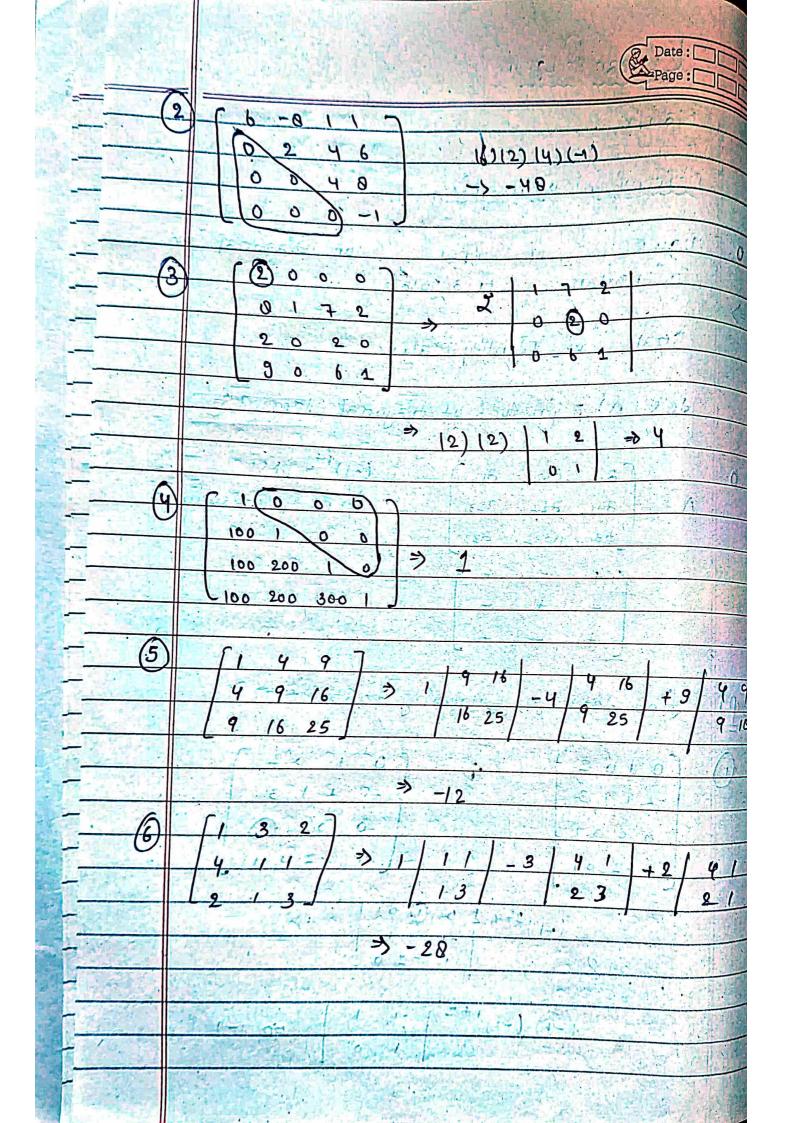
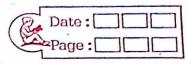
	Linear 1-Lgebra Page:
ST. F.	Mafrix
	Deferminant of matrix,
0	Lower or Upper or Diagonal or
	triangular triangular
A =>	
	Smalar or Identity Matrix
	Jex (A) = product of tragonal elements
0	(au au au au (-1) 1+1 1M1
	A = 221 222 223 1-> row, 3 3-> column
	23 232 333 1 0 T 10
	The state of the s
	The state of the s
O A	find deto of following matrices >
月沙戸	11943年11941年1194日
13 14	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} $
	1-2 01
	(-1)3+4 1 0 10 0
	1 - 2 6
	1,1+2,1-1
	$(-1)(-1)^{1+2}$ -1 $-D$ -1

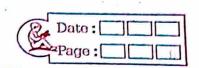




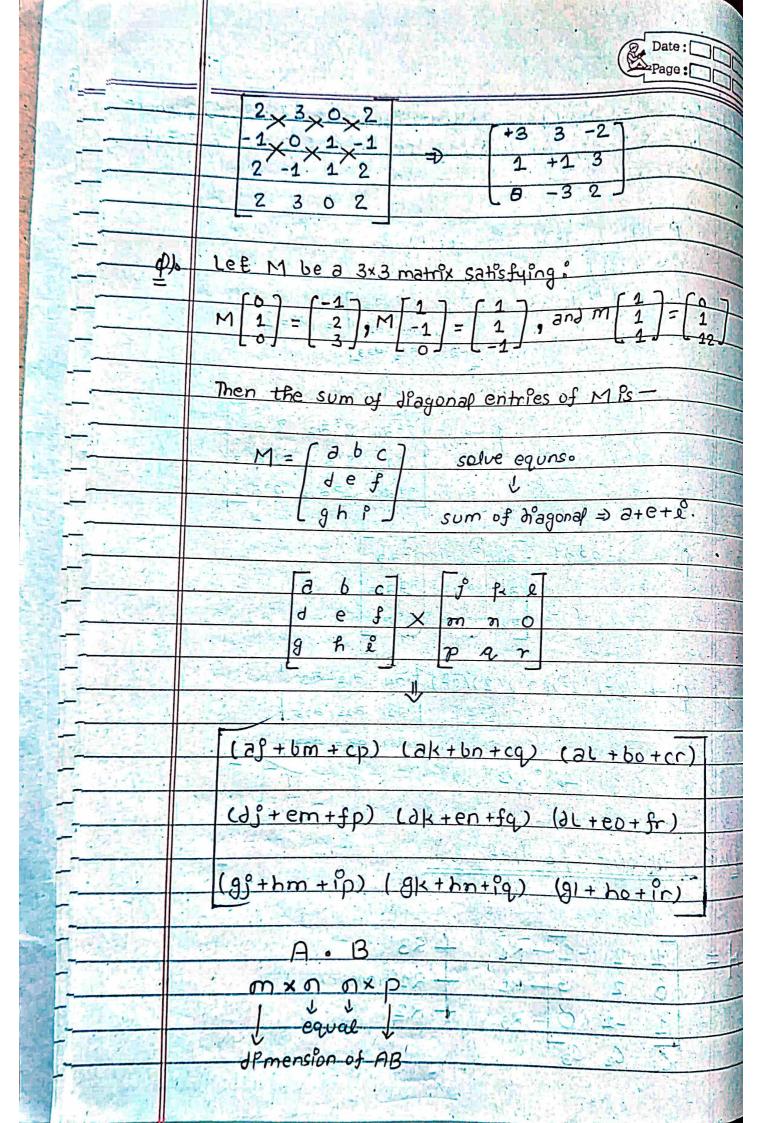
O). Given that $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ the value of A3 is - AU + FAPI = 14 power of matrix -> = + (0 - + = -) = -1 stepa) make the characterstic equino $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \quad \text{[IA - IX]} = 0$ scalar Quantity 12 - (Trace) X + det A = 0 : characterstic coon. $\lambda^{2} + (a+d) + (ad-Bc) = 0$ sum of hagonal element $\lambda^2 - (-5+0)\lambda + (+b) = 0$ $-A^{2}+5$ +6=0 0=0 0=0= 19 1 A 2 = -5A -6 A - - - -I pre-mut-tiply A AA2 = -5AA-6A0 0 000 A3 = -5 A2 - 6 A A3 = -5 (-5A-6)-6A 73 = 1917+30

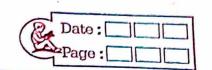
A3 in terms of A

	Page:
	Hyair multiply An
	$A^{4} = 19A^{2} + 30A$
	A4 = 10 (= 1)
	A" = 19 (-5A-6) + 30 -000000000000000000000000000000000
	A5 = COSPESSOR A" x A5 = A5
	-ODCONOR) est
A)	
<u> </u>	000001 Consider the matrix.
	000010 which is obtained by reversing to
J ₆	8.8
	o 1 0 0 0 0 identity matrix 16.
	100000 Let, P= I6+ & J6 where & is
	non-negative real number
	Find & for which det(P)=0
	$P = J_6 + \alpha J_6$
	10000 0
	0 1 0 0 x 0 for x=1
-	0 0 1 0 0 Jet [P] = 0
	X 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	001000
	000100
4	000010
	2-row repeat -> det =0



	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Die Let p= (ais) be a 3×3 matrix and Let p=(bis) where
	100 - 91+Jaro for 1=1,5=3, If det of Pis 2, then det of
1	matrix Pis -
1	
1	$p = [aij] 3 \times 3$ $Jet(P) = 2$
1	Q = Cbij
-	$b_{ij}^{\alpha} = 2^{i+j} \partial_{ij}^{\alpha} \qquad \left[\partial_{ij} \partial_{ij}^{\alpha} \partial_{ij}^{\alpha$
1	821 822 823 = 1P1 = 2
	231 832 833
18	
(A)	
A TOTAL	$\rho \rightarrow 2^2 \partial_{11} 2^3 \partial_{12} 2^4 \partial_{13}$
	$2^{3}\partial_{21}$ $2^{4}\partial_{22}$ $2^{5}\partial_{23}$
18-1:	24 331 25 332 26 333
1311.0	
	1 0 → 222324 au 2 a12 22 a13
	221 2322 22 323
	231 2232 2233
	$0 \rightarrow (2^2)(2^3)(2^4)(2)(2^2) \partial i \partial_{12} \partial_{13} $
	821 822 823
	∂31 ∂32 ∂33 + 19
	$ 9^{13}$
]	1-47-2-100 (2-1-10) - 1-107-107-107-107-107-107-107-107-107-10
<u>Q</u>).	Adjoint of a Matria :
- =	1 The same of the second trailed. College was to the last of the second trailed and trailed an
1 J	1 2 -1+R1 +R3
401	
TO T	
	C_1 C_2 C_3





Lef, ABCD be oxo matrices; each with non-zero deferminant ABCD=I then B-1 = ?

A, B, C, D are non-singular matrix

o Proverse of matrix, $A^{-1} = \frac{ady}{A}$, $1A1 \neq 0$ (non-singular)

[means

o if det(A) = 0 -> singular matrxix A-1 exist.

A-1 possoif suist.

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 2}$ $A^{-1} = 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

· A,B,C,D are non-singular matrix

ABCD = I

both side inverse

D'C'B'A' = I

I I

B-1 A A-1 = ICDA

BTECDA

	Date:
	Page:
P	SUCH CHAC
	P is the transpose of P and I is the 3x3 idente
	matria, then there exist a column matrix
Later Commence	$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $PX = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ B $PX = 2X$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
200	O PX = X O PX = -X
	$P^{T} = 2P + I$
	$(P^{\tau})^{\tau} = 2P^{\tau} + I^{\tau}$
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	P = 2(2P+1)+1
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	p = 4p + 3I
	-3P = 3I
	$(P=-I) \rightarrow P \times = - \times$
PRINCE STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- (2)	Lef My=I (where I-ridentity mating) and M = I
	192 \$ 18 ×13 \$ I. Then for any natural number &.
	M-1 equals -
1 4 1 4 1 E	$M^{q} = I$
Telling L.	M12 = I both, sites mustiply by M.
	M-1 M12 = M-1 / 114 M-1 = M-1
	M-1 = M"
	$M^3 = M^{-1}$
PLATE L	かってくます。 くらは、ないままでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これ
	$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{I}$
	M-1M0 = M-1
	M7 = M7-1
	M^3 , M^3 , $M^{11} \rightarrow M^{4K+3}$
	form = 0
TO STREET, SANTER STATE	