

class XII Ex - 3.3 matrix

13-07-2019

Q.7 (i) Show that the matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a symmetric matrix

Soln. It is given that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

Hence, A is a symmetric matrix

Q.7 (ii) show that the matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a skew-symmetric matrix

Soln. It is given that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$\therefore A' = -A$. Hence, A is skew-symmetric matrix.

Q.8. For the matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, verify that

(i) $(A+A')$ is a symmetric matrix

(ii) $(A-A')$ is a skew-symmetric.

Soln. (i) It is given that $A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 11 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } (A+A')' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore A' = A$, then A is a symmetric matrix

Hence, $(A+A')$ is a symmetric matrix.

$$(ii) A-A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A-A')' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -A-A'$$

$\therefore A' = -A$, then A is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Hence, $(A-A')$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Q.9. Find $\frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ and $\frac{1}{2}(A-A')$, when $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Now, $\frac{1}{2}(A+A') = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2}(A-A') = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2a & 2b \\ -2a & 0 & 2c \\ -2b & -2c & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.10. Express the following matrices as the sum of a symmetric and a skew-symmetric matrices

(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (iii) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (iv) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A = P + Q$.

where, $P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ and $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$

$$\text{Now, } P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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

$$\therefore P' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$\therefore P' = P$, then P is a symmetric matrix

Thus, $P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ is a symmetric matrix

$$\text{Now, } Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A') = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -Q$$

$\therefore Q' = -Q$, then Q is a skew-symmetric matrix

Then, $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$ is a skew-symmetric matrix

$$\therefore P+Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A.$$

Q Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

Now, $A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Let $P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Now, $P' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = P.$

Thus, $P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ is a ~~symmetric~~ symmetric matrix

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

Let $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Now, $Q' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -Q$

Thus, $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$ is a skew-symmetric matrix

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

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Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Now, $A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 & -4 \\ -5 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 & -4 \\ -5 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Now, $P' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = P$

Thus, $P = \frac{1}{2}(A+A')$ is a symmetric matrix.

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

Let $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A') = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Now, $Q' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -Q$

Thus, $Q = \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

$\therefore P+Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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