

# Matrices (आव्यूह)

Q: आव्यूह बीजगणित के मुख्य नियम :-  
(Important Rules of Matrix Algebra)

(a) आव्यूहों का योग (Addition of Matrices)

(b) आव्यूह का घटाना (Subtraction of Matrices)

(c) आव्यूह का अदिश से गुणन (Multiplication of Matrix by a scalar)

(d) आव्यूह गुणन (Matrix multiplication)

(e) आव्यूह का परिवर्त (Transpose of a Matrix)

Case-1

Q:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  Find the value of  $A+B$ .

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 15 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  Find the value of  $A+B$ .

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3+9 & 8+2 & 4+8 \\ 3+4 & 6+3 & 2+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 10 & 12 \\ 7 & 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  Find  $A+B$ .

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3+3 & 8+6 & 4+4 \\ 3+3 & 6+8 & 2+4 \\ 9+3 & 3+4 & 4+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 14 & 8 \\ 6 & 14 & 6 \\ 12 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q:-  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  Find the value of  $A - B$ .

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-4 & 8-3 & 4-2 \\ 6-3 & 3-2 & 4-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Q. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ -10 & 20 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$

Find  $5A - 2B$ .

Solution:

$$5A = 5 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2B = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ -10 & 20 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ -20 & 40 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ -20 & 40 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 5A - 2B$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ -20 & 40 & -20 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ -20 & 40 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Q: If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  Find the value of  $(A+B+I)$

$$A+B+I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + I$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 8 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q: If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then find  $A+B+C$ .

$$A+B+C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + C$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 13 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 15 \\ 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Case - V

Transpose ( )

Q:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  find  $A' + B'$

Solution:

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

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' + B' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$  find  $X$  such that  $5A + 3B - 2X = 0$

$5A = 5 \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 & 5 \\ 20 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

$3B = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 \\ 21 & 36 \end{bmatrix}$

$5A + 3B - 2X = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 45 & 5 \\ 20 & 15 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 \\ 21 & 36 \end{bmatrix} - 2X = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 48 & 20 \\ 41 & 51 \end{bmatrix} - 2X = 0$

$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 48 & 20 \\ 41 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$

$2X = \begin{bmatrix} 48 & 20 \\ 41 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$

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