

# Matrix #

$$\underline{[(A+B)' = A' + B'] / (A')' = A}$$

\* if  $A$  is a square matrix with all real no. then:-

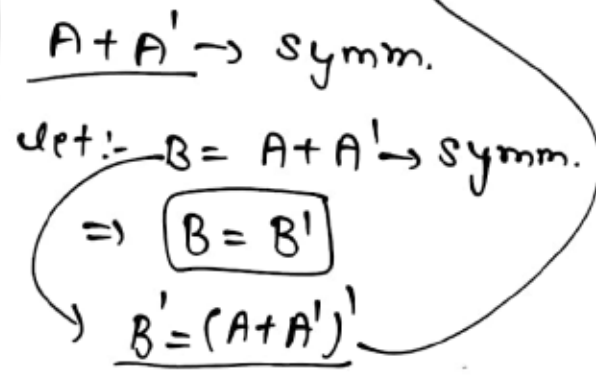
$(A + A')$  is a Symmetric matrix.

Ex:-  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$B' = A' + (A')'$   
 $B' = A' + A = B$   
 $B' = B$

Now  $A + A'$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 14 \\ 2 & 6 & 16 \\ 14 & 16 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = B$

then:-  $B' = (A + A)'$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 14 \\ 2 & 6 & 16 \\ 14 & 16 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = B$



# Matrix #

\* if  $A$  is a square matrix with all real no. then:-  
 $(A - A')$  is a skew symmetric matrix.

=>  $(A - A')$   $\rightarrow$  Skew symmetric matrix.

=>  $C = (A - A') \rightarrow$   $C' = -C$

transpose:-  $C' = (A - A')$

=>  $C' = A' - (A')$

=>  $C' = \underline{A' - A} = -(A - A')$

=>  $C' = -(A - A') = -C \Rightarrow$   $C' = -C$

# Matrix #

ii) For a square matrix  $A$  with all real no. we can express matrix  $A$  as the sum of symm. & skew symm. matrix.

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') + \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$$

A = Symm + skew symm. Ma.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') + \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(A+A') + \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$$

⊗(A)

# Matrix #

Ex! - Express  $\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of symm. & skew symm. Matrix.

Sol! - 
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') + \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$$

Now  $A+A' = B, A-A' = C$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}B + \frac{1}{2}C$$

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

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

Sol:  $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = B, B' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow B' = B$

Now  $A-A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = C \Rightarrow C' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -C \Rightarrow C' = -C$

# Matrix #

Ex! - Express  $\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of symm. & skew symm. Matrix.

$$\text{So: } A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

M.P.

# Matrix #

Ques:- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$

Sol<sup>n</sup>:-  $A' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A' \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$

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

$A' \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow A' \cdot A = I$