පිළිතුරු



19

නහස

19.1 අභාගාසය

- 1. පලතුරු වෙළඳ සැලකින් සරත් දොඩම් ගෙඩි 2ක් සහ අඹ ගෙඩි 3ක් ද කමල් දොඩම් ගෙඩි 4ක් සහ අඹ ගෙඩි 1ක් ද රාජු දොඩම් ගෙඩි 1ක් සහ අඹ ගෙඩි 5ක් ද මිල දී ගනියි.
 - (i) සරත් මිලදී ගත් පලතුරු පුමාණ පේළි නාහසයකින් දක්වන්න.
 - (ii) කමල් මිලදී ගත් පලතුරු පුමාණ පේළි නහාසයකින් දක්වන්න.
 - (iii) රාජු මිලදී ගත් පලතුරු පුමාණ පේළි නහාසයකින් දක්වන්න.
 - (iv) සරත්, කමල් සහ රාජු මිල දී ගත් පලතුරු පුමාණ, පේළි ලෙස ඇති නාහසයක් ගොඩනගන්න.
 - (i) $(2 \ 3)$ (iv) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \ 3 \\ 4 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 5 \end{pmatrix}$
 - (iii) (1 5)
- 2. පහත දැක්වෙන එක් එක් නාහසයේ ගණය ලියා දක්වන්න.

(i)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{\underline{\mathbf{3} \times \mathbf{2}}}$$
 (ii) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (iii) $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}_{\underline{\mathbf{3} \times \mathbf{1}}}$

(iv)
$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{1 \times 2}$$
 (v) $E = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{1 \times 3}$ (vi) $F = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

- පහත දැක්වෙන නාහස අතරින් පේළි හා තීර නාහස තෝරා ලියා දක්වන්න.
- (i) $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii) $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (iii) $R = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- (iv) $S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (v) $T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (vi) $U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

🕨 පේළි නහාස

(i)
$$P = (3)$$

(ii)
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i)
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (ii) $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (iii) $R = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(iv)
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v)
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (vi) $U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(vi)
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

📄 තීර නහාස

(i)
$$P = (3)$$

(i)
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (ii) $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (iii) $R = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(iv)
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v)
$$T = (1$$

(v)
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (vi) $U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

4. පහත දැක්වෙන නාහස අතරින්

- (i) සමචතුරසු නාහාස
- (ii) සමමිති නාහස
- (iii) ඒකක නාහස තෝරා ලියන්න.

සමචතුරසු නාහසවල විකර්ණ කොටු කර දක්වන්න.

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = egin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) සමචතුරසු නහාස

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) සමමිති නහාස

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii) ඒකක නහාස

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

19.2 අභනාසය

පහත දැක්වෙන නහාස සුළු කරන්න.

(i)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

= $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(iii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iv)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5-3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(vi)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(vii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(viii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \end{array}\right)$$

2. පහත දැක්වෙන නාහස සුළු කරන්න.

(i)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
 - $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ - $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

(iii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (iv) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(v)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (vi) $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.
$$(2 \ 3 \ 1) + (2 \ -1 \ 3) = (a \ b \ c)$$
 නම් a, b සහ c හි අගය සොයන්න.

$$(2 \quad 3 \quad 1) + (2 \quad -1 \quad 3) = (4 \quad 2 \quad 4)$$

$$\underline{a=4}$$
 $\underline{b=2}$ $\underline{c=4}$

4.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 – $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ නම් a , b , c සහ d හි අගය සොයන්න.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{a=-2}}$$
 $\underline{\underline{b=-2}}$ $\underline{\underline{c=1}}$ $\underline{\underline{d=-1}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & 2 & -1 \\ y & 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5+x & 5 & 1 \\ 4+y & 2 & 2+z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5 + x = 8$$
 $x = 3$ $y = -2$ $2 + z = 3$ $z = 1$

6.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ y & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 නම් X සහ y සොයන්න.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x & 3 \\ y & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - x & -6 \\ 1 - y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad 2 - x = 1 \\ \underline{x = 1} \qquad \underline{y = 1}$$

19.3 අභාපාසය

1. පහත දැක්වෙන නහාස සුළු කරන්න.

(i)
$$3\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii)
$$4\begin{pmatrix} 2\\3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii)
$$3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 9 \\ -9 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iv) - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v)
$$3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (vi) $-2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(vi)
$$-2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -6 \\ 9 & -3 & 6 \\ -9 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.
$$3\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$
 නම් a , b , c සහ d හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

$$3\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \underline{a=12} \qquad \underline{b=6} \qquad \underline{c=-3} \qquad \underline{d=9}$$

$$a = 12$$

$$b=6$$
 $c=$

$$d=9$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -12 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 නම් X , Y සහ Z හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x \\ 4y \\ 4z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -12 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad 4x = 8 \\ \underline{x = 2} \qquad \underline{y = -3}$$

$$4x = 8$$
$$x = 2$$

$$4y = -12$$

$$y = -3$$

$$4z = 2$$
$$z = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.
$$2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & x \\ -2 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} y & -5 \\ 4 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
නම් x , y , a හා b හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2x \\ -4 & 18 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3y & -15 \\ 12 & 3a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{10} - 3y & 2x + 15 \\ -\mathbf{16} & \mathbf{18} - 3a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{5} & \mathbf{5} \\ \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10 - 3y = 5$$

$$3y = 5$$

$$y = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = -16$$

$$2x + 15 = 5$$

$$2x = -10$$

$$x = -5$$

19.4 අභානාසය

1. පහත දැක්වෙන නාහස සුළු කරන්න. පේළි <mark>නාහසය</mark>

ජේළි නාහසය <mark>තීර නාහසය</mark>

(i) $(3) \times (3) \times (3)$

(ii) $(3 \ 2) \times (2)$

 $= 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2$ = 9 + 4 = $\underline{13}$ $= 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 4$ = 6 + 8 $= \underline{14}$

(iii) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

පිළිතුර වශයෙන් ලැබෙන නාාසයේ ගණය මුලින්ම සොයා ගැනීම පිළිතුර ලබා ගැනීමේදී පහසුවක් වේ.

නාහස ගුණ කිරීමේදී සිදු කරන්නේ පේළි නාහසයක් තීර නාහසයකින් ගුණ කිරීම නිසා මෙම නාහස, පේළි නාහස සහ තීර නාහස වලට වෙන් කර ගත යුතුය.

පළමු නාහසයෙන් පේළි ද දෙවන නහාසයෙන් තී්ර ද ගත යුතුය.

 $\begin{bmatrix}
2 & -1 \\
\hline
0 & -2
\end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix}
2 \\
1
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
(2 & -1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
(0 & -2) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$ $= \begin{bmatrix}
2 \times 2 + (-1) \times 1 \\
0 \times 2 + (-2) \times 1
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4 - 1 \\
0 - 2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
3 \\
-2
\end{bmatrix}$

(iv) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 \times 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 2}$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} (1 & 5) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & (1 & 5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 10 & 1 + 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(v)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 2 \times 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2 & 4) & \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ (1 & 1) & \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+8 \\ 3+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(vi)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ \hline -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (3 & 2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} & (3 & 2) \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (-2 & 1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} & (-2 & 1) \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3+4 & -6+2 \\ -2+2 & 4+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(vii)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

(නාහාසයක්, ඒකක නාහාසයකින් ගුණ කළ විට පිළිතුර වෙනස් නොවේ.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0+0\\0+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2&0\\0&2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{(viii)} \qquad \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \ \times \ \left(\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

(නාහාසයක්, ඒකක නාහාසයකින් ගුණ <mark>කළ විට පිළිතුර වෙනස් නොවේ.)</mark>

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (1 & 0) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & (1 & 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ (0 & 1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & (0 & 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3+0 & 1+0 \\ 0+2 & 0+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ \underline{2 & 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(ix)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} \square & \square \\ 1 \times 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(x)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \square & \square \\ 1 \times 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \end{pmatrix}$$
 නම් a සහ b හි අගය සොයන්න.

$$(2 \quad 3)\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2 \quad 3)\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (2 \quad 3)\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6+3 & 0+6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \underline{a=9} \qquad \underline{b=6}$$

 $oldsymbol{3.}$ A , B සහ C නාාස තුනකි. A imes B=C වේ. පහත දැක්වෙන වගුවේ හිස්තැන් පුරවන්න.

A නාහසයේ ගණය	$oldsymbol{B}$ නාහසයේ ගණය	$oldsymbol{C}$ නාහසයේ ගණය
1 × 2	2 × 1	1×1
2×2	2 × 1	2.×.1.
.1.× 2	2 × 1	1 × 1
2 × 1	1 × 2	2×2
.1. × 1	.1. × 2	1 × 2

A නාහසයේ ගණය	B නාාසයේ ගණය	${\it C}$ නාාසයේ ගණය
1 × 2	2 × 1	1 × 1
2 × 2	2 × 1	2 × 1
1 × 2	2 × 1	1 × 1
2 × 1	1 × 2	2 × 2
1 × 1	1 × 2	1 × 2
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>

4.
$$P=egin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $Q=egin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ සහ $R=egin{pmatrix} 2 \ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ නම්,

(i)
$$P \times Q$$

(ii)
$$P \times R$$

(iii)
$$Q \times R$$
 සොයන්න.

(i)
$$P \times Q = (2 -1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2 -1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (2 -1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(ii)
$$P \times R = (2 -1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

= $(4-1)$
= (3)

(iii)
$$Q \times R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2 & -1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (1 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4-1 \\ 2+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ නම්

- (i) AB සොයන්න.
- (ii) BA සොයන්න.
- (iii) AB සහ BA අතර සම්බන්ධය කුමක්ද?

(i)
$$A \times B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2 & 0) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (2 & 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (0 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (0 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 0 & 4 + 0 \\ 0 + 2 & 0 + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
(ii) $B \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii)
$$B \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ (1 & 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & (1 & 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 0 & 0 + 4 \\ 2 + 0 & 0 + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii)
$$AB = BA$$

6.
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

- (i) CD සොයන්න.
- (ii) DC සොයන්න.

(i)
$$C \times D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & (3 & 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ (1 & 4) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & (1 & 4) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 12 + 4 & 9 + 10 \\ 4 + 8 & 3 + 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 19 \\ 12 & 23 \end{pmatrix}$$
(ii) $D \times C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4 & 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (4 & 3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ (2 & 5) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & (2 & 5) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 12 + 3 & 8 + 12 \\ 6 + 5 & 4 + 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 20 \\ 11 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$