

Matrix

Equality of Matrix:- two matrix A & B are equal

- i) order of both Matrix are same. $\rightarrow a_{ij} = b_{ij}$
- ii) Corresponding Elements of both Matrix are same.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left| \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ques:- if A & B are equal then find unknown. $a_{11} = 1 \neq b_{11} = 2$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 4 \\ 7 & -b \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -c \\ d & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sol:- $\because A = B$ (given) $\therefore a_{ij} = b_{ij}$

$$\text{So:- } a_{11} = b_{11} \quad \left| \quad a_{12} = b_{12}\right.$$

$$\boxed{a = 0} \checkmark \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} 4 = -c \\ c = -4 \end{array} \right. \checkmark$$

$$a_{21} = b_{21}$$

$$\boxed{7 = d} \checkmark$$

$$a_{22} = b_{22}$$

$$-b = 2$$

$$\boxed{b = -2} \checkmark$$

So:

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 0 \\ b = -2 \\ c = -4 \\ d = 7 \end{array} \checkmark$$

Matrix

Equality of Matrix :-

Ques: if $A = B$ then find value of a, b & c .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3a+b & 0 \\ -c & 2b \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solⁿ: -

$$a_{11} = b_{11}$$

$$\boxed{3a+b = 5} \text{ - ①}$$

$$a_{21} = b_{21}$$

$$-c = -7$$

$$\boxed{c = 7} \checkmark$$

$$a_{22} = b_{22}$$

$$2b = 2$$

$$\boxed{b = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a + 1 = 5$$

$$3a = 4$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{4}{3}}$$

1

Matrix

Ex: 3.1
Q. 10

Ques:- 3x3 → each elements → 0 or 1.

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \rightarrow 2C_1 \Rightarrow 2 \\ a_{12} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \rightarrow 2C_1 \Rightarrow 2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{33} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \Rightarrow 2C_1 = 2 \end{array}$$

no. of elements = 9

⇒ Total no. of Matrix → $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2$

↓
9 times

= $2^9 = 512$ ✓

Matrix

Operations of Matrix:- in addition of Matrix:-

→ we can add two Matrix if their order are same.

→ if we add both Matrix:- then corresponding elements of Both Matrix get added.

ex. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{A+B} = ?$

$$\Rightarrow A+B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1+5 & 3+3 \\ 7+(-2) & 0+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } A+B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \\ a_{31} + b_{31} & a_{32} + b_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix

Multiplication of a Matrix By a Scalar.

If K is a scalar no. then we can multiply K by Matrix A .

$$\rightarrow K \times A = K \times \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \rightarrow K \text{ is multiplied with each Element of Matrix } A.$$

$$KA = \begin{bmatrix} Ka_{11} & Ka_{12} & Ka_{13} \\ Ka_{21} & Ka_{22} & Ka_{23} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

ex:-

ex:- Multiply A with $K=4$ if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solⁿ - Solⁿ - $KA = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 28 \\ -20 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 4A$

Matrix

Ques:- if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 \\ 8 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 7 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Find:- $2A + B - C$ - ?

Solⁿ:- $2A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 \\ 8 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 14 & 6 \\ 10 & 18 & 8 \\ 16 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow 2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2+0 & 14+(-5) & 6+1 \\ 10+1 & 18+3 & 8+9 \\ 16+7 & 4+2 & -2+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ 11 & 21 & 17 \\ 23 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2A + B$

$\therefore \underline{2A + B - C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-0 & 9-5 & 7-2 \\ 11-0 & 21-7 & 17-(-3) \\ 23-1 & 6-0 & 2-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 11 & 14 & 20 \\ 22 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2A + B - C$ \mathcal{A}