

Mathematics

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(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

Miscellaneous Solutions

Question 1:

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, show that $(aI + bA)^n = a^n I + na^{n-1}bA$, where I is the identity matrix of order 2 and $n \in \mathbf{N}$

Answer

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

It is given that

$$\text{To show: } P(n): (aI + bA)^n = a^n I + na^{n-1}bA, n \in \mathbf{N}$$

We shall prove the result by using the principle of mathematical induction.

For $n = 1$, we have:

$$P(1): (aI + bA) = aI + bA^0 = aI + bA$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = 1$.

Let the result be true for $n = k$.

That is,

$$P(k): (aI + bA)^k = a^k I + ka^{k-1}bA$$

Now, we prove that the result is true for $n = k + 1$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} (aI + bA)^{k+1} &= (aI + bA)^k (aI + bA) \\ &= (a^k I + ka^{k-1}bA)(aI + bA) \\ &= a^{k+1}I + ka^k bAI + a^k bIA + ka^{k-1}b^2 A^2 \\ &= a^{k+1}I + (k+1)a^k bA + ka^{k-1}b^2 A^2 \quad \dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = O$$

From (1), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (aI + bA)^{k+1} &= a^{k+1}I + (k+1)a^k bA + O \\ &= a^{k+1}I + (k+1)a^k bA \end{aligned}$$



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

Therefore, the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Thus, by the principle of mathematical induction, we have:

$$(aI + bA)^n = a^n I + na^{n-1}bA \text{ where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$$

Question 2:

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$

Answer

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is given that

To show: $P(n): A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$

We shall prove the result by using the principle of mathematical induction.

For $n = 1$, we have:

$$P(1): \begin{bmatrix} 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} \\ 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} \\ 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} & 3^{1-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3^0 & 3^0 & 3^0 \\ 3^0 & 3^0 & 3^0 \\ 3^0 & 3^0 & 3^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = 1$.

Let the result be true for $n = k$.

$$P(k): A^k = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \\ 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \\ 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

That is

Now, we prove that the result is true for $n = k + 1$.



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

Now, $A^{k+1} = A \cdot A^k$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \\ 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \\ 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} & 3^{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} \\ 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} \\ 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} & 3 \cdot 3^{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} \\ 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} \\ 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} & 3^{(k+1)-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Thus by the principle of mathematical induction, we have:

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$$

Question 3:

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, then prove $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2n & -4n \\ n & 1-2n \end{bmatrix}$ where n is any positive integer

Answer

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

It is given that

$$\text{To prove: } P(n): A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2n & -4n \\ n & 1-2n \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$$

We shall prove the result by using the principle of mathematical induction.

For $n = 1$, we have:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$P(1): A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = 1$.

Let the result be true for $n = k$.

That is,

$$P(k): A^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2k & -4k \\ k & 1-2k \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$$

Now, we prove that the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} A^{k+1} &= A^k \cdot A \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+2k & -4k \\ k & 1-2k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3(1+2k) - 4k & -4(1+2k) + 4k \\ 3k + 1 - 2k & -4k - 1(1-2k) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + 6k - 4k & -4 - 8k + 4k \\ 3k + 1 - 2k & -4k - 1 + 2k \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + 2k & -4 - 4k \\ 1 + k & -1 - 2k \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2(k+1) & -4(k+1) \\ 1 + k & 1 - 2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Thus, by the principle of mathematical induction, we have:

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2n & -4n \\ n & 1-2n \end{bmatrix}, n \in \mathbf{N}$$



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

Question 4:

If A and B are symmetric matrices, prove that $AB - BA$ is a skew symmetric matrix.

Answer

It is given that A and B are symmetric matrices. Therefore, we have:

$$A' = A \text{ and } B' = B \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } (AB - BA)' &= (AB)' - (BA)' && \left[(A - B)' = A' - B' \right] \\ &= B'A' - A'B' && \left[(AB)' = B'A' \right] \\ &= BA - AB && \left[\text{Using (1)} \right] \\ &= -(AB - BA) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (AB - BA)' = -(AB - BA)$$

Thus, $(AB - BA)$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Question 5:

Show that the matrix $B'AB$ is symmetric or skew symmetric according as A is symmetric or skew symmetric.

Answer

We suppose that A is a symmetric matrix, then $A' = A \dots (1)$

Consider



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{aligned}(B'AB)' &= \{B'(AB)\}' \\ &= (AB)'(B')' && [(AB)' = B'A'] \\ &= B'A'(B) && [(B')' = B] \\ &= B'(A'B) \\ &= B'(AB) && [\text{Using (1)}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (B'AB)' = B'AB$$

Thus, if A is a symmetric matrix, then $B'AB$ is a symmetric matrix.

Now, we suppose that A is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Then, $A' = -A$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}(B'AB)' &= [B'(AB)]' = (AB)'(B')' \\ &= (B'A')B = B'(-A)B \\ &= -B'AB\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (B'AB)' = -B'AB$$

Thus, if A is a skew-symmetric matrix, then $B'AB$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Hence, if A is a symmetric or skew-symmetric matrix, then $B'AB$ is a symmetric or skewsymmetric matrix accordingly.

Question 6:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x - y = -2$$

$$3x + 4y = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 8 + 3 = 11 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -8+3 \\ 6+6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{11} \\ \frac{12}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = \frac{-5}{11} \text{ and } y = \frac{12}{11}.$$

Question 7:

For what values of x , $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = O$?

Answer

We have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = O$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+1 & 2+0 & 0+2+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = O$$



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\Rightarrow [6 \quad 2 \quad 4] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = O$$

$$\Rightarrow [6(0) + 2(2) + 4(x)] = O$$

$$\Rightarrow [4 + 4x] = [0]$$

$$\therefore 4 + 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

Thus, the required value of x is -1 .

Question 8:

If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ show that } A^2 - 5A + 7I = O$$

Answer

Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^2 &= A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3(3)+1(-1) & 3(1)+1(2) \\ -1(3)+2(-1) & -1(1)+2(2) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 9-1 & 3+2 \\ -3-2 & -1+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = $A^2 - 5A + 7I$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= O = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A^2 - 5A + 7I = O$

Question 9:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = O$$

Find x , if

Answer

We have:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = O$$
$$\Rightarrow [x+0-2 \quad 0-10+0 \quad 2x-5-3] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = O$$

$$\Rightarrow [x-2 \quad -10 \quad 2x-8] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = O$$

$$\Rightarrow [x(x-2) - 40 + 2x - 8] = O$$

$$\Rightarrow [x^2 - 2x - 40 + 2x - 8] = [0]$$

$$\Rightarrow [x^2 - 48] = [0]$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 48 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

Question 10:

A manufacturer produces three products x , y , z which he sells in two markets.

Annual sales are indicated below:

Market	Products		
I	10000	2000	18000
II	6000	20000	8000

(a) If unit sale prices of x , y and z are Rs 2.50, Rs 1.50 and Rs 1.00, respectively, find the total revenue in each market with the help of matrix algebra.

(b) If the unit costs of the above three commodities are Rs 2.00, Rs 1.00 and 50 paise respectively. Find the gross profit.

Answer

(a) The unit sale prices of x , y , and z are respectively given as Rs 2.50, Rs 1.50, and Rs

Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

1.00.

Consequently, the total revenue in market **I** can be represented in the form of a matrix as:

$$\begin{aligned} & [10000 \quad 2000 \quad 18000] \begin{bmatrix} 2.50 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.00 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 10000 \times 2.50 + 2000 \times 1.50 + 18000 \times 1.00 \\ &= 25000 + 3000 + 18000 \\ &= 46000 \end{aligned}$$

The total revenue in market **II** can be represented in the form of a matrix as:

$$\begin{aligned} & [6000 \quad 20000 \quad 8000] \begin{bmatrix} 2.50 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.00 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 6000 \times 2.50 + 20000 \times 1.50 + 8000 \times 1.00 \\ &= 15000 + 30000 + 8000 \\ &= 53000 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the total revenue in market **I** is Rs 46000 and the same in market **II** is Rs 53000.

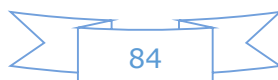
(b) The unit cost prices of x , y , and z are respectively given as Rs 2.00, Rs 1.00, and 50 paise.

Consequently, the total cost prices of all the products in market **I** can be represented in the form of a matrix as:

$$\begin{aligned} & [10000 \quad 2000 \quad 18000] \begin{bmatrix} 2.00 \\ 1.00 \\ 0.50 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 10000 \times 2.00 + 2000 \times 1.00 + 18000 \times 0.50 \\ &= 20000 + 2000 + 9000 \\ &= 31000 \end{aligned}$$

Since the total revenue in market **I** is Rs 46000, the gross profit in this market is (Rs 46000 – Rs 31000) Rs 15000.

The total cost prices of all the products in market **II** can be represented in the form of a matrix as:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{aligned} & [6000 \quad 20000 \quad 8000] \begin{bmatrix} 2.00 \\ 1.00 \\ 0.50 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 6000 \times 2.00 + 20000 \times 1.00 + 8000 \times 0.50 \\ &= 12000 + 20000 + 4000 \\ &= \text{Rs } 36000 \end{aligned}$$

Since the total revenue in market **II** is Rs 53000, the gross profit in this market is (Rs 53000 – Rs 36000) Rs 17000.

Question 11:

Find the matrix X so that $X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer

It is given that:

$$X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix given on the R.H.S. of the equation is a 2×3 matrix and the one given on the L.H.S. of the equation is a 2×3 matrix. Therefore, X has to be a 2×2 matrix.

Now, let $X = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$

Therefore, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a+4c & 2a+5c & 3a+6c \\ b+4d & 2b+5d & 3b+6d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -8 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Equating the corresponding elements of the two matrices, we have:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{aligned} a+4c &= -7, & 2a+5c &= -8, & 3a+6c &= -9 \\ b+4d &= 2, & 2b+5d &= 4, & 3b+6d &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Now, $a+4c = -7 \Rightarrow a = -7-4c$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2a+5c &= -8 \Rightarrow -14-8c+5c = -8 \\ &\Rightarrow -3c = 6 \\ &\Rightarrow c = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = -7-4(-2) = -7+8 = 1$$

Now, $b+4d = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2-4d$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2b+5d &= 4 \Rightarrow 4-8d+5d = 4 \\ &\Rightarrow -3d = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow d = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore b = 2-4(0) = 2$$

Thus, $a = 1, b = 2, c = -2, d = 0$

Hence, the required matrix X is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Question 12:

If A and B are square matrices of the same order such that $AB = BA$, then prove by

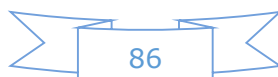
induction that $AB^n = B^n A$. Further, prove that $(AB)^n = A^n B^n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$

Answer

A and B are square matrices of the same order such that $AB = BA$.

To prove: $P(n): AB^n = B^n A, n \in \mathbf{N}$

For $n = 1$, we have:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$P(1): AB = BA \quad [\text{Given}]$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^1 = B^1 A$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = 1$.

Let the result be true for $n = k$.

$$P(k): AB^k = B^k A \quad \dots(1)$$

Now, we prove that the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} AB^{k+1} &= AB^k \cdot B \\ &= (B^k A) B && [\text{By (1)}] \\ &= B^k (AB) && [\text{Associative law}] \\ &= B^k (BA) && [AB = BA \text{ (Given)}] \\ &= (B^k B) A && [\text{Associative law}] \\ &= B^{k+1} A \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Thus, by the principle of mathematical induction, we have $AB^n = B^n A, n \in \mathbf{N}$.

Now, we prove that $(AB)^n = A^n B^n$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$

For $n = 1$, we have:

$$(AB)^1 = A^1 B^1 = AB$$

Therefore, the result is true for $n = 1$.

Let the result be true for $n = k$.

$$(AB)^k = A^k B^k \quad \dots(2)$$

Now, we prove that the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^{k+1} &= (AB)^k \cdot (AB) \\ &= (A^k B^k) \cdot (AB) && [\text{By (2)}] \\ &= A^k (B^k A) B && [\text{Associative law}] \\ &= A^k (AB^k) B && [AB^n = B^n A \text{ for all } n \in \mathbf{N}] \\ &= (A^k A) \cdot (B^k B) && [\text{Associative law}] \\ &= A^{k+1} B^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

Therefore, the result is true for $n = k + 1$.

Thus, by the principle of mathematical induction, we have $(AB)^n = A^n B^n$, for all natural numbers.

Question 13:

Choose the correct answer in the following questions:

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & -\alpha \end{bmatrix}$ is such that $A^2 = I$ then

- A. $1 + \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$
- B. $1 - \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma = 0$
- C. $1 - \alpha^2 - \beta\gamma = 0$
- D. $1 + \alpha^2 - \beta\gamma = 0$

Answer

Answer: C

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & -\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^2 &= A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma & \alpha\beta - \alpha\beta \\ \alpha\gamma - \alpha\gamma & \beta\gamma + \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \beta\gamma + \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } A^2 = I \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \beta\gamma + \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

On comparing the corresponding elements, we have:



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^2 + \beta\gamma &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma - 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha^2 - \beta\gamma &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Question 14:

If the matrix A is both symmetric and skew symmetric, then

- A. A is a diagonal matrix
- B. A is a zero matrix
- C. A is a square matrix
- D. None of these

Answer: B

If A is both symmetric and skew-symmetric matrix, then we should have

$$\begin{aligned}A' &= A \text{ and } A' = -A \\ \Rightarrow A &= -A \\ \Rightarrow A + A &= O \\ \Rightarrow 2A &= O \\ \Rightarrow A &= O\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, A is a zero matrix.

Question 15:

If A is square matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then $(I + A)^3 - 7A$ is equal to

- A. A
- B. $I - A$
- C. I
- D. $3A$

Answer

Answer: C



Mathematics

www.tiwariacademy.com

(Chapter 3)(Matrices)

XII

$$\begin{aligned}(I + A)^3 - 7A &= I^3 + A^3 + 3I^2A + 3A^2I - 7A \\ &= I + A^3 + 3A + 3A^2 - 7A \\ &= I + A^2 \cdot A + 3A + 3A - 7A && [A^2 = A] \\ &= I + A \cdot A - A \\ &= I + A^2 - A \\ &= I + A - A \\ &= I\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (I + A)^3 - 7A = I$$

