



## **CM 1606 Computational Mathematics**

## **Tutorial No 07**

1) Consider the three matrices A, B and C given below.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the following (if possible)

$$i$$
) $A + B$ 

$$ii)B+D$$

$$iii)A + C$$

$$iv)C-A$$

$$v)B-2D$$

$$vi)2(A-C)$$

$$vii)-3(B-D)$$

2) Given that  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , Find the

following (if possible)

$$i)A^{T}$$

$$ii)B^{T}$$

$$iii)C^{T}$$

$$iv)A^T + A$$

$$v)A^T + B$$

$$vi)B^T + A$$

$$vii)B^T + 2A$$

$$viii) - A^T + 2B$$

$$ix$$
) $C^T + C$ 

$$x)C-C^T$$





3) Given that 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, Find the

following (if possible)

- i)AB
- $ii)A^TB$
- $iii)AB^{T}$
- iv)BC
- $v)AC^{T}$
- vi)DC
- vii)(DC)B
- viii)A(BC)
- $ix)DD^{T}$
- x)A(BD)
- 4) Given that  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , Find the following.
  - i)|A|
- $v)|A^T|$
- ii)|B|
- $vi)|BA^T|$
- iii)|AB|
- $vii)|B^T|$
- iv)|BA|
- viii)|A|B
- 5) Solve for X.
  - i.  $X + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -X + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
  - ii.  $3X + \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$
  - iii.  $2x+5\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$
  - iv.  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + X$