

Tiruvannamalai

**Unit 1 – அணிகள் மற்றும் அணிக் கோவைகளின்
பயன்பாடுகள்**

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12 th கணிதவியல்

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Application of Matrices and Determinants

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Inverse of a Non-Singular Square Matrix

1.3 Elementary Transformations of a Matrix

1.4 Applications of Matrices: Solving System of Linear Equations

**1.5 Applications of Matrices: Consistency of system of linear
equations by rank method**

Unit 1. இணக்கப் பெருக்க இணக்கத்தின் பண்புகள்

Formulas:

1. கீழ்க்கண்ட இணக்க $\text{adj } A = [A_{ij}]^T$

2. $A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A|I$

3. $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$

4. A^{-1} exist $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$.

5. $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$

6. $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

7. $(\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$

8. $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

9. $(A^T)^T = A$

10. $(\text{adj } A)^T = \text{adj } (A^T) = \frac{1}{|A|} A$

11. $|\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$

12. $\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} A$

13. $\text{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^{n-1} (\text{adj } A)$

14. $|\text{adj}(\text{adj } A)| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$

15. $(\text{adj } A)^T = \text{adj } (A^T)$

16. $\text{adj}(AB) = (\text{adj } B)(\text{adj } A)$

17. $A^{-1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|}} \text{adj } A$

18. $A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|}} \text{adj}(\text{adj } A)$

19. சென்டுகத்தி அணி : $AA^T = A^TA = I$

20. A - சென்டுகத்தி அணி $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ & $A^T = A^{-1}$

21. அணியின் தரம் :

(i) $P(I_n) = n$

(ii) $P(0) = 0$

(iii) A ன் அளவு $m \times n$ எனில் $P(A) \leq \min(m, n)$

(iv) n அளவு அணி A ன் $P(A) = n$ என்றால் A ன் n அளவு அணி A ன் $P(A) = n$.

22. இருவகை சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பின் அணி அமைப்பு

(i) Consider

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2$$

இந்த சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பின் அணி அமைப்பு

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

அங்கு

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}.$$

(ii) Consider

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

இந்த சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பின் அணி அமைப்பு

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B.$$

25. சிசுபெய்திபுரம் சமீபத்தில் கிடைத்த கிழங்குகள்

Consider

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

இந்த சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம் காண்க

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot X = B$$

அங்கு $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Case i when $P(A) = P(A, B) = 3$ (தனிப்பட்ட சமன்பாடுகள் மூன்று)

(i) சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம்

(ii) தீர்மானம் மூன்று

(iii) சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம், அல்லது அதன் தீர்மானம் மூன்று

Case ii when $P(A) \neq P(A, B)$

சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம்

(i) தீர்மானம் மூன்று

(ii) தீர்மானம் மூன்று

Case iii when $P(A) = P(A, B) = 2$

சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம்

(i) தீர்மானம் மூன்று

(ii) சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம் மூன்று

இந்த சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம் மூன்று

Case iv when $P(A) = P(A, B) = 1$

சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம்

(i) தீர்மானம் மூன்று

(ii) சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம் மூன்று

இந்த சமன்பாடுகளின் தீர்மானம் மூன்று

26 கலக்குதல் சமன்பாடுகளைத் தீர்க்கும் சிந்தனை

Consider

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = 0$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = 0$$

இதன் அணி வடிவம்

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = 0$$

2) நியமங்களுக்கான அணி

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & 0 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Case i

Case ii

$|A| \neq 0$ எனில், அணிபெட்டி தீர்வு வழங்குகிறது
 $|A| = 0$ எனில், அணிபெட்டியின் தீர்வு வழங்குகிறது

12 th mathematics.

Unit 1: Applications of matrices and determinants

Singular matrix: (தெரிவது கனம் அல்ல) $|A| = 0$

A square matrix 'A' is called singular matrix if $|A| = 0$.

non singular matrix: (தெரிவது கனம் அல்ல) $|A| \neq 0$.

A square matrix 'A' is called non singular if $|A| \neq 0$.

Adjoint- of a square matrix: (அது எந்த அளவிலும் தெரியுமா)

Let A be a square matrix of order 'n'
Then the adjoint of A is defined as the transpose of matrix of cofactors of A

it is denoted by $\text{adj } A$

$$\text{adj } A = [A_{ij}]^T$$

Theorem 1.1

For every square matrix A of order n,

$$A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A| I_n.$$

(அது n அளவிலும்)

எந்த அளவிலும்

$$A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A| I_n.$$

Proof:

For simplicity,

We prove the theorem for $n=3$ only

Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} |A| & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |A| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\text{adj } A) = |A| I_3. \quad \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{adj } A) A &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} |A| & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |A| \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= |A| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{adj } A) A = |A| I_3 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

from ① & ②

$$A (\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A) A = |A| I_3$$

Note:

$$1. \text{adj } A = [A_{ij}]^T$$

$$2) A (\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A) A = |A| I.$$

Problems:

1. Find the adjoint of the following matrices.

மீள்வகைத் திணிவின் கீழ்ப்படி திணிவை காண்க.

$$(i) \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{soln let } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = +2$$

$$A_{12} = -6$$

$$A_{21} = -4$$

$$A_{22} = +(-3) = -3$$

$$(A_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } A = (A_{ij})^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Soln
let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$[A_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (8-7) & -(6-3) & +(21-12) \\ -(6-7) & +(4-3) & -(14-9) \\ +(3-4) & -(2-3) & +(8-9) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj} A = [A_{ij}]^T$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex. 6 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ verify $A(\text{adj} A) = (\text{adj} A)A = |A|I$
 ஈதல் சரிபார்க்க இயலாது.

Soln

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad |A| = 24 - 20 = 4$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\text{adj} A) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 24-20 & 32+32 \\ -15+15 & -20+24 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$A(\text{adj} A) = |A|I \rightarrow \text{①} \quad \therefore |A| = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{adj } A) A &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 24-20 & -12+12 \\ 40-40 & -20+24 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{adj } A) A = |A| I \quad \because |A| = 4$$

from ① & ②

$$A (\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A) A = |A| I.$$

Example 1.1

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ verify $A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A| I$
 சுருக்கம்

Soln

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8(21-16) + 6(-18+8) + 2(24-14)$$

$$= 8(5) + 6(-10) + 2(10)$$

$$= 40 - 60 + 20$$

$$|A| = 0$$

now $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & -6 & 7 \\ -4 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -6 & 2 & 8 & -6 \\ 7 & -4 & -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 21-16 & -8+18 & 24-14 \\ -8+18 & 24-4 & -12+32 \\ 24-14 & -12+32 & 56-36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 40-60+20 & 80-120+40 & 80-120+40 \\ -30+70-40 & -60+140-80 & -60+140-80 \\ 10-40+30 & 20-80+60 & 20-80+60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A)(\text{adj } A) = |A| I \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$(\text{adj } A) A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 20 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 40-60+20 & -30+70-40 & 10+40+30 \\ 80-120+40 & -60+140-80 & 20-80+60 \\ 80-120+40 & -60+140-80 & 20-80+60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{adj } A) A = |A| I_3 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

From $\textcircled{1}$ & $\textcircled{2}$

$$(\text{adj } A) A = A (\text{adj } A) = |A| I_3$$

1.2.2 Def. of inverse matrix of a square matrix:

Def: (பெயர்ச்சி மாற்றி)

Let A be a square matrix of order n .

If $\exists$ a matrix (square) B of order n such that

$$AB = BA = I_n$$

Then the matrix B is called inverse of A .

Theorem: 1.2

If a square matrix have an inverse, then it is unique.

Proof:

Let A be a square matrix of order n & an inverse of A is exists.

(6)

Padasalai

We have to show that inverse of A is unique.

Suppose,

B & C are inverse of A

$$\therefore AB = BA = I$$

$$AC = CA = I$$

$$C = CI$$

$$= C(AB)$$

$$= (CA)B$$

$$= IB$$

$$C = B$$

$\Rightarrow$ Inverse of A is unique.

Note:

1. The inverse of A is denoted by A^{-1}

$$2. AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

Theorem 1.2

A square matrix A of order n is non-singular if and only if A is invertible. A^{-1} exists if and only if A is non-singular. Then A^{-1} is unique.

Let A be a square matrix of order n . Then A^{-1} exists if and only if A is non-singular.

Soln

Let A be square matrix of order n & A^{-1} exist.
 $\therefore AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$
 We have to show that -

A^{-1} is non-singular.

now

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$|AA^{-1}| = |I|$$

$$|A| |A^{-1}| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ is non-singular.}$$

Conversely

Let A is non-singular matrix.

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

We have to show that -

A^{-1} exist

now

$$A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A| I_n$$

$$\div |A|$$

$$A \left(\frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A \right) = \left(\frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A \right) A = I$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

Hence the proof.

1.2.3 properties of inverse of matrices:

(பெருக்கல் அம்சங்கள் மூன்று தான்)

Theorem: 1.4

If A is non-singular, then (A சமன்பாடு பற்றிய அம்சங்கள்)

$$(i) |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \quad (ii) (A^{-1})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T \quad (iii) (\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$$

Proof:

Let A be non singular. (பெருக்கல் அம்சங்கள் அல்ல)

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \text{ \& } A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

$$\therefore AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

Proof (i)

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$|AA^{-1}| = |I|$$

$$|A| |A^{-1}| = 1$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

Proof ii

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

$$(AA^{-1})^T = (A^{-1}A)^T = I^T$$

$$(A^{-1})^T A^T = A^T (A^{-1})^T = I$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow BI = CI$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C$$

Hence the proof.

Theorem 1.7 (Reversal law of inverse) (பெயர்ச்செய்தியின்
உருவச் செயல்பாடு)

If A & B are non singular matrices of same order, then the product AB is also non singular & $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.
 A, B சமீபமான வகை அளவுகளில் உள்ள பகுக்கியவற்றை
 கொண்ட அணி அணிச் செயல்பாட்டின் மூலமாக
 AB யும் பகுக்கியவற்றை கொண்ட அணி மூலமாக

proof Since A & B are non singular of same order. $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

$$\therefore |A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0.$$

now

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow AB$ is non singular. & $(AB)^{-1}$ exists

Also

$$(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = A(BB^{-1})A^{-1}$$

$$= A(I)A^{-1}$$

$$= AA^{-1}$$

$$= I \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB) = B^{-1}(A^{-1}A)B$$

$$= B^{-1}(I)B$$

$$= B^{-1}B$$

$$(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB) = I \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow B^{-1}A^{-1}$ is inverse of AB

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}.$$

Hence the proof.

1. non-singular

பகுக்கியவற்றை கொண்ட
அணி

2. Singular

பகுக்கியவற்றை கொண்ட
அணி

3. inverse

பெயர்ச்செய்தி.

(ii) Since λ is non zero number

from ①

$$(\lambda A) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) (\lambda A) = I$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$$

Theorem 1.5 (Left cancellation law) (தலைப்பு நீக்கம் விதி)

Let A, B & C be square matrices of order n .

If A is non singular &

$AB = AC$ then $B = C$.

A, B, C சதுர வரிசை n
அல்லாத A எனில்
 $AB = AC$ எனில்
அப்போது $B = C$

Proof:

Let A is non singular (அல்லாத A எனில்)

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ exists} \quad \& \quad AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

now

$$AB = AC$$

$$A^{-1}(AB) = A^{-1}(AC)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1}A)B = (A^{-1}A)C$$

$$\Rightarrow IB = IC$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C$$

Hence the proof.

Theorem 1.6 (Right cancellation law) (தலைப்பு நீக்கம் விதி)

Let A, B & C be square matrix of order n .

If A is non singular &

$BA = CA$ then $B = C$

A, B, C சதுர வரிசை n
அல்லாத A எனில்
 $BA = CA$ எனில்
அப்போது $B = C$

proof:

Let A is non singular

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ exists} \quad \& \quad AA^{-1} = I$$

now

$$BA = CA$$

$$\Rightarrow (BA)A^{-1} = (CA)A^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(AA^{-1}) = C(AA^{-1})$$

Theorem 1-8 (law of double inverse)

If A is non singular matrix, then A^T is also non singular & $(A^T)^T = A$.

A മാർട്ടിക്സ് കർത്താവിന്റെ
ഭാവമെ അതിനെ A^T
എന്ന കർത്താവിന്റെ ഭാവമെ
അതിന്റെ

Proof.

Since A is non singular

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0. \text{ \& } A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^{-1} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow |A||A^{-1}| = |I|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A||A^{-1}| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{-1}| \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ is non singular. (കർത്താവിന്റെ ഭാവമെ അതിന്റെ)}$$

now.

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$(AA^{-1})^{-1} = I^{-1}$$

$$(A^{-1})^T A^T = I$$

$$[(A^{-1})^T A^T] A = I A$$

$$(A^{-1})^T (A^T A) = A \quad \therefore AA^T = I$$

$$(A^{-1})^T = A$$

Hence the proof.

Theorem 1-9 A മാർട്ടിക്സ് n ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന കർത്താവിന്റെ ഭാവമെ അതിന്റെ.

If A is non-singular square matrix of order n , then

$$(i) (\text{adj } A)^T = \text{adj } (A^T) = \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

$$(ii) |\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$(iii) \text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} A$$

$$(iv) \text{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^{n-1} (\text{adj } A), \lambda \text{ is non zero scalar}$$

$$(v) |\text{adj}(\text{adj } A)| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$$

$$(vi) (\text{adj } A)^T = \text{adj } (A^T)$$

Proof :

Since A is non singular (அதிமாற்றம் உள்ள அணி).

$$\therefore |A| \neq 0 \text{ and } A^{-1} \text{ exists, } AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

(i)

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

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

$$(\text{adj } A) = |A| A^{-1} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$(\text{adj } A)^T = (|A| A^{-1})^T$$

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

$$(\text{adj } A)^T = \frac{1}{|A|} A \rightarrow (2) \because (A^{-1})^T = A.$$

Replace A by A^{-1} in (1)

$$(\text{adj } A^{-1}) = |A^{-1}| (A^{-1})^T$$

$$(\text{adj } A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{|A|} A \rightarrow (3)$$

(2), (3) $\Rightarrow$

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

(ii) Proof for $|\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$

$$A (\text{adj } A) = |A| I$$

$$|A (\text{adj } A)| = | |A| I |$$

$$|A| |\text{adj } A| = |A|^n$$

$$|\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$(iii) \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) = |A|^{n-2} A.$$

Proof

WKT

$$A(\operatorname{adj} A) = |A| I$$

$$A(\operatorname{adj} A) = |A| I.$$

Replace A by $\operatorname{adj} A$

$$(\operatorname{adj} A)(\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)) = |\operatorname{adj} A| I$$

$$(\operatorname{adj} A)(\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)) = |A|^{n-1} I$$

$$(A(\operatorname{adj} A))(\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)) = A|A|^{n-1} I$$

$$(|A| I)(\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)) = A|A|^{n-1} I \quad \therefore$$

$$(|A|) \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) = A|A|^{n-1}$$

$$\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) = |A|^{n-2} A$$

$$(iv) \operatorname{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^{n-1} \operatorname{adj} A, \quad \lambda \text{ is non zero.}$$

(λ යනු ශුන්‍ය නොවන අගයක් වීම)

Proof

$$\operatorname{adj} A = |A| A^{-1} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\operatorname{adj}(\lambda A) = |\lambda A| (\lambda A)^{-1}$$

$$\operatorname{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^n |A| \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$$

$$= \lambda^{n-1} |A| A^{-1}$$

$$= \lambda^{n-1} (\operatorname{adj} A) \quad \text{by } \textcircled{1}.$$

Hence the proof.

$$(v) |\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$$

Proof

$$\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) = |A|^{n-2} A$$

$$|\operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A)| = ||A|^{n-2} A|$$

$$= (|A|^{n-2})^n |A|$$

$$|adj A| = |A|^{n^2-2n+1}$$

$$|adj A| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$$

$$(vi) (adj A)^T = adj(A^T)$$

proof:

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

Re place A by A^T

$$(A^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A^T|} (adj A^T)$$

$$|A^T| (A^T)^{-1} = adj A^T$$

$$|A| (A^T)^{-1} = adj(A^T)$$

$$(|A| (A^T)^{-1})^T = adj(A^T)$$

$$(adj A)^T = adj(A^T)$$

Theorem 1.10 :

If A & B are any two non-singular matrices of order n, then $adj(AB) = (adj B)(adj A)$

proof

$$adj A = |A| A^{-1}$$

$$adj B = |B| B^{-1}$$

A, B என்னும் n க்குரிய
மாற்றமற்ற மாதிரி
என்றால்
 $adj(AB) = (adj B)(adj A)$

$$(adj B)(adj A) = (|B| B^{-1})(|A| A^{-1})$$

$$= |B| |A| (B^{-1} A^{-1})$$

$$= |B| |A| (AB)^{-1}$$

$$= |AB| (AB)^{-1}$$

$$= adj(AB)$$

Hence the proof.

Note:

If A is non-singular matrix of order 2,
then $|adj A| = |A|^2$

$\Rightarrow |adj A|$ is +ve

$$\textcircled{1} \therefore A^{-1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|adj A|}} adj A$$

$$\textcircled{2} A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|adj A|}} adj (adj A) \quad (A \text{ is } 3 \times 3 \text{ non singular matrix})$$

Example 1.4

If A is non-singular matrix of ^{old} order, prove that $|adj A|$ is +ve.

Soln Let A be a non singular matrix of order $2m+1$,
 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\therefore |adj A| = |A|^{(2m+1)-1}$$

$$= |A|^{2m}$$

$$\therefore |adj A| = |A|^{2m}$$

$\Rightarrow |adj A|$ is +ve

Example 1.2 Find the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$
or $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible matrix.

Soln Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = ad - bc$$

$$adj A = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} adj A$$

$$= \frac{1}{(ad-bc)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex. 22) Find the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ and verify it.

Soln

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

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

$$|A| = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

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

Example 1.3 Find the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and verify it.

Soln

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

$$|A| = 2(9-2) + 1(-15+3) + 3(-10+9)$$

$$= 2(7) + (-12) + 3(-1)$$

$$|A| = -1$$

$\neq 0$ A^{-1} exists

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 12 & -1 \\ 9 & 15 & -1 \\ -10 & -17 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 & -10 \\ 12 & 15 & -17 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 & -10 \\ 12 & 15 & -17 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -9 & 10 \\ -12 & -15 & 17 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 2) (ii) Find inverse of

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \text{தரப்பட்ட அணி}$$

Soln Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = 5(25-1) - 1(5-1) + 1(1-5)$$

$$= 112$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ exists

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{adj}A = (A_{ij})^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 25-1 & 1-5 & 1-5 \\ 1-5 & 25-1 & 1-5 \\ 1-5 & 1-5 & 25-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & 24 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{112} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & 24 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{4}{112} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{28} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 2 (iii) Find the inverse of

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \text{தரப்பட்ட அணி}$$

Soln Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = 2(8-7) - 3(6-3) + 1(21-12)$$

$$= 2(1) - 3(3) + 1(9)$$

$$= 2 - 9 + 9$$

$$|A| = 2$$

$\neq 0$, A^{-1} exists

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{adj} A \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{adj} A = (A_{ij})^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & +\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & +\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (8-7) & -(6-3) & (21-12) \\ -(6-7) & (4-3) & -(14-9) \\ (3-4) & -(2-3) & (8-9) \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 7-2A $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ verify $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
 மாண்புமிகு
 கணிதம்

Soln

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 15 - 14$$

$$= 1$$

$$\neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

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

$$|B| = -2 + 15$$

$$= 13$$

$$\neq 0 \quad B^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj} B$$

$$= \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3+10 & -9+4 \\ -7+25 & -21+10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -5 \\ 18 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = -77 + 90 = 13 \neq 0$$

$(AB)^T$ exists

$$(AB)^T = \frac{1}{|AB|} \text{adj}(AB)$$

$$(AB)^T = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 5 \\ -18 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$B^T A^T = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 10-21 & -4+9 \\ -25+7 & 10-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 5 \\ -18 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = (AB)^T \text{ by } \textcircled{1}$$

Example 1.9 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ verify $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
 ஸ்தலம் மீது மீண்டும் சரிபார்க்க.

Soln

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

$$|A| = 0 + 3$$

$$= 3$$

$\neq 0$ A^T exists

$$A^T = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

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

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

$$|B| = 2 + 0$$

$$= -2$$

$\neq 0$ B^T exists

$$B^T = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj} B$$

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

$$B^T A^T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -4+3 & -3+0 \\ 0+2 & 0+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$AB^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0 & 0+3 \\ -2+0 & -3-4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = 0+6$$

$$= 6$$

$$\neq 0 \quad (AB)^T \text{ exist}$$

$$(AB)^T = \frac{1}{|AB|} \text{adj}(AB)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T \quad \text{by } \textcircled{1}$$

Ex 5. If $A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ p.t $A^T = A$

Soln

$$A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & -8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$|KA| = k^n |A|$$

$$|A| = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^3 \left(-8(16-56) - 1(16-7) + 4 \right) + 4(7-16) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{729} [-576 - 9 - 144]$$

$$= \frac{1}{729} (-729)$$

$$= -1 \neq 0 \quad A^T \text{ exist}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^{n-1} \text{adj} A$$

$$\therefore \text{adj} A = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{3-1} \begin{bmatrix} 16+56 & -32-4 & 7-16 \\ 7-16 & -32-4 & 16+56 \\ -3-4 & 1-6 & 4-32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \begin{bmatrix} 72 & -36 & -9 \\ -9 & -36 & 72 \\ -36 & -63 & -36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & 8 \\ -4 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{by } \textcircled{2} \therefore A^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{-1}\right) \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & 8 \\ -4 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = A^T \text{ by } \textcircled{1}.$$

✓

Example 1-8 verify $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$ with $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

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

$$|A| = 14-9$$

$$= 5$$

$$\neq 0$$

A^T exists

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -9 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ —}$$

$$(A^{-1})^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T \text{ by } \textcircled{1}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A^T| = 14-9$$

$$= 5$$

$$\neq 0$$

$(A^T)^{-1}$ exists

$$(A^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ $\textcircled{1}$

Ex 1 (iii) find $\text{adj } A$ of $A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

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

$$\text{adj } A = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2+4 & -2+4 & 4-1 \\ 2+4 & 4-1 & -2+4 \\ 4-1 & 2+4 & 2+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(kA) = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{n-1} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 & -6 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

Note: $A^{-1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|}} \text{adj } A$

Ex 9. If $\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & -6 \\ -3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} A^{-1} in mth.

Soln

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & -6 \\ -3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\text{adj } A| = 0 + 2(36 - 18) + 0 = 36$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|}} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & -6 \\ -3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 1.6 If $\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} A^{-1} in mth.

Soln

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

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{adj} A| &= -1(1-4) - 2(1-4) + 2(2-2) \\ &= 3 + 6 + 0 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{|\text{adj} A|} = \pm 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj} A|}} \text{adj} A \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Note $A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj} A|}} \text{adj}(\text{adj} A)$

Ex 10: Find $\text{adj}(\text{adj} A)$ if $\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(\text{adj} A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-0 & 0-0 & 0-2 \\ 0-0 & 1+1 & 0-0 \\ 0+2 & 0-0 & 2-0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(\text{adj} A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Example 1.5 Find A if $\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 7 & -7 \\ -1 & 11 & 7 \\ 11 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

$$A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj} A|}} \text{adj}(\text{adj} A) \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{adj} A| &= 7(77-35) - 7(-7-77) - 7(-5-121) \\ &= 1764 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{|\text{adj} A|} = 42$$

$$\text{adj}(\text{adj} A) = \begin{bmatrix} 77-35 & -35-49 & 49+77 \\ 77+7 & 49+77 & 7-49 \\ -5+121 & 77-35 & 77+7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 5 & 7 & 11 \\ -7 & 7 & -7 & 7 \\ -1 & 11 & 7 & -1 \\ 11 & 5 & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 42 & -84 & 126 \\ 84 & 126 & -42 \\ -126 & 42 & 84 \end{bmatrix}$$

① $\Rightarrow$

$$A = \pm \frac{1}{42} \begin{bmatrix} 42 & -84 & 126 \\ 84 & 126 & -42 \\ -126 & 42 & 84 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Ex 8 Find A if $\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 12 & -7 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

$$A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|}} \text{adj}(\text{adj } A) \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$|\text{adj } A| = 2(24-0) + 4(6-14) + 2(0+24) \\ = 48 - 80 + 48$$

$$|\text{adj } A| = 16$$

$$\sqrt{|\text{adj } A|} = 4$$

$$\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = \begin{bmatrix} 24-0 & 0+8 & 28-24 \\ 14+6 & 4+4 & -6+14 \\ 0+24 & 8-0 & 24-12 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 8 & 4 \\ 20 & 8 & 8 \\ 24 & 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & -4 & 12 \\ -7 & 2 & 2 & -7 \\ -3 & -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 12 & 0 & -4 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

① $\Rightarrow$

$$A = \pm \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 8 & 4 \\ 20 & 8 & 8 \\ 24 & 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \pm \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

H.

Ex 11. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tan \alpha \\ -\tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ s.t. $A^T A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & -\sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & \cos 2\alpha \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tan \alpha \\ \tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha \\ = \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tan \alpha \\ \tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sec^2 \alpha} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tan \alpha \\ \tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tan \alpha \\ \tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tan \alpha \\ \tan \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha & -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & -\sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & \cos 2\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

12) find A for which $A \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

A find it.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-2 \cdot 3 - (-1 \cdot 5)} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4-1 & -6-5 \\ 2-1 & 3-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

13 Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ And x

S.T $A \times B = C$

Soln

$$A \times B = C$$

$$x = A^{-1} C B^{-1} \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

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

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj } B$$

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

$$\therefore \text{①} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0+2 & 0+2 \\ -2+2 & -2+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 4+6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Ex 14 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ S.T $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} (A^2 - 3I)$

Soln

$$|A| = 0 - 1(0-1) + 1(1-0)$$

$$= 1+1$$

$$= 2$$

$$\neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ exists.}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A$$

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} (A^2 - 3I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} (A^2 - 3I) = A^{-1} \text{ by } \textcircled{1}$$

||

4. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ s.t. $A^2 - 3A - 7I = 0^A$ And A^{-1}

Soln

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 25-3 & 15-6 \\ -5+2 & -3+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 9 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3A = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -9 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-7I = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 3A - 7I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 3A - 7I = O_2$$

$$A - 3I - 7A^{-1} = 0$$

$$A - 3I = 7A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} [A - 3I]$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 1.10 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ And $x \Delta y$ s.t

$$A^2 + 2A + 4I_2 = O_2 \text{ \& find } A^{-1} \text{ \& find } A^{-1}$$

Soln $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16+6 & 12+15 \\ 8+10 & 6+25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 27 \\ 18 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 + 2A + 4I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 22+8+4 & 27+6+0 \\ 18+4+0 & 31+10+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 27 + 3x &= 0 \\ 3x &= -27 \\ x &= \frac{-27}{3} = -9\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 22 - 36 + y = 0 \\ y = 14.$$

$$\therefore A^2 - 9A + 14I = 0$$

$$A - 9I + 14A^T = 0$$

$$14A^T = -A + 9I$$

$$14A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$14A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 4.3

If $F(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ s.t

$$[F(\alpha)]^T = F(-\alpha) \text{ (given property)}$$

Soln $F(-\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\alpha) & 0 & \sin(-\alpha) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(-\alpha) & 0 & \cos(-\alpha) \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

①

$$\therefore \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$|F(\alpha)| = \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha) - 0 + \sin \alpha (\sin \alpha)$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 1$$

$$\neq 0$$

invertible matrix

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha - 0 & 0-0 & 0-\sin \alpha \\ 0-0 & \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha & 0-0 \\ 0+\sin \alpha & 0-0 & \cos \alpha - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{b} \Rightarrow A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} = F(-\alpha) \quad \text{by } \textcircled{1}.$$

ampl
Ex 1.7

If A is symmetric then $\text{adj} A$ is also symmetric
A சமச்சரி சூத்திரம் உள்ளது எனில்
Proof Let A is symmetric $\text{adj} A$ சூத்திரம் உள்ளது எனில்
நிரலாக்க.

$$\therefore A^T = A \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

We shall show that

$\text{adj} A$ is symmetric.

now

$$(\text{adj} A)^T = \text{adj}(A^T) = \text{adj} A$$

1) symmetric
சூத்திரம்

$\therefore \text{adj} A$ is symmetric.

1.2.4. Application of matrices to Geometry

Orthogonal matrix: (சமச்சரி சூத்திரம் உள்ளது)
A square matrix A is called orthogonal

if

$$A A^T = A^T A = I$$

Note:

A is orthogonal $\Leftrightarrow$

A is non singular
& $A^T = A^{-1}$

Example 1.11 s.t. $\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ is orthogonal.

Soln

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$AA^T = I \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^T A = I \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$

A is orthogonal.

Example: 1.12 If $A = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & a \\ b & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & c & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is orthogonal

find a, b, c & hence A^T

$$A = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & a \\ b & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & c & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & b & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & c \\ a & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$AA^T = I$$

$$\frac{1}{49} \begin{bmatrix} 36 + a^2 + 4 & 6b - 3c + 18 \\ 6b + 6 + 6a & 9 + 4 + 36 \\ 12 - 3c + 3a & 2b - 2c + 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6b + 6 + 6a & 9 + 4 + 36 \\ 2b - 2c + 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 - 3c + 3a \\ 2b - 2c + 18 \\ 2b - 2c + 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a^2+45 & 6a+6b+6 & 3a-3c+12 \\ 6a+6b+6 & b^2+40 & 2b-2c+18 \\ 3a-3c+12 & 2b-2c+18 & c^2+13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 49 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 49 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a^2+45=49 \\ 6a+6b+6=0 \\ 3a-3c+12=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b^2+40=49 \\ b^2=9 \\ b=\pm 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c^2+13=49 \\ c^2=36 \\ c=\pm 6 \end{cases}$$

now

$$\begin{cases} 6a+6b+6=0 \\ \Rightarrow a+b=-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3a-3c+12=0 \\ a-c=-4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2b-2c+18=0 \\ b-c=-9 \end{cases}$$

from above we get

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= -3 \\ c &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$A^{-1} = A^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{by } \textcircled{1}$$

Put the a, b, c in $\textcircled{1}$

1.3.1. கொடக்க நுண் நிரை மற்றும் கிரீஸ் உபயோகம் :

vi) ஏதேனும் கிடை நிறைகளை (நிரந்தரமான) பரிமாற்றம் செய்யும் 2-ம் ம

(1) தஞ்சை கிடு நிறைக்கை (நிறைக்கை) 2ம் ம
 (2) அரி அண்ணியன் 2ம் ம அடு நிறையன் (நிறையன்) 2ம் ம
 (3) அவ்வாறு மூலையையும் அடு முக்கியமற்ற அநையலையன்
 (4) அவர்க்கு அடு நிறையன் கிடுமீப மரதியன்
 (5) அவ்வாறு 2ம் ம

(11) 1 ஆர் அணியால் 2ம் ம வுடு நிறையல் (நிறை) 2ம் ம
ஆர்தொகுதி உழிபுடன் வுடு புகைவிடமற்ற நிறையல் (நிறை)
2ம் ம குடி உழிபின் வுடு புகைவிடமற்ற கிளையாறு
பெருகப் பண்ணக் கூடவல்ல

தரையறை 1.4

A, B என்னும் இரண்டு வகை உணவையுடைய அணிகளில்
ஒவ்வொரு வகை அணியிலும் 1000 க்கு மேல் 2000 க்கு கீழாக
கொண்டு அணிகளாக வகை பிரிக்கப்பட்டு, A யும் B யும் சேர்ந்து
அணிகள் எண்ணிக்கையில் 1000 க்கு மேல் 2000 க்கு கீழாக.

A தனது 13 ஆம் சூரன் திணி என்^pயுள்ள

$A \sim B$ எனில் $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ இல்

2.4.1998 E என்னுடைய பற்றை அணியாதது நினைவு எழுப்ப
கூடுதல் உணர்வு என்ன
அதன் மூலம் அனைத்து E என் அபக்தியை

ப) E ன் பகுதியை நிறைதல் அல்லது E ன் பகுதியை நிறைதல் கீழ் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

611) உரி தரவுகளை உடனடி நேரத்தில் தான் முன்மையெடுத்து உயர்ப்பாட்டு செய்து நேரத்தில் உடனடி அமைப்புகள் உடனடி நேரத்தில் உடனடி முன்மையெடுத்து உயர்ப்பாட்டு செய்து நேரத்தில் உடனடி அமைப்புகள் உடனடி நேரத்தில் உடனடி முன்மையெடுத்து உயர்ப்பாட்டு செய்து

[illegible]

(iii) The first non-zero entry in the i th row of E lies to the left of the first non-zero entry in the $(i+1)$ th row of E

Problems:

1. Reduce the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ to row echelon form.

Soln

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

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_3$$

echelon form
- மீதமுள்ள
2420.

This is a row echelon form of matrix A .

Ex 1.14

Reduce the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ to row echelon form.

Soln

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 4R_1 + R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & 48 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 3R_3 - 2R_2$$

it is a row echelon form of A .

1.3.3 Rank of a matrix:

Def: The rank of a matrix A is defined as the order of a highest non-vanishing minor of the matrix A .

it is denoted by $\rho(A)$

Note:

1. The rank of a zero matrix is defined to be 0.
2. If a matrix contains at least one non zero element then $\rho(A) \geq 1$
3. $\rho(I_n) = n$.
4. $\rho(A) = \min(m, n)$
5. A square matrix A of order n is invertible $\Leftrightarrow \rho(A) = n$.
6. If all the entries below the leading diagonal are zero, we minor method for find the rank.

problems:

1. Find the rank of the following matrix by minor method

Ex 1 (i) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(2, 2) = 2$$

$$|A| = 4 - 4$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) \neq 0.$$

Since A contains at least one non zero element

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 1.$$

$$(ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -7 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(3, 2) = 2$$

2x2 minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 7 - 12 \\ = -5 \\ \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 2$$

$$(iii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(3, 3) = 3$$

$$|A| = 1(-4 + 6) + 2(-2 + 30) + 3(2 - 20) \\ = 2 + 56 - 54 \\ = 4$$

$$|A| \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 3.$$

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

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(2, 4) = 2$$

2x2 minor

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \\ \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 2$$

$$(v) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(3, 4) = 3$$

3x3 minor

3x3 minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore R_1 = 2R_2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 0 + 8(3-2) \\ = 8 \\ \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 3$$

Example 1.15 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(3, 3) = 3$$

$$|A| = 0 \quad \therefore C_1 + C_2 = C_3$$

2x2 minor

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 \\ \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 2$$

Exam: 1.15 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 6 & 7 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\rho(A) \leq \min(3, 4) = 3$$

3x3 minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 6 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore C_1 = C_2 + C_3$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 \\ 6 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore C_2 = \frac{C_3}{-2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 6 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore C_2 = \frac{C_3}{-2}$$

$$\therefore P(A) < 3$$

2x2 minor:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 + 9 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore P(A) = 2$$

Ex

2. Find the Rank of following matrices by row reduction method

கீழ்க்கண்ட அணிவற்றை குறைவு

பகுதிகளாக குறைவு செய்து

அணிவற்றின் ரேங்க் காண்க.

(i) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 5R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3$$

it has two non zero rows.

$$\therefore P(A) = 2$$

(ii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_1 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_3 \rightarrow 7R_3 - 4R_2 \\ R_4 \rightarrow 4R_4 - 3R_3 \end{array}$$

it has $\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$R_4 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_4$ It has 3 non zero rows
 $\therefore P(A) = 3$

(iii)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_3 - 8R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 + R_3$$

it is in Row - echelon form
& it has two non zero rows.

$$\therefore \text{rank} = 2.$$

Example 1.6

Find the rank of the following matrices which are in row - echelon form.

$$(i) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

it has three non zero rows & it is in row echelon form.

$$\therefore \text{rank} = 3$$

$$(ii) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

it is in row echelon form & it has two non zero rows.

$$\therefore \text{rank} = 2$$

$$(iii) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

it is in row echelon form & it has 2

Example 1.17 Find the rank of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ by reducing it to a row - echelon form.}$$

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வரிவரிக்கு மாற்றி
அந்த வரிவரி.

Soln

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3$$

it is now echelon form

& it has two non zero rows.

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 2$$

Ex 1.18: Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ by reducing it to a row - echelon form.

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Soln

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

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 7 \\ 0 & -8 & 13 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 + 2R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 & 30 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow 4R_2 + R_3$$

it is in echelon form

& it has 3 non zero rows.

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 3.$$

Elementary matrix: (அடிநிலை மாற்றி)

An elementary matrix is defined as a matrix obtained from an identity matrix by applying only one elementary transformation.

Theorem: 1.13

Every non singular matrix can be transformed to an identity matrix, by a sequence of elementary row operations.

1.3.4 Gauss - Jordan method: (காஸ் ஜோர்டன் முறை)

Transforming a non singular matrix A to the form I_n by applying elementary row operations is called Gauss Jordan method.

Problems:

Ex 3 Find the inverse of each of the following by Gauss - Jordan method.

$$i) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A | I_2] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 5R_1$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2 + R_1$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2$$

$$= [I_2 | A^{-1}]$$

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

Example 1.20

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

தரப்பட்ட மெட்ரிக்ஸ்
 A^{-1} காண்க.

soln

$$[A | I_2] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} -1 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 6 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] R_1 \rightarrow (-1)R_1$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 6 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{6}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 6R_1$$

$$= [I_2 | A^{-1}]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{5} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 3 (ii)

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

தரப்பட்ட மெட்ரிக்ஸ்
 A^{-1} காண்க.

$$[A | I_3] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 6R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 4R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3 \\ R \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2$$

$$= [I_3 | A^{-1}]$$

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

Ex 3
(iii)

And condition satisfied with A^{-1} inverse.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A | I_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 & | & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 9R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 3R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow (-1)R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_3 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 3R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Example 1.21

Find A^{-1} by Gauss Jordan method.

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

$$[A | I_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 & | & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} R_1$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - \frac{1}{2}R_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3 \end{array}$$

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

1.4 Application of matrices: solving system of

linear equations.
 System of linear equ. in matrix form.

(i) consider

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2$$

Then matrix form of above linear equ. is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \text{ where } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\ B = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) consider

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

The matrix form of above linear eqn is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

Where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4.3 Matrix Inverse method $\text{மாதிரி அமைதி கண்டு வருவது.}$

considers

$$a_1 x + b_1 y = c_1$$

$$a_2 x + b_2 y = c_2$$

matrix form of above system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$X = A^{-1} B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

from this we get soln.

problem:

Ex 1.3 1) solve the following system of linear equations by matrix inversion method. $\text{மாதிரி அமைதி கண்டு வருவது.}$

$$(i) \quad 2x + y = 8, \quad 3x + 2y = -2$$

Soln

matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$X = A^{-1} B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

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

$$|A| = 4 + 3 = 7 \neq 0 \quad \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

From (1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 16 - 2 \\ -24 - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ -28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = 2, y = -4.$$

(ii) $2x + 5y = -2, \quad 3x + 2y = -3$ සමීකරණ මගින් දී ඇත

Solve

matrix form of given system is සමීකරණ
මගින් දී ඇත.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \quad \rightarrow (1)$$

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

$$|A| = 4 - 15$$

$$= -11 \neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{-11} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$(1) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 15 \\ -6 + 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = -11 \text{ \& } y = 0.$$

from given data

$$x + 3y = 19800$$

$$x + 9y = 23400$$

matrix form of above system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19800 \\ 23400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 9 - 3 = 6 \neq 0 \quad \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

from $\textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 19800 \\ 23400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 178200 - 70200 \\ -19800 + 23400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 108000 \\ 3600 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18000 \\ 600 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ starting salary $x = 18000$

Annual increment $y = 600$.

Ans

4) 4 சூடலும் 4 பாகனும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட
 வேளையில் 3 நாட்களில் தயார் ஆகின்றன. அதே
 வேளையில் 2 சூடலும் 5 பாகனும் சேர்ந்து 4 நாட்கள்
 ஆகின்றன. எனில் அதே வேளையில் ஒரு சூடல்
 மற்றும் ஒரு பாகல் ஆகியவற்றை தயார் ஆக்கும்
 சமீபமான நாட்களில் எவ்வளவு நாட்கள் அணி
 கிடைக்கின்றன.

4) 4 men and 4 women can finish a piece of work jointly in 3 days while 2 men & 5 women can finish the same work jointly in 4 days. Find the time taken by one man alone and that of one woman alone to finish the same work by using matrix inversion method.

Soln

Let the no. of days taken by man and women be x and y res.

Work finished by a man in one day = $\frac{1}{x}$

Work finished by a woman in one day = $\frac{1}{y}$

From the given data

$$\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{y} = \frac{1}{3} ; \quad \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{y} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x} = a, \quad \frac{1}{y} = b$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4a + 4b = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 12a + 12b = 1 \\ 2a + 5b = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 8a + 20b = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

matrix form of $\textcircled{1}$ is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 12 \\ 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$X = A^{-1} B \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 12 \\ 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 240 - 96 = 144 \neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{144} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -12 \\ -8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{144} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -12 \\ -8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{144} \begin{bmatrix} 20-12 \\ -8+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{144} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{36} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{18} \quad b = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{18} \quad \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$x = 18 \quad y = 36.$$

$\therefore$ A man can finish the work in 18 days
& women finish the work in 36 days.

Ex 1.22 Solve $5x + 2y = 3$, $3x + 2y = 5$
by matrix inversion method.

Soln

Matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$X = A^{-1} B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

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

$$|A| = 10 - 6 = 4 \neq 0 \quad A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

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

① $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 6 - 10 \\ -9 + 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = -1 \text{ \& } y = 4.$$

3. A man is appointed in a job with a monthly salary of certain amount and a fixed amount of annual increment. If his salary was Rs. 19800 per month at the end of the first month after 3 years of service and Rs. 23400 per month at the end of the first month after 9 years of service, find his starting salary and his annual increment (use inverse method).

Soln

Let - starting salary - x

& annual increment - y .

Example 1.22

(11) Solve $2x + 3y - z = 9$, $x + y + z = 9$, $3x - y - z = -1$ by inversion method. Given system of eqs

Soln

Matrix form of given eqs. is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

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

$$= 2(-1+1) - 3(-1-3) - 1(-1-3)$$

$$= 0 + 12 + 4$$

$$= 16 \neq 0 \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} -1+1 & 1+3 & 3+1 \\ 3+1 & -2+3 & -1-2 \\ -1-3 & 9+2 & 2-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 11 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 11 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

① $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 11 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 0+36-4 \\ 36+9-3 \\ -36+99-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 32 \\ 48 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

So, $x = 2$
 $y = 3$
 $z = 4$

(51)

Padasalai

(iii) solve by inverse method
 $x + y + z - 2 = 0$, $6x - 4y + 5z - 31 = 0$, $5x + 2y + 2z - 13 = 0$
 Given system of equations is

Soln

matrix form of given eqns is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 31 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(-8-10) - 1(12-25) + 1(12+20)$$

$$= -18 + 13 + 32$$

$$= 27 \neq 0 \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A.$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} -8-10 & 2-2 & 5+4 \\ 25-12 & 2-5 & 6-5 \\ 12+20 & 5-2 & -4+6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -18 & 0 & 9 \\ 13 & -3 & 1 \\ 32 & 3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} -18 & 0 & 9 \\ 13 & -3 & 1 \\ 32 & 3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

From ①

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} -18 & 0 & 9 \\ 13 & -3 & 1 \\ 32 & 3 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 31 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} -36+0+117 \\ 26-93+13 \\ 64+93-130 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} 81 \\ -54 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\therefore$ Soln is

$$x = 3, y = -2, z = 1$$

H,

Example 1.23 Solve $2x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 5$,

$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -4$, $3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 3$ by inversion method. (Bairuṅṅu ammaṅṅi āṇṇṇi)

Soln matrix form of given equ. is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$= 2(4+1) - 3(-2-3) + 3(-1+6)$$

$$= 10+15+15$$

$$|A| = 40 \neq 0 \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4+1 & -3+6 & 3+6 \\ 3+2 & -4-9 & 3-2 \\ -1+6 & 9+2 & -4-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

From $\textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 25-12+27 \\ 25-52+3 \\ 25-44-21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 80 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ soln is

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = -1$$

Ex 2 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ find AB & BA

and hence solve the system of eqn. $x+y+2z=1$,
 $3x+2y+z=7$, $2x+y+3z=2$.

Soln

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5+3+6 & -5+2+3 & -10+1+9 \\ 7+3-10 & 7+2-5 & 14+1-15 \\ 1-3+2 & 1-2+1 & 2-1+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$AB = 4I_3$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5+7+2 & 1+1-2 & 3-5+2 \\ -15+14+1 & 3+2-1 & 9-10+1 \\ -10+7+3 & 2+1-3 & 6-5+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$BA = 4I_3$$

$$\therefore AB = BA = 4I_3$$

$$B\left(\frac{1}{4}A\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}B\right)A = I_3$$

$$\therefore B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5+7+6 \\ 7+7-10 \\ 1-7+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ Soln is

$$x=2, y=1, z=-1$$

Example 1.24

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ find AB, BA

and hence solve the system of eqn.

$$x+y+z=4, \quad x-2y-2z=9, \quad 2x+y+3z=1$$

Soln

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4+4+8 & 4-8+4 & -4-8+12 \\ -7+1+6 & 7-2+3 & -7+2+9 \\ 5-3-2 & -5+6-1 & 5+6-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = 8I_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -4+7+5 & 4-1-3 & 4-3-1 \\ -4+14-10 & 4-2+6 & 4-6+2 \\ -8-7+15 & 8+1-9 & 8+3-3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$BA = 8I_3$$

$$\therefore AB = BA = 8I_3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{8}A\right)B = B\left(\frac{1}{8}A\right) = I_3$$

$$\therefore B^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}A$$

matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -16+36+4 \\ -28+9+3 \\ 20-20-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ -16 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Soln is
 $x=3, y=-2$
 $z=-1$

5. A, B, C எண்டு கம்பனிகளின் மிணை ஆன் அபவிந்தி
 மிணைமேள x, y, z மதும் P எணியன் B ல் 4 அபகன்
 னாந் A ல் அபகையும C ல் 5 அபகையும மாந் கிறாந்
 இ எணியன் C ல் அபக, A ல் 3 அபக, B ல் அபக
 னாந் மாந் கிறாந்.
 R எணியன் A-ல் அபக, B ல் 3 அபக, C ல் அபக
 அபக னாந் மாந் கிறாந். மிணைமேள P, Q, R
 R மிணைமேள $P = 15000$, $Q = 10000$, $R = 40000$ மிணைமேள
 A, B, C களின் எணியன் எணியன் A, B, C களின் எணியன்
 மிணை எணியன் எணியன் எணியன். C களின் எணியன்
 எணியன் மிணைமேள கிண்கி)

Ex 5 The prices of three commodities A, B & C are Rs x, y & z person P purchases 4 units of B and sells 2 units of A and 5 units of C. Person Q purchases 2 unit of C and sells 3 unit of A and one unit of B. In the process P, Q and R person R purchases one unit of A and sells 3 unit of B and one unit of C. In the process P, Q and R earn Rs 1500, Rs 1000 and Rs. 4000 respectively. find the prices per unit of A, B & C.

Soln Let the price of one unit of A, B & C are x, y & z res.

$\therefore$ from the given data

$$2x - 4y + 5z = 1500$$

$$3x + y - 2z = 1000$$

$$-x + 3y + z = 4000$$

Matrix form of given data

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1500 \\ 1000 \\ 4000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(1+6) - (-4)(3-2) + 5(9+1)$$

$$= 14 + 4 + 50$$

$$= 68 \neq 0 \therefore A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A$$

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+6 & 15+4 & 8-5 \\ 2-3 & 2+5 & 15+4 \\ 9+1 & 4-6 & 2+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 19 & 3 \\ -1 & 7 & 19 \\ 10 & -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{68} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 19 & 3 \\ -1 & 7 & 19 \\ 10 & -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ From (1)

$$X = \frac{1}{68} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 19 & 3 \\ -1 & 7 & 19 \\ 10 & -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15000 \\ 1000 \\ 4000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{68} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 19 & 3 \\ -1 & 7 & 19 \\ 10 & -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{68} \begin{bmatrix} 105 + 19 + 12 \\ -15 + 7 + 76 \\ 150 + 2 + 56 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{68} \begin{bmatrix} 136 \\ 68 \\ 204 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1000 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2000 \\ 1000 \\ 3000 \end{bmatrix}$$

The price of one unit of A, B & C are 2000, 1000, 3000.

1.4.3 Cramer's Rule: (அணுகல் முறை)

This rule can be applied only when the coefficient matrix is a square matrix and non singular

$|A| \neq 0$ எனில் அணுகல் முறை பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

(i) Consider

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\Delta \neq 0$ Cramer's rule is applicable.

& Cramer's rule is

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta}$$

Problems:

Ex 1.4 (i) Solve $5x - 2y + 16 = 0$, $x + 3y - 7 = 0$ by Cramer's rule. (அணுகல் முறையைப் பயன்படுத்தி)

Soln

$$5x - 2y = -16$$

$$x + 3y = 7$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 15 + 2$$

$$= 17$$

$$\neq 0$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 16 & -2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -48 + 14$$

$$= -34$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -16 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 35 + 16$$

$$= 51$$

$\therefore$ Cramer rule is applicable

$\therefore$ by Cramer's rule

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-34}{17} = -2$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{51}{17} = 3$$

$\therefore$ Soln is

$$x = -2, y = 3$$

Ex 1.4 (i) Solve $\frac{3}{x} + 2y = 12$, $\frac{2}{x} + 3y = 13$ by Cramer's Rule.

Soln Let- $\frac{1}{x} = a$, $y = b$

$$\therefore a + 2b = 12$$

$$2a + 3b = 13$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta a = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 2 \\ 13 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta b = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9 - 4 \quad = 36 - 26 \quad = 39 - 24$$

$$= 05 \quad = 10 \quad = 15$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\Delta a}{\Delta} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{\Delta b}{\Delta} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = b = 3$$

$\therefore$ Soln is

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 3.$$

2. In a competitive examination, one mark is awarded for every correct answer while $\frac{1}{4}$ mark is deducted for every wrong answer. A student answered 100 questions and got 80 marks. How many questions did he answer correctly (use Cramer rule)

Soln

Let- the no. of questions answered correctly be x and y be the number of questions answered wrong

from the given data

$$x + y = 100 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{4}y = 80$$

$$4x - y = 320 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

ஒரு தேர்வுத் தரையில்

ஒவ்வொரு சரியான பதிலுக்கும்
ஒரு பதிவுகள் மதிப்பாக வழங்கும்.

ஒவ்வொரு தவறான பதிலுக்கும்
 $\frac{1}{4}$ பதிவுகள் மதிப்பாக வழங்கும்.

ஒரு மாணவன் 100 கேள்விகளுக்கு

பதிலளித்து 80 பதிவுகள் பெற்றான்.

அவன் சரியான பதில்களுக்கு சரியான

பதிலளித்தவற்றின் எண்ணிக்கை

எவ்வளவு?

4) തുറന്ന ശീശി മുകളിലേയ്ക്ക് പൂർണ്ണമായും ഉയർത്തിയ ശേഷം അത് തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ തുറന്നു വെക്കണം.
 പൂർണ്ണമായും തുറന്ന ശീശി 2 മീറ്റർ ഉയർത്തിയ ശേഷം അത് തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ തുറന്നു വെക്കണം.
 തുറന്ന ശീശി തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ തുറന്നു വെക്കണം.
 തുറന്ന ശീശി തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ തുറന്നു വെക്കണം.
 (കുറിപ്പ്: തുറന്ന ശീശി തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം 10 മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ തുറന്നു വെക്കണം.)

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{-6}{-1} = 6$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = \frac{-4}{-1} = 4.$$

∴ 6 litres of solution containing 50% acid and 4 litres of solution containing 25% acid must be mixed to make 40% acid solution.

4) A fish tank can be filled in 10 minutes using both pumps A and B simultaneously. However, pump B can pump water in or out at the same rate. If pump B is inadvertently run in reverse, then the tank will be filled in 30 minutes. How long would it take each pump to fill the tank by itself? (use Cramer's rule)

Soln

Let x & y be the time taken by pumps A & B res.

∴ Amount of water filled by pump A in one minute = $\frac{1}{x}$
 " " " " " B " " = $\frac{1}{y}$

Take $\frac{1}{x} = a$, $\frac{1}{y} = b$.

∴ From given data

$$a + b = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow 10a + 10b = 1$$

$$a - b = \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow 30a - 30b = 1$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 30 & -30 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta a = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -30 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 30 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -300 - 300 \quad = -30 - 10 \quad = 10 - 30$$

$$= -600 \quad = -40 \quad = -20.$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta a}{\Delta} = \frac{-40}{-600} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$b = \frac{\Delta b}{\Delta} = \frac{-20}{-600} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{a} = 15$$

$$y = \frac{1}{b} = 30.$$

Soln Time taken by Pump A is 15 min
 " " " " " B " " is 30 min

Solve by $x_1 - x_2 = 3$, $2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 17$ $x_2 + 2x_3 = 7$ (அதற்கு மீதமுள்ள மூலக்கோவைகளில் x_3 இன் மதிப்பு)Solve

$$x_1 - x_2 + 0x_3 = 3$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 17$$

$$0x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 7$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(6-4) - (-1)(4-0) + 0$$

$$= 2+4$$

$$\boxed{\Delta = 6}$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 17 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(6-4) + 1(34-28) + 0$$

$$= 6+6+0$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x_1 = 12}$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 17 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(34-28) - 3(4-0) + 0$$

$$= 6-12$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x_2 = -6}$$

$$\Delta x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 1(21-17) + 1(14-0) + 3(2-0)$$

$$= 4+14+6$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x_3 = 24}$$

by Cramer rule

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-6}{6} = -1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\Delta x_3}{\Delta} = \frac{24}{6} = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{soln is } x_1 = 2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 3$$

H

Q. Solve by cramer rule $3x + 3y - 2z = 11$, $2x - y + 2z = 9$, $4x + 3y + 2z = 25$

Soln $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-2-6) - 3(4-8) - 1(6+4)$

$$= 3(-8) - 3(-4) - 1(10)$$

$$= -24 + 12 - 10$$

$$\Delta = -22$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 3 & -1 \\ 9 & -1 & 2 \\ 25 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 11(-2-6) - 3(18-50) - 1(27+25)$$

$$= 11(-8) - 3(-32) - 1(52)$$

$$= -88 + 96 - 52$$

$$\Delta x = -44$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 9 & 2 \\ 4 & 25 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(18-50) - 11(4-8) - 1(50-36)$$

$$= 3(-32) - 11(-4) - 1(14)$$

$$= -96 + 44 - 14$$

$$\Delta y = -66$$

$$\Delta z = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & 9 \\ 4 & 3 & 25 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-25-27) - 3(50-36) + 11(6+4)$$

$$= -156 - 42 + 110$$

$$\Delta z = -88$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{-44}{-22} = 2$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = \frac{-66}{-22} = 3$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta} = \frac{-88}{-22} = 4$$

$\therefore$ Soln is $x = 2, y = 3, z = 4$.

ex (iv) Solve by Cramer rule $\frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{y} - \frac{2}{z} = 1$, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 2$, $\frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{y} - \frac{4}{z} = -1$

Soln

let $\frac{1}{x} = a$, $\frac{1}{y} = b$, $\frac{1}{z} = c$

$\therefore$ given equ. is becomes

$$3a - 4b - 2c = 1, \quad a + 2b + c = 2, \quad 2a - 5b - 4c = -1$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-8+5) + 4(-4-2) - 2(-5-4)$$

$$= 3(-3) + 4(-6) - 2(-9)$$

$$= -9 - 24 + 18$$

$$\boxed{\Delta = -15}$$

$$\Delta_a = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-8+5) + 4(-8+1) - 2(-10+2)$$

$$= 1(-3) + 4(-7) - 2(-8)$$

$$= -3 - 16 + 16$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_a = -3}$$

$$\Delta_b = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-8+1) + 1(-4-2) - 2(-1+4)$$

$$= 3(-7) - 1(-6) - 2(3)$$

$$= -21 + 6 + 10$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_b = -5}$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-2+10) + 4(-1-1) + 1(-5-4)$$

$$= 3(8) + 4(-2) + 1(-9)$$

$$= 24 - 20 - 9$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_c = -5}$$

by Cramer rule

$$\therefore a = \frac{\Delta_a}{\Delta} = \frac{-3}{-15} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{a} = 5$$

$$b = \frac{\Delta_b}{\Delta} = \frac{-5}{-15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$c = \frac{\Delta_c}{\Delta} = \frac{-5}{-15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{c} = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{Soln is } x=5, y=3, z=3$$

5) താഴെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് എഴുതുക. ഒരു ഭാഗം, 3 ഭാഗം, 4 ഭാഗം, 5 ഭാഗം, 6 ഭാഗം എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് 150, 200, 250, 300, 350 എന്നിങ്ങനെ മാർക്കുകൾ നൽകുന്നു. തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത വിഷയം അനുസരിച്ച് മാർക്കുകൾ നൽകുന്നു. (ഒരു വിഷയം മാത്രം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുക)

5) A family of 3 people went out for dinner in a restaurant. The cost of two dosai, three idlies and two vadais is Rs 150. The cost of two dosai, two idlies and four vadais is Rs 200. The cost of five dosai, four idlies and two vadais is Rs 250. The family has Rs 350 in hand and they ate 3 dosai and six idlies and six vadais. Will they be able to manage to pay the bill within the amount they had? Use Cramer rule.

Soln

Let x, y, z be the cost of 1 dosai, 1 idly, 1 vadais res.
 $\therefore$ From the given data

$$2x + 3y + 2z = 150$$

$$2x + 2y + 4z = 200 \Rightarrow x + y + 2z = 100$$

$$5x + 4y + 2z = 250.$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(2-8) - 3(2-10) + 2(4-5) \\ = 2(-6) - 3(-8) + 2(-1) \\ = -12 + 24 - 2$$

$$\boxed{\Delta = 10}$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 150 & 3 & 2 \\ 100 & 1 & 2 \\ 250 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 150(2-8) - 3(200-500) + 2(400-250) \\ = 150(-6) - 3(-300) + 2(150) \\ = -900 + 900 + 300$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x = 300}$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 150 & 2 \\ 1 & 100 & 2 \\ 5 & 250 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(200-300) - 150(2-10) + 2(250-500) \\ = -600 + 1200 - 500$$

$$\boxed{\Delta y = 100}$$

$$\Delta z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 150 \\ 1 & 1 & 100 \\ 5 & 4 & 250 \end{vmatrix} = 2(250-400) - 3(250-500) + 150(4-5) \\ = 2(-150) - 3(-250) + 150(-1) \\ = -300 + 750 - 150 = 30$$

$$A_2 = 200$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{200}{10} = 20$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = \frac{100}{10} = 10$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta} = \frac{300}{10} = 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total bill} &= 3 \text{ dosas} + 6 \text{ idlies} + 6 \text{ vadai} \\ &= 3(30) + 6(10) + 6(20) \\ &= 90 + 60 + 180 \\ &= 330 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ Total bill is Rs 330. < Rs 350
Hence they can manage to pay the bill.

Example 1.2b In a T20 match, Chennai Super Kings needed just 6 runs to win with 1 ball left to go in the last over. The last ball was bowled and the batsman at the crease hit it high up. The ball travelled along the path in a vertical plane and the equation of the path is $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ with respect to xy-coordinate system in the vertical plane and ball travelled through the points (10, 8), (20, 16), (40, 22) can you conclude that, Chennai Super Kings won the match? Justify your answer.

Call the distances are measured in meters and the meeting point of the plane of the path with the farthest boundary line is (70, 0)

Soln

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$(10, 8) \Rightarrow 100a + 10b + c = 8$$

$$(20, 16) \Rightarrow 400a + 20b + c = 16$$

$$(40, 22) \Rightarrow 1600a + 40b + c = 22$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 100 & 10 & 1 \\ 400 & 20 & 1 \\ 1600 & 40 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \times 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 16 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1000 (1(2-16) - 1(4-16) + 1(16-32))$$

$$= 1000 (-2 + 12 - 16)$$

$$= 1000 (-6)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta = -6000}$$

$$\Delta_a = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 10 & 1 \\ 6 & 20 & 1 \\ 22 & 40 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 10 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 20 (4(2-4) - 1(32-22))$$

$$= 20 (-8 + 3 + 10)$$

$$= 20 (5)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_a = 100}$$

$$\Delta_b = \begin{vmatrix} 100 & 8 & 1 \\ 400 & 16 & 1 \\ 1600 & 22 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \times 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 200 (1(8-11) - 4(4-16) + 1(44-128))$$

$$= 200 (-3 + 48 - 84)$$

$$= 200 (-39)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_b = -7800}$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 100 & 10 & 8 \\ 400 & 20 & 16 \\ 1600 & 40 & 22 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \times 10 \times 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \\ 16 & 4 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2000 (1(22-32) - 1(44-128) + 4(16-32))$$

$$= 2000 (-10 + 84 - 64)$$

$$= 2000 (10)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_c = 20000}$$

by Cramerrule

$$a = \frac{\Delta_a}{\Delta} = \frac{100}{-6000} = -\frac{1}{60}$$

$$b = \frac{\Delta_b}{\Delta} = \frac{-7800}{-6000} = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$c = \frac{\Delta_c}{\Delta} = \frac{20000}{-6000} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

The equ. of path is

$$y = -\frac{1}{60}x^2 + \frac{13}{10}x - \frac{10}{3}$$

Sub $x=70$ we get

$$y = -\frac{1}{60}(70)^2 + \frac{13}{10}(70) - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{4900}{60} + \frac{910}{10} - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{4900}{60} + \frac{91}{1} - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= \frac{-4900 + 5460 - 20}{6}$$

$$= \frac{36}{6}$$

$$\boxed{y = 6}$$

The ball went 6 m high over the boundary line and it is impossible for a fielder to catch the ball.

Hence the ball went for 6 and Chennai Super Kings won the match.

1.4.3

Gaussian Elimination method (கனம்வரிசை முறை)

A method to solve simultaneous linear equations of the form

$$AX = B$$

Two Steps

1. Forward elimination
2. Back substitution

Forward elimination:

A forward elimination is to transform the co-eff matrix into upper triangular matrix

problems:

1. Solve by Gaussian elimination method.

$$2x - 2y + 3z = 2, \quad x + 2y - z = 3, \quad 3x - y + 2z = 1$$

கனம்வரிசை முறை மூலம்
பிடி

Soln

Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$(A \ B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 6R_3 - 7R_2$$

∴ System becomes.

$$x + 2y - 2z = 3 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$-6y + 5z = -4 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$-5z = -20 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$z = \frac{-20}{-5} = 4$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow -6y + 20 = -4$$

$$-6y = -24$$

$$y = \frac{-24}{-6}$$

$$\boxed{y = 4}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x + 8 - 4 = 3$$

$$x + 4 = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = -1}$$

Soln is

$$x = -1, y = 4, z = 4.$$

(ii) $2x + 4y + 6z = 22$, $3x + 8y + 5z = 27$, $-x + y + 2z = 2$

Three linear equations in three variables.

Soln

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & 27 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & 44 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 2R_3 - 3R_2$$

$\therefore$ System of eqn. becomes.

$$x + 2y + 3z = 11 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$2y - 4z = -6 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$22z = 44 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$z = \frac{44}{22} = 2$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow$$

$$2(2y - 4(2)) = -6$$

$$2y - 8 = -6$$

$$2y = -6 + 8$$

$$2y = 2$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow$$

$$x + 2(1) + 3(2) = 11$$

$$x + 2 + 6 = 11$$

$$x = 11 - 8$$

$$x = 3$$

Soln is $x = 3, y = 1, z = 2.$

(111) $4x + 3y + 6z = 25$, $x + 5y + 7z = 13$, $2x + 9y + z = 1$

தரப்பட்ட மூன்று நேரிதகளின் பொதுத் தீர்மானம்

Soln

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 6 & 25 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & 13 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 & 13 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 & 25 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 & 13 \\ 0 & 17 & 22 & 27 \\ 0 & 1 & 13 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 4R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 13 & 25 \\ 0 & 17 & 22 & 27 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 13 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 199 & 398 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 19R_2 - R_3$$

System becomes

$$x + 5y + 7z = 13 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$y + 13z = 25 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$199z = 398 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$z = \frac{398}{199} = 2$$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$

$$y + 13(2) = 25$$

$$y + 26 = 25$$

$$y = 25 - 26$$

$$\boxed{y = -1}$$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow$

$$x + 5(-1) + 7(2) = 13$$

$$x - 5 + 14 = 13$$

$$x + 9 = 13$$

$$x = 13 - 9$$

$$x = 4$$

$\therefore$ Soln is $x = 4, y = -1, z = 2$

TH

2. If ax^2+bx+c is divided by $x+3, x-5, x-1$
the remainders are 21, 61, 29 res. Find a, b, c
(Use Gaussian elimination method)

Soln $p(x) = ax^2+bx+c$

ax^2+bx+c by $x+3, x-5, x-1$ என்னை எதிர்த்து வந்த பின்னர் 21, 61, 29 என்னி a, b, c க்கு அளவிடுதல் (கணினி மெதோடு மூலமாக)

$$p(-3) = 21$$

$$p(5) = 61$$

$$a(-3)^2+b(-3)+c=21$$

$$25a+5b+c=61 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$9a-3b+c=21 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$p(1) = 9$$

$$a+b+c=9 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$(A:B) = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 1 & 21 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & 61 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 & 21 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 12 & 8 & 60 \\ 0 & 20 & 24 & 164 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 9R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 25R_1 - R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 41 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow \frac{R_2}{4} \\ R_3 \rightarrow \frac{R_3}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 41 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 48 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow 5R_3 - 3R_2$$

$\therefore$ System becomes

$$a+b+c=9 \rightarrow (4)$$

$$5b+6c=41 \rightarrow (5)$$

$$-8c = -48 \rightarrow (6)$$

$$c = \frac{-48}{-8} = 6$$

(3) becomes

$$5b+3c=41$$

$$5b=41-3c$$

$$5b=5$$

$$b=1$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow a+b+c=9$$

$$a+1+6=9$$

$$a=9-7$$

$$a=2$$

$\therefore$ Soln $(a, b, c) = (2, 1, 6)$

4) A boy is walking along the path $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ through the points $(-6, 8)$ $(-2, -12)$ $(3, 8)$. He wants to meet his friend at $P(7, 60)$ will he meet his friend (use elimination method)

Soln

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$(-6, 8) \Rightarrow$$

$$36a + 6b + c = 8 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{At } (-2, -12)$$

$$4a - 2b + c = -12 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\text{At } (3, 8)$$

$$9a + 3b + c = 8 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$(A/B) = \begin{bmatrix} 36 & -6 & 1 & 8 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 & -12 \\ 9 & 3 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 36 & -6 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -12 & 8 & -116 \\ 0 & 18 & 3 & 24 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 9R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 4R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 36 & -6 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & -58 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2^2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow \frac{R_3}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 36 & -6 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 & -58 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -50 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3$$

Equ. becomes.

$$36a - 6b + c = 8 \rightarrow (4)$$

$$-6b + 4c = -58 \rightarrow (5)$$

$$5c = -50 \rightarrow (6)$$

$$c = -\frac{50}{5} = -10$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow -6b - 40 = -58$$

$$-6b = 40 - 58$$

$$-6b = -18$$

$$b = \frac{-18}{-6}$$

$$\boxed{b = 3}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 36a - 18 - 10 = 8$$

$$36a = 8 + 18 + 10$$

$$36a = 36$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$(a, b, c) = (1, 3, -10)$$

$$\therefore y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y = x^2 + 3x - 10$$

put $x = 7$

$$y = 49 + 21 - 10 \\ = 60.$$

$\therefore$ The pt $(7, 60)$ satisfies the eqn. $x^2 + 3x - 10$ hence the boy will meet friend at $P(7, 60)$

Example 1.28

The upward speed $v(t)$ a rocket at time t is approximated by $v(t) = at^2 + bt + c$ $0 \leq t \leq 100$ where a, b, c are constant. It has been found that the speed at times $t = 3, t = 6, t = 9$ seconds are res. 64, 133, 208 miles per second respectively,

Find the speed at time $t = 5$ seconds. (Use Gaussian elimination method)

Soln

Since $v(3) = 64, v(6) = 133, v(9) = 208$

$$9a + 3b + c = 64$$

$$36a + 6b + c = 133$$

$$81a + 9b + c = 208$$

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 1 & 64 \\ 36 & 6 & 1 & 133 \\ 81 & 9 & 1 & 208 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 1 & 64 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 & -123 \\ 0 & -18 & -8 & -208 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 4R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 9R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 1 & 64 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 41 \\ 0 & 18 & 8 & 366 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 / 2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 / 2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 9R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 1 & 64 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 41 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 9R_2 - R_3$$

அது $0 \leq t \leq 100$
 $v(t) = at^2 + bt + c$
 $t = 3, 6, 9$
 $64, 133, 208$
 $t = 5$
 a, b, c
 $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 4R_1$
 $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 9R_1$
 $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 / 2$
 $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 / 2$
 $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 9R_2$

eqn. becomes.

$$9a + 3b + c = 64 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$2b + c = 41 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$c = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

② $\Rightarrow$

$$2b + 1 = 41$$

$$2b = 40$$

$$\boxed{b = 20}$$

① $\Rightarrow$

$$9a + 3(20) + 1 = 64$$

$$9a + 61 = 64$$

$$9a = 3$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore v(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^2 + 20t + 1$$

Hence

$$v(15) = \frac{1}{3}(225) + 20(15) + 1$$

$$= 75 + 300 + 1$$

$$= 376$$

3. An amount of Rs 65,000 is invested in three bonds at the rates of 6%, 8% & 10% per annum res.. The total annual income is Rs 5,000. The income from the third bond is Rs 800 more than that from the second bond. Determine the price of each bond. (Use Gaussian elimination)

Soln

Let the price of the first bond = x

" " " 2nd " = y

" " " 3rd " = z

$\therefore$ From given data

$$x + y + z = 65000$$

$$(6\% \text{ of } x) + (8\% \text{ of } y) + (10\% \text{ of } z) = 5000$$

$$\frac{6x + 8y + 10z}{100} = 5000$$

$$3x + 4y + 5z = 250000$$

$$(10\% \text{ of } x - 80\% \text{ of } y) = 800$$

$$\frac{10x - 80y}{100} = 800$$

$$-4y + 5x = 40000$$

$\therefore$ Augmented Matrix is

$$(A|B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 65000 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 250000 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 & 40000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 65000 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 55000 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 & 40000 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 65000 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 55000 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 260000 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 4R_2$$

$\therefore$ System becomes

$$x + y + z = 65000 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$y + 2z = 55000 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$13z = 260000 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$z = \frac{260000}{13} = 20000$$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$

$$y + 2(20000) = 55000$$

$$y = 55000 - 40000 \\ = 15000$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x + 15000 + 20000 = 65000$$

$$x = 30000$$

$\therefore$ The price of the first bond = 30,000
 " " 2nd " = 15,000
 " " 3rd bond = 20,000

H.

1.5 Application of matrices (அமைப்பின் பயன்பாடு)

consistency of system of linear equations by

Rank method. பெரிய சமன்பாடுகளைத் தகுபடியில்
அமைப்பைத் தனித்தனியாகத்
தீர்ந்து காணலாம்.

Rouche's capelli theorem. (பெரிய - சமன்பாடுகளின்)

A system of linear equations, written in the matrix form as $AX = B$.

Is consistent $\Leftrightarrow P(A, B) = P(A)$.

1.5.1 non-homogeneous linear equations: அகலமான பெரிய
சமன்பாடுகள்

consider

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

matrix form of above system of linear equ. is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{Augmented matrix } (A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

case i When $P(A) = P(A, B) = 3$ (no. of unknowns)

Then the system is consistent - சமன்பாடுகளின்
அமைப்பைத் தீர்ந்து காணலாம்.

& it has unique soln. மேல் அது ஒரே தீர்வு.

case ii When $P(A) \neq P(A, B)$

Then the system is inconsistent, சமன்பாடுகளின்
அமைப்பைத் தீர்ந்து காணலாம்.

& it has no soln. இது தீர்வு இல்லை.

case iii When $P(A) = P(A, B) = 2$

Then the system is consistent - சமன்பாடுகளின்
அமைப்பைத் தீர்ந்து காணலாம்.

& it has many soln. அமைப்பைத் தீர்ந்து காணலாம்.

& these soln. form one K parameter family

Take $z = 1$

concl $P(A) = P(A, B) = 1$

Then the system is consistent & it has many solutions & these solutions form two parameter family

Take $z = t$
 $y = s$

மீறும் அளவுகளை
தெரிவித்துக் கொடுக்கிறது.

Problems:

Ex 1.6

1. Test for consistency & if possible, solve the following system of equ. by rank method.

soln $x - y + 2z = 2$, $2x + y + 4z = 7$, $4x - y + z = 4$
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சமன்பாடுகளைத் தீர்க்க.

Soln Matrix form of given linear equ. is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A x = B$$

Augmented matrix

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 4R_1 - R_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & -7 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$$

the last equivalent matrix in echelon form

$\therefore P(A) = P(A, B)$

$\therefore$ Given system is consistent & it has unique soln.

4. The system becomes,

$$x - y + 2z = 2 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$-3y = -3 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$-7z = -7 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x - 1 + 2 = 2$$

$$x + 1 = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$\therefore$ soln is $x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$.

2. Test for consistency of the following system of linear equations and if possible solve

$$x + 2y - z = 3, \quad 3x - y + 2z = 1, \quad x - 2y + 3z = 3, \quad x - y + z \neq 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பு.

Soln Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Augmented matrix $[A, B]$

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_1 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow \frac{R_2}{2}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_3 \rightarrow 7R_2 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow 3R_2 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_4 \rightarrow 2R_3 + R_4$$

$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$ (no. of unknown)

$\therefore$ Given system is consistent & it has unique soln.

$\therefore$ System becomes $\begin{matrix} \text{சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பு} \\ \text{மேலும் சரியாக உள்ளதாய்} \\ \text{காண்க.} \end{matrix}$

$$x + 2y - 2z = 3 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$y - z = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$-2z = -8 \rightarrow (3)$$

(3) $\Rightarrow$

$$2z = 8 \Rightarrow z = 4$$

(2) $\Rightarrow y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4$

(1) $\Rightarrow x + 8 - 4 = 3$

$$x + 4 = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

Soln is $x = -1, y = 4, z = 4$.

Ex 1. (ii) Test the consistency by Rank method.

$$4x - 2y + 6z = 8, \quad x + y - 3z = -1, \quad 15x + 3y + 9z = 21$$

Soln

Matrix form of the system is $(\text{சமன்பாடுகளின் மாதிரி})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 15 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -1 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$\therefore$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 15 & 3 & 9 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 & 8 \\ 5 & -1 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3/3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & -18 & -12 \\ 0 & 6 & -18 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_2 \rightarrow 4R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 5R_1 - R_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & -18 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \rightarrow R_2 - R_2$$

$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2 < \text{no. of unknowns}$.

$\therefore$ given system is consistent - $\text{ഇതാണ് ഒരു സമവാക്യ സംവിധാനം}$
& it has many solution $\text{എന്നതിനുള്ള പല പരിష్ഥിതികളും ഉണ്ട്.}$

Take $z = k$

& system becomes

$$x + y - 3z = -1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$6y - 18z = -12 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 3z = -2$$

$$y - 3k = -2$$

$$\boxed{y = 3k - 2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x + (3k - 2) - 3k = -1$$

$$x - 2 = -1$$

$$x = -1 + 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$\therefore$ Solutions are $x = 1, y = 3k - 2, z = k$

Ex 1 (iv) Test the consistency of $3x + y + 2z = 2$,
 $x - 3y + 2z = 1$, $7x - y + 4z = 5$ by rank method. (50 marks)

Soln

Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -20 & 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 7R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$$

$\therefore$ Given system of equ. is consistence and has many solutions.
 & It has many soln.

Take $\boxed{z = k}$

System becomes

$$x - 3y + 2z = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$-10y + 5z = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$-10y + 5k = 0$$

$$-10y = 1 - 5k$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{-1}{10}(1 - 5k) = \frac{5k - 1}{10}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x - 3\left(\frac{5k - 1}{10}\right) + 2k = 1$$

$$x = \frac{3(5k - 1)}{10} + 2k + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}(7 - 5k)$$

Soln are

$$x = \frac{1}{10}(7 - 5k), \quad y = \frac{5k - 1}{10}, \quad z = k$$

Ex 1. (iii) Test the consistency of
 $2x + 2y + z = 5$, $x - y + z = 1$, $3x + y + 2z = 4$ by
 Rank method.

Soln

Matrix form of the system is

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

$$AX = B$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A|B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$$

$$\rho(A|B) \neq \rho(A)$$

Given system is inconsistent & it has no solution.

தகவல் மட்டுமே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

எனவே கீழ்க் கிடைக்காது.

Example: 1.32

Test the consistency of the following system
 of equations & if possible solve

$$x - y + z = -9, \quad 2x - y + z = 4, \quad 3x - y + z = 6, \quad 4x - y + 2z = 7$$

சரி செய்ய முடியுமா கீழ்க்.

Soln

Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix D

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -22 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & -33 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -49 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow 4R_1 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -27 \\ -6 \\ \hline -36 \\ -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -22 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_3 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_3 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -22 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -55 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_2 + R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_3 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore P(A) \neq P(A, B)$$

$\therefore$ Given system is inconsistent & it has no solution.

Example 1.32 Test the consistency of the following system of equations & if possible solve

$$2x - y + z = 2, 6x - 3y + 3z = 6, 4x - 2y + 2z = 4$$

அல்லது கண்டுபிடிக்க.

Soln

matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Augmented Matrix

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 1$$

$\therefore$ Given system of equations is inconsistent.

& it has no/solution.

$$\text{Take } z = t$$

$$y = s$$

System is becomes

$$2x - y + z = 2 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{now } z = t, y = s$$

$$2x - t + s = 2$$

$$2x = 2 - s + t$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(2 - s + t)$$

$\therefore$ solution is

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(2 - s + t), y = s, z = t$$

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட
அளவீட்டுக்களின்
ஒத்திசைவு இல்லை
எனவே
தீர்மானம் இல்லை
உள்ளது.

Ex. 1.21 Test for consistency of the following set of equations and if possible solve.

$$x - y + z = -9, \quad 2x - 2y + 2z = -18, \quad 3x - 3y + 3z = -27$$

Soln

Matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -18 \\ -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -18 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 1$$

∴ Given system is consistent & it has many soln.

$$\text{Take } z = s$$

$$y = t$$

∴ Also system becomes.

$$x - y + z = -9$$

$$x - t + s = -9$$

$$x = t - s - 9$$

∴ Soln is

$$x = t - s - 9, \quad y = t, \quad z = s$$

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3. Investigate the value of λ and μ the system of linear equations $2x + 3y + 5z = 9$,

$7x + 3y - 5z = 8$, $2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu$ have (i) no soln

(i) unique soln.

(ii) infinitely many soln.

Soln

Matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 7 & 3 & -5 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -15 & -25 & -47 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 5 & \mu - 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2 - 7R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 - 63 \\ 16 \\ 47 \end{array}$$

Case i When $\lambda \neq 5$ & $\mu \neq 9$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$$

$\therefore$ Given system is consistent and it has unique solution.

Case ii When $\lambda \neq 5$ & $\mu \neq 9$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = 2, \rho(A, B) = 3$$

$$\rho(A) \neq \rho(A, B)$$

$\therefore$ System is inconsistent & it has no soln.

Case iii When $\lambda = 5$ & $\mu = 9$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$$

$\therefore$ System is consistent & it has infinitely many soln.

many soln

Examine for what value of λ & μ the system of linear equations $x + 2y + z = 7$, $x + y + \lambda z = \mu$, $x + 3y - 5z = 5$ have (i) no. soln (ii) unique soln (iii) infinitely many soln

Soln matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ \mu \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore Ax = B$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 & \mu \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3$$

Case i When $\lambda \neq 7$, $\mu \neq 9$.

$\therefore$ Given system is consistent

& it has unique soln $\because \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$

Case ii When $\lambda = 7$ & $\mu \neq 9$

$$\rho(A) = 2, \rho(A, B) = 3$$

$$\rho(A) \neq \rho(A, B)$$

$\therefore$ System is inconsistent & it has no soln

Case iii When $\lambda = 7$, $\mu = 9$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$$

$\therefore$ System is consistent

it has infinitely many soln.

2. Find the value of k for which the equ.

$kx - 2y + z = 1$, $x - 2ky + z = 2$, $x - 2y + kz = 1$ have
(i) no soln (ii) unique soln (iii) many soln

Soln

Matrix form of given system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} k & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2k & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A|B) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} k & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2k & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & k & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & k & 1 \\ 1 & -2k & 1 & -2 \\ k & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad R_3 \leftrightarrow R_1$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 2k-2 & k-1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2k+2 & k^2-1 & k-1 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow kR_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 2k-2 & k-1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k^2+k-2 & k+2 \end{array} \right] \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 2k-2 & k-1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & (k-1)(k+2) & k+2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{k^2+k-2}{(k-1)(k+2)} = \frac{k-1}{k+2} < \frac{2}{1}$$

Case i When $k=1$ & $k \neq -2$

$$\rho(A) = 1, \rho(A|B) = 3$$

System is inconsistent -
it has no soln

Case ii When $k=-2$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A|B) = 2$$

System is consistent -
it has many soln

Case iii When $k \neq 1$ / $k \neq -2$

System is consistent -
it has unique soln.

Example 1.33

Find the condition on a, b & c following system of equ. has one parameter family of solutions: $x+y+z=a$, $x+2y+3z=b$, $3x+5y+7z=c$

Soln

Matrix form of the system is $AX=B$

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & b \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 3a-c \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3a-c-2b+2a \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 + R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2b-c \end{bmatrix}$$

if $a+2b-c=0$

Then $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$

Given system of equ. has one parameter family of solution.

$\therefore a+2b-c=0$
is required condition.

1.5.2 Homogeneous system of linear equations

consider the equ.

தொகுக்கப்பட்ட சமன்பாடுகளை

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = 0$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = 0$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = 0$$

Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & 0 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Case i When $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$

The system is consistent - சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பு சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பை

& it has unique solution (trivial soln)
ஒரு மட்டும் தான் தீர்மானம்

Case ii When $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$ or 1 (அல்லது மூன்று)

Then the system is consistent - சமன்பாடுகளின் தொகுப்பு

& it has many soln (non trivial soln)
அனேகமான தீர்மானம்

Note

Homogenous equation is always consistent

1. Solve $x + 2y + 3z = 0$, $3x + 4y + 4z = 0$, $7x + 10y + 12z = 0$

Soln

Augmented matrix is

$$(A|B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 & 12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 7R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A|B) = 3$$

Given system is consistent

& it has trivial soln (unique)

$$(1) \quad x = y = z = 0.$$

② Solve $x + 3y - 2z = 0$, $2x - y + 4z = 0$, $x - 11y + 14z = 0$

Soln

Augmented matrix is

$$(A|B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & -16 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A|B) = 2$$

System is consistent - it has nontrivial (many) soln.

Take $z = k$

eqn. becomes

$$x + 3y - 2z = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$7y - 8z = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$7y = 8z$$

$$7y = 8k$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{8}{7}k}$$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow$

$$x + \frac{8}{7} \times 3k - 2k = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{10k}{7}$$

Soln is

$$x = -\frac{10k}{7}, y = \frac{8k}{7}, z = k$$

3) Solve $2x + 3y - z = 0$, $x - y - 2z = 0$, $3x + y + 3z = 0$

Soln

Augmented matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -39 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow 4R_2 - 5R_3$$

$$\therefore \rho(A, B) = \rho(A) = 3$$

System is consistent & it has trivial soln (unique)

Soln is $\therefore x = y = z = 0$.

Example 1.37 Solve $x+y-2z=0$, $2x-3y+2=0$,
 $3x-7y+10z=0$, $6x-9y+10z=0$

Soln

Augmented matrix $A \equiv$

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -7 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & -9 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -16 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -22 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_1 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow 6R_1 - R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_3 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow 3R_2 - R_4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -15 \\ 22 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 6R_4$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$$

$\therefore$ System is consistent.
 It has trivial soln.

$$\therefore x=y=z=0.$$

1. 1(i) Solve $3x+2y+7z=0$, $4x-3y+2z=0$, $5x+9y+23z=0$

Soln Augmented matrix A

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 23 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -17 & -34 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 & 34 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_2 - 4R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow 3R_3 - 5R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -17 & 34 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 0.$$

Soln system is consistent. it has non trivial soln.

$$\text{take } z = t$$

System becomes

$$3x + 0y + 7z = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$-17y - 34z = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$-17y = 34z$$

$$\boxed{y = -2z}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$3x - 4z + 7z = 0$$

$$3x + 3z = 0$$

$$3x = -3z$$

$$\boxed{x = -z}$$

$$\text{Soln is } x = -t, y = -2t, z = t \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2. Determinant- the values of λ for which the following system of equations

$$x + y + 3z = 0, \quad 4x + 3y + \lambda z = 0, \quad 2x + y + 2z = 0$$

has (i) unique soln (ii) non trivial soln.

Soln

Matrix form of the system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Augmented Matrix is

$$(A, B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2 - R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow 4R_1 - R_3$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8-\lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$$

Case i When $\lambda \neq 8$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 3$$

System is consistent

It has trivial soln. (unique)

Case ii When $\lambda = 8$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = 2$$

System is consistent

It has non trivial soln

Ex 1.38 Determine the values of λ for which the following system of equations

$$(3\lambda - 8)x + 3y + 3z = 0, \quad 3x + (3\lambda - 8)y + 3z = 0, \\ 3x + 3y + (3\lambda - 8)z = 0$$

Soln

Since the system of equ. has no trivial soln.

$\therefore$ Determinant of co-eff. matrix is zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3\lambda - 8 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3\lambda - 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3\lambda - 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3\lambda - 2 & 3\lambda - 2 & 3\lambda - 2 \\ 3 & 3\lambda - 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3\lambda - 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$$

$$(3\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3\lambda - 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3\lambda - 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$3\lambda - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3\lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\lambda - 11 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_1 \end{array}$$

$$(3\lambda - 2)(3\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \lambda = \frac{11}{3}$$

Example 1.40 If the system of equations
 $px + by + cz = 0$, $ax + qy + cz = 0$, $ax + by + rz = 0$
 has non trivial soln & $p \neq a$, $q \neq b$, $r \neq c$ P.T

$$\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q}{q-b} + \frac{r}{r-c} = 2$$

Soln

Since the system of equ. has non trivial soln.

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} p & b & c \\ a & q & c \\ a & b & r \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} p & b & c \\ a-p & q-b & 0 \\ a-p & 0 & r-c \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} p & b & c \\ -(p-a) & q-b & 0 \\ -(p-a) & 0 & r-c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(p-a)(q-b)(r-c) \begin{vmatrix} p & q & r \\ p-a & q-b & r-c \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} p & q & r \\ p-a & q-b & r-c \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q}{q-b} + \frac{r}{r-c} = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q(q-b)}{q-b} + \frac{r(r-c)}{r-c} = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q}{q-b} + \frac{r}{r-c} - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{p-a} + \frac{q}{q-b} + \frac{r}{r-c} = 2$$

H.