

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q66

Given

A and B are square matices of same order

$$(A+B)^{2} = (A+B)(A+B)$$

$$= A(A+B)+B(A+B)$$

$$= A \times A + AB + BA + B^{2}$$

$$= A^{2} + AB + BA + B^{2}$$

$$= A^{2} + AB + BA + B^{2}$$

But,

$$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$
 is possible only when $AB = BA$

Here, we can not say that AB = BA

So,

$$(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$
 does not hold.

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q67

Given, A and B are square matrices of same order.

(i)
$$(A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B)$$

 $= A(A+B) + B(A+B)$ {using distributive property}
 $= A \times A + AB + BA + B \times B$
 $= A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$
 $\neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$

Since, in general matix multiplication is not commutative $(AB \neq BA)$

So,
$$(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

(ii)
$$(A-B)^2 = (A-B)(A-B)$$

 $= A(A-B)-B(A-B)$ {using distributive property}.
 $= A \times A - AB - BA + B \times B$
 $= A^2 - AB - BA + B^2$
 $\neq A^2 - 2AB + B^2$

Since, in general matrix multiplication is not commutative $(AB \neq BA)$, so

So,
$$(A - B)^2 \neq A^2 - 2AB + B^2$$

(iii)
$$(A+B)(A-B) = A(A-B)+B(A-B)$$
 {using distributive property}
= $A \times A - AB + BA - B \times B$
= $A^2 - AB + BA - B^2$
= $A^2 - B^2$

Since, in general matix multiplication is not commutative $(AB \neq BA)$,

So,
$$(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2-B^2$$

Algebra of Matrices Ex 5.3 Q68

The given equality is true only when we choose A and B to be a square matrix in such a way that AB = BA else the result is not true in general.

$$A^{2}B^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 0 & 2 \times 0 + 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 \\ 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

We can see that if we have A and B two square matrices with AB \neq BA then (AB)² \neq A²B²

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