Question 7:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = AI$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_1 \to C_1 - 2C_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_2 \to C_2 - C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_1 \to C_1 - C_2)$$

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

Question 8:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 - R_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_2 \to R_2 - 3R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 - R_2)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 9:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 - R_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 - 3R_2)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Question 10:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = AI$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_1 \to C_1 + 2C_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_2 \to C_2 + C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \left(C_2 \to \frac{1}{2} C_2\right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 11:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = AI$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_2 \to C_2 + 3C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (C_1 \to C_1 - C_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \left(C_1 \to \frac{1}{2} C_1\right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 12:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \qquad \left(R_1 \to \frac{1}{6} R_1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \qquad (R_2 \to R_2 + 2R_1)$$

Now, in the above equation, we can see all the zeros in the second row of the matrix on the L.H.S.

Therefore, A^{-1} does not exist.

Question 13:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 + R_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \qquad (R_2 \to R_2 + R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \qquad (R_1 \to R_1 + R_2)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 14:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

Applying $R_1 \to R_1 - \frac{1}{2}R_2$, we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

Now, in the above equation, we can see all the zeros in the first row of the matrix on the L.H.S.

Therefore, A^{-1} does not exist.

Question 16:

Find the inverse of each of the matrices, if it exists.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

*********** END **********