

Q.6. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A^{-1}A = I$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow (-1)R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Q.7. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A^{-1}A = I$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 5R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow 3R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - \frac{1}{3}R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Ans.

Q.8. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(1208-81)

Ex 3.4 Matrix

15-07-2020

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow 4R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4-5 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - \frac{5}{4}R_2]$$

$$\text{Hence, } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because \cancel{AA^{-1}} = \cancel{I}]$$

Q.9. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{10}{3} \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow 3R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - \frac{10}{3}R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Q.10. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1]$$

Class-XII

Ex 3.4 matrix

15-07-2020

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 4R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + \frac{1}{3}R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Q.11. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 2R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Q.12. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{6}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1]$$

$\therefore$ All the elements are zero in the second row of the matrix on the L.H.S. $\therefore A^{-1}$ does not exist.

Q.13. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + \frac{3}{2}R_2]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\because AA^{-1} = I]$$

Q.14. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Soln Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We know that $A = IA$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \quad [\because R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 4R_1]$$

$\therefore$ All the elements are zero in the second row of the matrix on the L.H.S. $\therefore A^{-1}$ does not exist.