

Matrices

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $2A$ and $3A$.
2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Find $5A^1$.
3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $A + B$ and $A - B$.
4. If $\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ 2 & -y+x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find x and y .
5. If $\begin{bmatrix} x^2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find x .
6. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $A - A^1$.
7. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -x \\ x & -7 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $A + A^1$.
8. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $2A - 3B - C$.
9. Find the matrix A . if $2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, where $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, Find X such that $A - 2X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

11. If $A + B + C = 0$ where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Find C .

12. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Verify $(A - B)^t = A^t - B^t$

II. Questions carrying two marks each.

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Find (i) $\frac{5A}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{-2A}{3}$

2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find (i) $2A + 3B$ (ii) $A - 3B$ (iii) $A + \frac{1}{3} B$.

3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $3A - 2B - 4C$

4. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and 0 is a null matrix of order 2×2 . Find the matrix C such that

(i) $2C = A + B$

(ii) $A + C = 0$

(iii) $B + 5C = A$

(iv) $3A + 5B + 2C = 0$

5. Simplify (i) $2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii) $4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(iii) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

6. Find x and y given that $\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$.

7. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 3x+1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Find x given that $A = B^1$.

8. Solve for x and y , $x \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$.

9. Find x and y given that $\begin{bmatrix} x+y & 3 \\ -1 & x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$.

10. If $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & x-2 \\ y-1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ Find x and y .

III. Questions carrying three marks each.

1. Find A and B if

(a) $2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A - 3B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) $2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $3A + 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $2A - 3B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A + 5B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 24 \\ 33 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A - 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 7 & 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Verify $3(A + B) = 3A + 3B$.

3. Find x, y, a, b if $\begin{bmatrix} 3x+4y & 2 & x-2y \\ a+b & 2a-b & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Books for Reference : -

1. Matrices and Algebra – Mittal and Arora
2. Vector algebra – Vasistha A.R.- Wiley Eastern Limited , New York
3. Elements of Discrete Mathematics – Liu
4. Foundation of Discrete Mathematics – Joshi
5. Discrete and Combinatorial mathematics – Grimaldi and Ramanna – Pearson Education.