \\ p+q \\ x+y \end{vmatrix} + a & a+b \\ + p & p+q \\ + x & x+y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+2c & a & b \\ c & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & b+c+2a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & a & b \\ 2(a+b+c) & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a+2b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 1 & a & c+a$$

$$| \text{Prime Part Application of the prime Part Application of the$$

= R.H.S. (Proved)

3.(e)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 \end{vmatrix} = a^2(a-1)^2(a^2-1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 \end{vmatrix} = a^2(a-1)^2(a^2-1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 \end{vmatrix} = a^2(a-1)^2(a^2-1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1-a & a(1-a) & a^2 \\ (1-a)(1+a) & a^2(1-a)(1+a) & a^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^2(1-a)^2(a+a) - (1+a) + a^2 + a$$

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & -b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & -c^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 a^2 b^2 c^2$$

[চ. '০২, '০৪; সি. '০৬, '০৯; রা. '০৮]

প্রমাণ ঃ L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & -b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & -c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc \begin{vmatrix} -a & a & a \\ b & -b & b \\ c & c & -c \end{vmatrix} = abc \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2a & a \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ 2c & 0 & -c \end{vmatrix}$$
$$[c'_1 = c_1 - c_2, c'_2 = c_2 - c_3]$$

=
$$abc{2c(2ab - 0)}$$
 = $abc.4abc$
= $4a^2b^2c^2$ = R.H.S. (Proved)

$$5(b)\begin{vmatrix} b^{2}+c^{2} & ab & ca \\ ab & c^{2}+a^{2} & bc \\ ca & bc & a^{2}+b^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 4a^{2}b^{2}c^{2}$$

[কু.'০৪,'১২]

প্রমাণ ঃ L.H.S. =
$$\begin{vmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & ab & ca \\ ab & c^2 + a^2 & bc \\ ca & bc & a + b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} ab^2 + ac^2 & ab^2 & c^2a \\ a^2b & bc^2 + a^2b & bc^2 \\ ca^2 & b^2c & ca^2 + b^2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} abc \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & c^2 + a^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & b^2 & a^2 + b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b^2 & c^2 \\ -2c^2 & c^2 + a^2 & c^2 \\ -2b^2 & b^2 & a^2 + b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_1 = c_1 - (c_2 + c_3)]$$

$$= 2c^{2} (a^{2}b^{2} + b^{4} - b^{2}c^{2}) - 2b^{2} (b^{2}c^{2} - c^{4} - c^{2}a^{2})$$

$$= 2b^{2}c^{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} - c^{2}) - b^{2}c^{2}(b^{2} - c^{2} - a^{2})$$

$$= 2b^2c^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - b^2 + c^2 + a^2)$$

$$=2b^2c^2.2a^2 = 4a^2b^2c^2 = R,H.S.$$
 (Proved)

5.(c)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & yz & zx + z^2 \\ x^2 + xy & y^2 & zx \\ xy & y^2 + yz & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4x^2y^2z^2$$

যি. '০৪. '০৮: রা. '১৩ী

প্রমাণ ঃ L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & yz & zx + z^2 \\ x^2 + xy & y^2 & zx \\ xy & y^2 + yz & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= xyz \begin{vmatrix} x & z & x+z \\ x+y & y & x \\ y & y+z & z \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} -2z & z & x+z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= xyz \begin{vmatrix} -2z & z & x+z \\ 0 & y & x \\ -2z & y+z & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} xyz & 0 & -y & x \\ 0 & y & x \\ -2z & y+z & z \end{vmatrix} [r_1' = r_1 - r_3]$$

=
$$xyz (-2z) (-xy - xy) = -2xyz^2 (-2xy)$$

= $4x^2y^2z^2$ = R.H.S. (Proved)

$$5(d)\begin{vmatrix} 1+a^2-b^2 & 2ab & -2b \\ 2ab & 1-a^2+b^2 & 2a \\ 2b & -2a & 1-a^2-b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(1+a^2+b^2)^3$$

[রা.'০৯; য.'০২; সি.'১০,'১৩; কুরেট'০৩-০৪, ১১-১২]

L.H.S.=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a^2-b^2 & 2ab & -2b \\ 2ab & 1-a^2+b^2 & 2a \\ 2b & -2a & 1-a^2-b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a^2-b^2+2b^2 & 2ab-2ab & -2b \\ 2ab-2ab & 1-a^2+b^2+2a^2 & 2a \\ 2b-b+a^2b+b^3 & -2a+a-a^3-ab^2 & 1-a^2-b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c_1' = c_1 - bc_3, c_2' = c_2 + ac_3]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_1' = c_1 - bc_3, c_2' = c_2 + ac_3 \\ -2b & -2b \\ 0 & 1 + a^2 + b^2 & 2a \\ b(1 + a^2 + b^2) & -a(1 + a^2 + b^2) & 1 - a^2 - b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2b \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ b & -a & 1 - a^2 - b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

বইঘব কম

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^2 \{1(1 - a^2 - b^2 + 2a^2) + b(0 + 2b)\}$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^2 \{1(1 - a^2 - b^2 + 2b^2) + b(0 + 2b)\}$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Proved)$$

$$= (1 + a^2 + b^2)^3 = R.H.S. \quad (Pr$$

6.(a) $\begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & a+c \\ b+a & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$

=4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)

[ব.'১১]

2NIT : L.H.S. =
$$\begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & a+c \\ b+a & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

= $-2a\{4bc - (b+c)^2\} - (a+b)\{-2c(b+a) - (b+c)(c+a)\} + (a+c)\{(a+b)(b+c) + 2b(c+a)\}$

= $-8abc + 2a(b+c)^2 + 2c(a+b)^2 + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)^2 + 2c(a^2+2ab+b^2) + 2b(c^2+2ca+a^2) + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $-8abc + 2a(b^2+2bc+c^2) + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $-8abc + 2ab^2 + 4abc + 2ac^2 + 2ca^2 + 4abc + 2b^2c + 2bc^2 + 4abc + 2a^2b + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2\{ab^2+2abc+ac^2+ca^2+a^2b+b^2c+bc^2\} + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2\{a(b+c)^2+a^2(b+c)+bc(b+c)\} + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2(b+c)\{a(c+a)+b(c+a)\} + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2(b+c)\{a(c+a)+b(c+a)\} + 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)+2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)+2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

= $2(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)+2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

বিকল পদ্মতি ঃ মনে করি .

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & a+c \\ b+a & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

a + b = 0 i.e. b = -a বসিয়ে আমরা পাই,

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{vmatrix} -2a & 0 & a+c \\ 0 & 2a & -a+c \\ c+a & c-a & -2c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2a(-4ac-(c-a)^{2}) + (c + a)(0-2a(c+a))$$

$$= 2a(c + a)^{2} - 2a(c + a)^{2} = 0$$

∴ (a + b) , D এর একটি উৎপাদক ।

অনুর পভাবে দেখানো যায়, (b+c) এবং (c+a)নির্ণায়ক D এর উৎপাদক।

যেহেতু D একটি তৃতীয় ক্রমের নির্ণায়ক একং (a + b) (b + c) (c + a) একটি ভূতীয় ব্রুমের উৎপাদক , সুতরাং D এর অপর একটি উৎপাদক k থাকতে পারে যা ধ্রবক।

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2a & a+b & a+c \\ b+a & -2b & b+c \\ c+a & c+b & -2c \end{vmatrix} = k(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

এখন, উভয় পক্ষে a = b = c = 1 বসিয়ে আমরা পাই,

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = k.2.2.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 8k \Rightarrow 32 = k = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-2a & a+b & a+c \\
b+a & -2b & b+c \\
c+a & c+b & -2c
\end{vmatrix} = 4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$6(b)\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix} = abc(1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c})$$

প্রমাণ **8 L.H.S.**=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a(\frac{1}{a^{c}} + 1) & b.\frac{1}{b} & c.\frac{1}{c} \\ a.\frac{1}{a} & b(\frac{1}{b} + 1) & c.\frac{1}{c} \\ a.\frac{1}{a} & b.\frac{1}{b} & c(\frac{1}{c} + 1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a} + 1 & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} + 1 & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} \\ 1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{b} + 1 & \frac{1}{c} \\ 1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c_1' = c_1 + (c_2 + c_3)]$$

$$= abc(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{b} + 1 & \frac{1}{c} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$[r'_1 = r_1 - r_2, r'_2 = r_2 - r_3]$$

=
$$abc(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}) 1(1 - 0)$$

= $abc(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}) = R.H.S.$ (Proved)

যথাক্রমে A_1 , B_1 , C_1 হলে, প্রমাণ কর যে , $a_2A_1+b_2B_1+c_2C_1=0$. [য.'০১; কু.'০৮,'০১] সমাধান $A_1=a_1$ এর সহগুণক $A_2=a_2$

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = b_1$$
 এর সহগুণক = $-(a_2c_3 - a_3c_2)$

$$C_1 = c_1$$
 এর সহগুণক = $a_2b_2 - a_2b_3$

L.H.S. =
$$a_2 A_1 + b_2 B_1 + c_2 C_1$$

= $a_2 (b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2) + b_2 \{-(a_2 c_3 - a_3 c_2)\} + c_2 (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)$

=
$$a_2 b_2 c_3 - a_2 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_2 c_3 + a_3 b_2 c_2 +$$

 $a_2 b_3 c_2 - a_3 b_2 c_2 = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}$ (Proved)

8. यान निर्णय क्र 8

(a) সমাধান
$$\begin{cases} x+y & x & y \\ x & x+z & z \\ y & z & y+z \end{cases}$$
 [4. of] $\Rightarrow (x+9) \cdot 1.\{-(2-x)(x+y)\} = \begin{cases} 0 & x & y \\ -2z & x+z & z \\ -2z & z & y+z \end{cases}$ $\begin{bmatrix} c_1' = c_1 - (c_2 + c_2) \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow (x+9) \cdot 1.\{-(2-x)(x+y)\} = (x+9) \cdot (x-2)(x+y) = (x+2) \cdot (x-2)(x+y) = (x+2) \cdot (x-2)(x+y) = (x+2) \cdot (x-2)(x+y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & y \\ 0 & x & -y \\ -2z & z & y+z \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1' = r_1 - r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2z(-xy - xy) = -2z(-2xy) = 4xyz$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2z & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2z & 2z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2b & 2z & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2a & 2c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2b & 2z & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2z_1' = 2z_1 - 2z_2, z_2' = 2z_2 - 2z_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2.2 \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2z & 2z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2z & 2z & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4\{b(ca + bc - bc + ab) + (c - b)(ab - 0)\}$$

9. সমাধান কর:

= $4{abc + ab^2 + abc - ab^2}$ = 4.2abc = 8abc (Ans.)

(a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3+x & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2+x & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+9 & 4 & 2 \\ x+9 & 2+x & 3 \\ x+9 & 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (x+9) & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2+x & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+9) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2-x & -1 \\ 0 & x-1 & -(x+1) \\ 1 & 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (x+9) & 1 & (x-1) & (x+1) \\ 1 & 3 & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (x+9) & 1 & (x-2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+9) & (x-2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+9) & (x^2-x-2+x-1) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+9) & (x^2-3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+9) & (x^2-3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+3) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+1) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+1) & (x+1) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & (x+2) \\ (x+2) & ($$

নির্ণেয় সমাধান . x = -9 . $\pm \sqrt{3}$

9(b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 [কুরেট'০৪-০৫] $\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x-y & (x-y)(x+y) & (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2) \\ y-z & (y-z)(y+z) & (y-z)(y^2+yz+z^2) \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-3)\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -x+6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-3)\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -x+6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ 2 & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$[r'_{1} = r_{1} - r_{2}, r'_{2} = r_{2} - r_{3}]$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)\{+(x-6)(x-4)+2(x-6)\}=0$$

\Rightarrow (x-3)(x^2-10x+24+2x-12)=0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(x-3)(x^2-8x+12)=0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(x-3)(x^2-6x-2x+8)=0$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)\{x(x-6)-2(x-6)\}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(x-3)(x-2)(x-6) = 0$
 $x = 2, 3, 6 \text{ (Ans.)}$

$$9(c)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & a & b \\ x^2 & a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 [2.5.4.68]

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x-a & a-b & b \\ x^2-a^2 & a^2-b^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-a)(a-b)(a+b)-(x-a)(x+a)(a-b)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-a)(a-b)(a+b-x-a)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(x - a)(x - b) = 0$ [এখানে $a - b \neq 0$] $x = a, b$ (Ans.)

10. যদি
$$x, y, z$$
 অসমান এবং $\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+x^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+y^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

হয়, তাহলে দেখাও যে xyz + 1 = 0 [প্র.ভ.প. '৯০]

প্রমাণ ঃ দেওয়া আছে,
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+x^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+y^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x - y & (x - y)(x + y) & (x - y)(x^{2} + xy + y^{2}) \\ y - z & (y - z)(y + z) & (y - z)(y^{2} + yz + z^{2}) \\ z & z^{2} & 1 + z^{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[r'_1 = r_1 - r_2, r'_2 = r_2 - r_3]$$

$$[1 \quad x + y \quad x^2 + xy + y^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x+y & x^2+xy+y^2 \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-z & x^2-z^2+xy-yz \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$[r_1''=r_1'-r_2']$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-z & (x-z)(x+y+z) \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)(y-z)(x-z)\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & x+y+z \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & x+y+z \\ 1 & y+z & y^2+yz+z^2 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

[x,y,z] অসমান বলে (x-y), (y-z), (x-z)এর কোনটি শূন্য হতে পারেনা ।

$$\Rightarrow -\{1+z^3-z^2(x+y+z)\}+$$

$$z\{y^2 + yz + z^2 - (y + z)(x + y + z)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\{1 + z^3 - z^2x - yz^2 - z^3\} + z\{y^2 + yz + z^2 - xy - zx - y^2 - 2yz - z^2\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + z^2x + yz^2 + z(-xy - zx - yz) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + z^{2}x + yz^{2} - xyz - z^{2}x - yz^{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -1- xyz = 0

$$\therefore xyz +1 = 0$$
 (Showed)

$$11(a)$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} a+3 & 6 \\ 5 & a-4 \end{bmatrix}$ ম্যাটিস্পটি ব্যতিক্রমী হলে a এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a+3 & 6 \\ 5 & a-4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ব্যতিক্রমী বলে,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+3 & 6 \\ 5 & a-4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (a+3)(a-4) - 30 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{2} - a - 12 - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{2} - a - 42 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (a - 7)(a + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -6, 7$$

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a-2 & 6 \\ 2 & a-3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ম্যাটিক্সটি ব্যতিক্রমী হলে a এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a-2 & 6 \ 2 & a-3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ব্যতিক্রমী বলে,
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-2 & 6 \ 2 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (a-2)(a-3) - 12 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 5a + 6 - 12 \Rightarrow a^2 - 5a - 6 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (a-6)(a+1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1, 6$$

12. বিপরীত মাট্রিক্স নির্ণয় কর :

(a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (d) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

12.(a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ম্যাট্রিঙ্গের নির্ণায়ক

$$|A| = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$|A|$$
 এর সহগুণকগুলি হচ্ছে, $A_{11} = 4$, $A_{12} = -3$

$$A_{21} = -2$$
, $A_{22} = 1$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} Adj (A) = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$=\frac{1}{-2}\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Ans.)

$$12(b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ম্যাট্রিন্সের নির্ণায়ক

$$|A| = 6 - 5 = 1$$

$$|A|$$
 এর সহগুণকগুলি হচ্ছে, $A_{11} = 3$, $A_{12} = -1$

$$A_{21} = -5$$
, $A_{22} = 2$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj } (A) = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

12(c)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & 3(0 - 15) - 4(-4 - 6) - 1(5 - 0) \\ = -45 + 40 - 5 = -10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & 3 = 45 = 40 \\ A_{12} & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 10, A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -15,$$

$$A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 10, A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5,$$

$$A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 11, A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -10,$$

$$A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -7, A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12,$$

$$A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -10, A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A d j (A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{-10} \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 10 & 5 \\ 11 & -10 & -7 \\ 12 & -10 & -4 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-10} \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 11 & 12 \\ 10 & -10 & -10 \\ 5 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 & -11/10 & -6/5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 7/10 & 2/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

[ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে উন্তর যাচাই করা যায়।]

(d)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 2(-4+1) + 1(2-1) - 1(-1+2)$$

= -6 + 1 - 1 = -6

$$|A|$$
 এর সহগুণকগুলি হচ্ছে, $A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$,

$$A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1, A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

$$A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3, A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5,$$

$$A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \ A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3,$$

$$A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} Adj (A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/6 & -5/6 & 1/2 \\ -1/6 & -1/6 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Ans.)

13. নির্ণায়কের সাহায্যে সমাধান কর:

সমাধান ϵ (a) দেওয়া আছে, 2x + 3y = 4 [চ.'০১]

$$x-y=7$$

ক্রেমারের নিয়ম ব্যবহার করে আমরা পাই,

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 3 = -5,$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 21 = -25,$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 4 = 10$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-25}{-5} = 5, y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{10}{-5} = -2$$

13(b) দেওয়া আছে, x + y + z = 1

=1(0+1)=1

$$x + 2y + z = 2$$

$$x + y + 2z = 0$$

ক্রেমারের নিয়ম ব্যবহার করে আমরা পাই

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_1 = c_1 - c_2, c'_2 = c_2 - c_3]$$

$$= 1(1 - 0) = 1$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_1 = c_1 - c_2, c'_2 = c_2 - c_3]$$

$$D_{y} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_{1} = c_{1} - c_{2}, c'_{2} = c_{2} - c_{3}]$$

$$= 1(2 - 1) = 1$$

$$D_{z} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[c'_{1} = c_{1} - c_{2}, c'_{2} = c_{2} - c_{3}]$$

$$= 1(-1 - 0) = -1$$

$$x = \frac{D_{x}}{D} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, y = \frac{D_{y}}{D} = \frac{1}{1} = 1,$$

$$z = \frac{D_{z}}{D} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

13(c) পেওয়া আছে,
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \ 3 & -1 & 3 \ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \ y \ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \ 7 \ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x+2y-z \ 3x-y+3z \ 2x+3y+z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \ 7 \ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x+2y-z=5$$

$$3x-y+3z=7$$

$$2x+3y+z=11$$

এখন, ক্রেমারের নিয়ম ব্যবহার করে আমরা পাই,

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(-1-9) - 2(3-6) - 1(9+2)$$

$$= -10+6-11 = -15$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 7 & -1 & 3 \\ 11 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 5(-1-9) - 2(7-33) - 1(21+11)$$

$$= -50+52-32 = -30$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 11 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(7-33) - 5(3-6) - 1(33-14)$$

$$= -26+15-19 = -30$$