

Inverse Matrix

$$\text{inverse} \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

Inverse Matrix : $A \rightarrow \text{Matrix}$
 $A^{-1} \rightarrow \text{Inverse of } A$

$$\therefore A \cdot A^{-1} = \text{Identity matrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

A^{-1} କିପରି ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରାଯାଏ \rightarrow

1. ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ
2. Adj of matrix
 - \rightarrow ଲଞ୍ଜାନ୍ସ
 - \rightarrow Transpose

Let, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj}(A)$

A এর নির্ধারক $|A| =$

$$= 2(3 - 18) - 4(1 - 54) + 7(2 - 18)$$

$$= 2 \times (-15) - 4 \times (-53) + 7 \times (-16)$$

$$= -30 + 212 - 112$$

$$= 70$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \quad 2 \times 2 \quad \sqrt{7} = \frac{(-1)^{1+1}}{+} (3 - 18) = -15 \\ 4 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{1+2}}{-} (1 - 54) = 53 \\ 7 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{1+3}}{+} (2 - 18) = -16 \\ 1 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{2+1}}{-} (4 - 14) = 10 \\ 3 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{2+2}}{+} (2 - 42) = -40 \\ 9 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{2+3}}{-} (4 - 24) = 20 \\ 6 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{3+1}}{+} (3 - 21) = 15 \\ 2 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{3+2}}{-} (18 - 7) = -11 \\ 1 \quad \sim \quad \sim = \frac{(-1)^{3+3}}{+} (6 - 9) = 2 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 & 13 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ 21 & 22 & 23 \\ \lambda_4 & \lambda_5 & \lambda_6 \\ \lambda_7 & \lambda_8 & \lambda_9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = (-1)^{1+1} \times \lambda_5 \lambda_7 - \lambda_6 \lambda_8$$

$$\text{Adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 53 & -16 \\ 16 & -40 & 20 \\ 15 & -11 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 10 & 15 \\ 53 & -40 & -11 \\ -16 & -20 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj}(A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{76} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 15 \\ 53 & -40 & -11 \\ -16 & -20 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_4 & x_7 \\ x_2 & x_5 & x_8 \\ x_3 & x_6 & x_9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans:

ਮਾਏ,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj}(A)$$

i) A ਰਸ਼ ਮਾਏਕੁ ਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਾ

ii) $|A| \neq 0$

→ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਾਦ ਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਾ

→ $\frac{1}{0} = \text{Undefined}$

$$\frac{x}{y} = z \mid \frac{10}{2} = 5$$
$$\Rightarrow x = yz \mid \Rightarrow 10 = 2 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} = 0, 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} = 0$$

\Rightarrow

ਹਥਿਕਤਮੀ ਹਮੀ ਸਤਰਿਕਾ: $|A| = 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 10 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 10 & 25 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 50 - 50$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore A$ ਵਸੀ ਹਥਿਕਤਮੀ ਹਮੀ ਸਤਰਿਕਾ