

මාත්‍රිකා (Matrices)

* ප්‍රධාන සූත්‍රයක් සංගුණකයෙන්
 තුනකට පමණ සීමාවේ, නොසලකා
 හැරිය යුතුය

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{matrix}$$

2×3

පේළි (2) තීර (3)

තීර = $2 \times 3 \Rightarrow$ පේළි = 2
 (පාඨ) තීර = 3

ආකෘති - කොන්දා ගබඩා කිරීමට
 විවිධයන් තුළ ගොනු
 කොට තබා
 පැහැදිලි කිරීම සිදු වේ.

ආකෘති

① පේළි තැන්පත්

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

එක පේළියක පමණක්

තීර තැන්පත්

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$$

එක තීරයක පමණක්

② ශුන්‍ය තැන්පත් [0]

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

සූරා ප්‍රධාන ශුන්‍ය තැන්පත්

④ පෙරළි තැන්පත් (A^T, B^T)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 4}$$

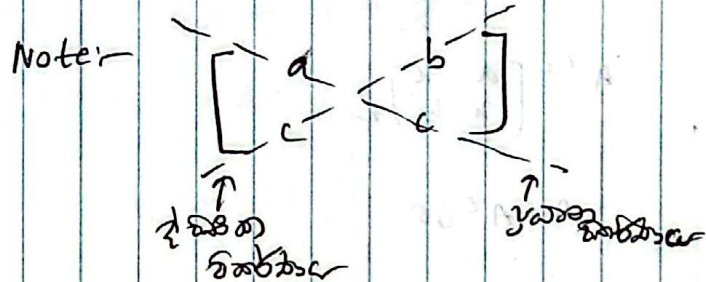
$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & 2 \\ c & 3 \\ d & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 2}$$

එකතුවක ලිපි - තීර
 තීර - පේළි තීර
 තැන්පත් - එකතුව පෙරළි තැන්පත්

⑤ සමමාප්‍රමාණ

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 7 & n & y \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

පේළි ගණන = තීර ගණන
 (2) (3)



⑥ විකේතන තැන්පත්

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

විකේතන
 සමමාප්‍රමාණ
 තැන්පත්

ප්‍රධාන විකේතන දෑ ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන්

⑦ ප්‍රධාන තැන්පත්

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

විකේතන
 සමමාප්‍රමාණ
 තැන්පත්

ප්‍රධාන විකේතන ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන්
 ප්‍රධාන විකේතන දෑ ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන්

⑧ ඒකක තැන්පත් [I]

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

විකේතන
 සමමාප්‍රමාණ
 තැන්පත්

ප්‍රධාන විකේතන දෑ ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන් 1
 ප්‍රධාන විකේතන දෑ ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන්

⑨ සමමාප්‍රමාණ

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 8 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 15 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

විකේතන
 සමමාප්‍රමාණ
 තැන්පත්

ප්‍රධාන විකේතන දෑ ප්‍රධාන සංගුණකයන්

* A, සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = A^T$$

උදාහරණය

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & n \\ n & b \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & n \\ n & b \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$A = A^T$$

⑩ නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரික

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 7 & -10 \\ -7 & 0 & -8 \\ 10 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

ප්‍රධාන කෝණයන් අනුපාතයෙන් ප්‍රධාන කෝණය ලැබේ. අනුපාතයෙන්, එක් ප්‍රධාන අනුපාතය (-) අනුපාතය පෙන්වයි.

* A, නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A^T = -A$$

උදාහරණය

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = -A$$

$$A^T = -A$$

⑪ ප්‍රමාණවත් මාතிரික

නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

① උදාහරණය. Δ මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 8 \\ 10 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

(උදාහරණයෙන් පෙන්වයි) ප්‍රධාන කෝණයන් පෙන්වයි. අනුපාතයෙන්, එක් ප්‍රධාන අනුපාතය (-) අනුපාතය පෙන්වයි.

② Δ මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

(උදාහරණයෙන් පෙන්වයි) ප්‍රධාන කෝණයන් පෙන්වයි. අනුපාතයෙන්, එක් ප්‍රධාන අනුපාතය (-) අනුපාතය පෙන්වයි.

නූතන

නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

නූතන සමමිතික මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

මාතிரිකයකි.

මාතிரිකයකි.

- මාතிரිකයකි.
- මාතிரිකයකි.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 7+0 & 5+8 \\ -3+10 & 4+15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 13 \\ 7 & 19 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$A-B = \begin{bmatrix} 7-0 & 5-8 \\ -3-10 & 4-15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A-B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -13 & -11 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$B-A = \begin{bmatrix} 0-7 & 8-5 \\ 10-3 & 15-4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B-A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ 13 & 11 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

- න්‍යාසයක් නිශ්චය කිරීමේදී එයට අවශ්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍ර නිශ්චය කළ යුතුය.
- එයට අවශ්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍ර ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රමාණයන් මගින් නිශ්චය කළ යුතුය.

2.1- අක්ෂරයකින්, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ යැයි ගනිමු.

$$\lambda A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda a & \lambda b \\ \lambda c & \lambda d \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

2.2- $A = \begin{bmatrix} 200 & 100 \\ 300 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = 100 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

- න්‍යාස එකතු කිරීමේදී න්‍යාස දෙකකම මෙට්‍රික් විය යුතුය.

$$A + B = B + A$$

- න්‍යාස එකතු කිරීමේදී අංශු නිශ්චය කළ යුතුය.

$$(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$$

- න්‍යාස එකතු කිරීමේදී අංශු නිශ්චය කළ යුතුය.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(A + B) &= \lambda A + \lambda B \\ (\lambda + \mu)A &= \lambda A + \mu A \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda(A - B) = \lambda A - \lambda B$$

න්‍යාස ගුණක සීමා කිරීම.

කුඩා අංශු න්‍යාස ගුණක සීමා කිරීම, එය න්‍යාස ගුණක සීමා කිරීම.

* නිසි, න්‍යාස ගුණක සීමා කිරීම, අනුපාත අංශු නිශ්චය කිරීම.

විද්‍යාත්මක

① $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

දී ඇති 2×2 න්‍යාස දෙකෙන්,

2) $5B + 2A + 3I$

$$5B + 2A + 3I$$

$$= 5 \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 30 \\ 4 & 16 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 30 \\ 4 & 16 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 30 \\ 4 & 16 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

② $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & x & y \end{bmatrix}$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & -10 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 20 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad A + B = C^T \text{ (නිසි)}$$

ආශ්‍රිත, a, b, c, d සොයා ගැනීම.

$$A + B = C^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7+a & -3+b & 4+c \\ 0+d & x-10 & y-12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 \\ 7 & 20 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7+a = 3$$

$$a = -4 //$$

$$d = 7 //$$

$$-3+b = 5$$

$$b = 8 //$$

$$x-10 = 20$$

$$x = 30 //$$

$$4+c = -2$$

$$c = -6 //$$

$$y-12 = -4$$

$$y = 8 //$$

ආයතන ගුණ කිරීම

③ $A = \begin{bmatrix} x & 7 & 9 \\ y & 0 & 6 \\ z & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$A+B=C$ හි C තීරක සමස්ත
ආයතනවල, x, y, z සොයන්න.

$C = A+B$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} x+6 & 10 & 11 \\ y+1 & 0 & 4 \\ z+3 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

C තීරක සමස්ත ආයතනවල,

$x+6 = 10$

$y+1 = 0$

$y = -1$

$z+3 = -4$

$z = -7$

ආයතන ගුණ කිරීම

* අඟු ආයතන = පමණ ආයතන
නිෂ්පාදන ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙසින්.

* නව සමානවිධ අවස්ථාවන්.

$[A]_{m \times n} \times [B]_{n \times t}$
 $= [AB]_{m \times t}$

* එහි අවස්ථාවන් සලකන්න.

අඟු ආයතන 2×3 හි 3×2 ආයතන
ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙසින් 2×2 ආයතන.

Ex: ① $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2a+4b+6c & 3a+5b+7c \\ 2p+4q+6r & 3p+5q+7r \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

* ආයතන ගුණකය අදාළ ආයතනවලින්
 $[AB \neq BA]$

* ආයතන ගුණකය අදාළ වන්නේ
කෙසේ හෝ (කෙසේ, ප්‍රතිඵල, ප්‍රතිඵල,
ප්‍රතිඵල, ප්‍රතිඵල)

$A(B+C) = AB+AC$
 $(B+C)A = BA+CA$

* ආයතන ගුණකය අදාළ වන්නේ
කෙසේ හෝ.

$(AB)C = A(BC)$

* නිශ්චිත ආයතන එක ආයතනවල (Z)
දිශානුදර්ශීය ආයතනවල.

Ex: ① $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ නම්,

1) A^2 2) A^3 සොයන්න

1) $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 9+0 & 0+0 \\ 3+5 & 0+25 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 25 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

II) $A^3 = A \cdot A^2$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 27+0 & 0+0 \\ 9+40 & 0+25 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 0 \\ 49 & 25 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

2x2 square matrix.

2x2 square matrix.

$$A^2 + 4B + C + 7I = 0 \text{ matrix}$$

a, b, c, d matrix

use A^2 matrix

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16+7 & 28+0 \\ 4+0 & 7+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 23 & 28 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2A^2 + 4B + C + 7I = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 23 & 28 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 23 & 28 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 12 \\ 0 & 24 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 40 \\ 4 & 38 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & 40 \\ 4 & 38 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = -22, \quad b = -40$$

$$c = -4, \quad d = -38$$

Matrix multiplication

① Matrix multiplication

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix multiplication

2x2 matrix

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

where; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ (row)

$j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (column)

② Identity matrix

1x1 matrix

2x2 identity matrix

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

2x2 matrix

$$I = [a_{ij}]$$

$i = j$ then, $a_{ij} = 1$

$i \neq j$ then, $a_{ij} = 0$

③ Inverse matrix

1x1 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

2x2 matrix

Matrix multiplication

$$A = [a_{ij}]$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

④ 2x2 മാട്രിക്സ്

2x2 മാട്രിക്സ്

$$A = [a_{ij}]$$

ഇവിടെ i, j എന്നിവ

$$a_{ij} = 008$$

Note:-

① നിർദ്ദേശക (determinant)

മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതങ്ങൾ തുല്യമാകുമ്പോൾ മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശകം കണ്ടെത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നു.

① 2x2 മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & c \end{vmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

② 3x3 മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ

$$B = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

2x2 മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശകം കണ്ടെത്താൻ.

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

↑ ↑
നിർദ്ദേശകം ധർമ്മനിർദ്ദേശകം

$$\text{നിർദ്ദേശകം } A = \det |A| = |A| = \det A$$

$$\det |A| = [ad - bc]$$

Ex: ① $P = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

$$\det |P| = [-7 \cdot 4 - 0 \cdot 8]$$

$$= [-28 - 0]$$

$$= [-28]$$

Note:-

② ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സ്

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \text{ ആണ്}$$

$$A \text{ ന്റെ ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സ്} = \text{adj } A$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

- ധർമ്മനിർദ്ദേശകം തുല്യമാകുമ്പോൾ ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതം 2×2 ആകുന്നു.

ധർമ്മനിർദ്ദേശകം

ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതം.

കുറിപ്പുകൾ,

$$AB = BA = I \text{ ആണ്,}$$

$$A^{-1} = B \text{ ആണ്}$$

$$B^{-1} = A \text{ ആണ്}$$

- ① ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതം
- ② ധർമ്മനിർദ്ദേശകം കണ്ടെത്താൻ
- ③ ധർമ്മനിർദ്ദേശകം കണ്ടെത്താൻ

② ഏകദേശ മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതം

2x2 മാട്രിക്സിന്റെ ഘാതം കണ്ടെത്താൻ.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det |A|}$$

Ex: ① $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ആണ്

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}}{[ad - bc]}$$

2.30 r $B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ കട

B^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക

$$B^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det |A|}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}}{(8 - 15)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1/7 & 3/7 \\ 5/7 & -8/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

പ്രശ്നം 2.30 ന്റെ പരിഹാരം

1) A ക്ക് A^{-1} ന്റെ $\det |A| \neq 0$ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക.

$$\det |A| \neq 0 \text{ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക}$$

2.30 r $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ കട
 A^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക

$$\det |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 24 - 24 = 0$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ ന്റെ $\det |A| = 0$ ആണ്.

2)

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = I$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot I = A^{-1}$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$A \cdot 0 = 0$$

3) A ക്ക് A^{-1} ന്റെ $\det |A| \neq 0$ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക.

$\det |A| \neq 0$ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക.

4) A ക്ക് A^{-1} ന്റെ $\det |A| \neq 0$ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക.

A ക്ക് A^{-1} ന്റെ $\det |A| \neq 0$ ആണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക.

2.30 r $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ കട. A^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക.

2.30 r $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ കട. A^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക.

I) $A^2 - 3A + I = 0$ ന്റെ പരിഹാരം

II) A^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക

2) $A^2 - 3A + I = 0$ ന്റെ പരിഹാരം

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+1 & 2+1 \\ 2+1 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $A^2 - 3A + I = 0$ ന്റെ പരിഹാരം

$$A^2 - 3A + I = 0$$

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

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

$$= 0$$

$$A^2 - 3A + I = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

II) A^{-1} കണ്ടെത്തുക

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A^2 = 3A^{-1} \cdot A + A^{-1} \cdot I$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A^2 = 3I + A^{-1} \cdot I$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A^2 = 3I + A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot A - 3I + A^{-1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot A - 3I + A^{-1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot A - 3I + A^{-1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} = 3I - A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

11) A හි λ හි μ වලට
 ප්‍රතිචාරය.

එහෙත් A හි λ හි μ වලට
 ප්‍රතිචාරය
 වන්නේ

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

අනුපාත
 සමානතාවය
 A^{-1} සොය.

2.3.1 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ හි A^{-1} සොය.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5a + 2c & 5b + 2d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = 0, d = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{5}, b = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ඉදිරිපත්

1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ හි $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ සඳහා,

$A(\lambda A + \mu I) = I$ සමානතාවය
 සොයන්න.
 A^{-1} සොයන්න.

$$A[\lambda A + \mu I] = I$$

$$\lambda A^2 + \mu A = I$$

A^{-1} සොය

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

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$3\lambda + 2\mu = 1$$

$$5\lambda + \mu = 0$$

$$\mu = -5\lambda$$

$$\mu = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$3\lambda - 10\lambda = 1$$

$$-7\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$-\frac{1}{7}A^2 + \frac{5}{7}A = I$$

$\otimes A^{-1}$

$$-\frac{1}{7}A \cdot A^{-1} + \frac{5}{7}A \cdot A^{-1} = \frac{I \cdot A^{-1}}{A^{-1}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{7}AI + \frac{5}{7}I = A^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} + 0 \\ \frac{1}{7} + 0 & -\frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$② A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & k \\ k & k+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

A^{-1} නොමැතිවීම

$$\det(A) = 0 \text{ නිසා}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & k \\ k & k+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = (2k+8 - k^2) = 0$$

$$-k^2 + 2k + 8 = 0$$

$$(k+4)(k-2) = 0$$

$$k = -4 \text{ හෝ } k = 2 \text{ නිසා}$$

$$③ P = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

P^{-1} සොයන්න

$$P P^{-1} = I \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det(A)}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}}{(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

එහෙය

$$P P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= I$$

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

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } AB}{\det(AB)}$$

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

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 14 & -8 \\ -15 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{(98 - 120)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{22} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -8 \\ -15 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{11} & +\frac{4}{11} \\ +\frac{15}{22} & -\frac{7}{22} \end{bmatrix} \text{--- ①}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } B}{\det(B)} \cdot \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det(A)}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}}{(8 - 3)} \cdot \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}{(2 - 4)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ +2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{11} + \frac{6}{11} & \frac{1}{11} + \frac{3}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{22} + \frac{16}{22} & \frac{1}{22} - \frac{8}{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{11} & \frac{4}{11} \\ \frac{15}{22} & -\frac{7}{22} \end{bmatrix} \text{--- ②}$$

$$① = ②$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

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

$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$ କି ସତ୍ୟ
ଯାଞ୍ଚ

$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$(A+B)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ — ①

$A^T + B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ — ②

① = ②

$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$

ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ସିଷ୍ଟମର ସମାଧାନ

* ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ସିଷ୍ଟମର ସମାଧାନ
ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ସିଷ୍ଟମର ସମାଧାନ

* ଉଦାହରଣ

$ax + by = c$
 $dx + ey = f$ ଥାଉ,

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ f \end{bmatrix}$

ସମାଧାନ

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ f \end{bmatrix}$
 $\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{bmatrix}}_{=A} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}_{=X} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} c \\ f \end{bmatrix}}_{=B}$

ସମାଧାନ

$AX = B$ — ①

• ① $\times A^{-1}$ ଥାଉ

$A \cdot A^{-1} X = A^{-1} B$
 $\underbrace{A \cdot A^{-1}}_{=I} X = A^{-1} B$

$X = A^{-1} B$ — ②

• ② ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ସିଷ୍ଟମର ସମାଧାନ

ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ସିଷ୍ଟମର ସମାଧାନ
 $5x - 2y = 1$
 $x + y = 3$ ଥାଉ

$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{=A} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}_{=X} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{=B}$

$AX = B$ — ①

① $\times A^{-1}$

$A^{-1} A X = A^{-1} B$

$\underbrace{A^{-1} A}_{=I} X = A^{-1} B$
 $X = A^{-1} B$

$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det |A|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix}$

$X = A^{-1} B$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} + \frac{6}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} + \frac{15}{9} \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{14}{9} \end{bmatrix}$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{14}{9} \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{14}{9} \end{bmatrix}$

$x = \frac{7}{9}, y = \frac{14}{9}$

Note: A, B ମାତ୍ରା ସମାନ
 AB ଥାଉ
 $A = 20$ ଓ $B = 20$ ହେଉଥିବାରୁ

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ — ③

Answer Ques

① (a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a-2 & 1 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{bmatrix}$ and find

find $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that A^{-1} exists

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

and $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then

$A = PQ^T + R$ and find the value of a such that A^{-1} exists, find $A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ and find x and y values.

A^{-1} exists
 $\det |A| \neq 0$ always

$$\begin{aligned} \det |A| &= (a-2)(a+2) - 1 \\ &= (a+1)^2 - 1 \\ &= (a+1)^2 - (a+1)(a-1) \\ &= (a+1)^2 + 1 \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\det |A| \neq 0$ always
 A^{-1} exists.

$A = PQ^T + R$

~~$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -2 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -2 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} PQ^T &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = PQ^T + R$$

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

$a = 1$

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

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

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

$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ — (1)

~~$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$\begin{bmatrix} x-2y \\ x+4y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$x - 2y = -5$$~~

~~$$x + 4y = 10$$~~

~~$$x = 10 - 4y$$~~

~~$$10 - 4y = -5$$~~

~~$$-4y = -15$$~~

~~$$y = 3/4$$~~

~~$$x = 10 - 4 \cdot 3/4$$~~

~~$$x = 11$$~~

$Q \times A^{-1}$

$A^{-1} \cdot A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$

$= I \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/5 & 2/5 \\ -1/5 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3+4 \\ 1+2 \end{bmatrix}$

$x = 1$

$y = 3$

Q. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ഒരു 2×2 മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്

$A^2 - 3A + 2I = 0$ എന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ,
ഈ I ഒരു 2×2 യൂണിറ്റ് മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്
0 ഒരു 2×2 സ്കാലർ മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്,
അതായത്, A^{-1} നോക്കാം.

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ഒരു 2×2 മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്.

$BA = B$ എന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിയാം.

ഇതിൽ ഒരു മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്.

$B \neq 0$ ആയതിനാൽ $BA = B$ എന്നത്
 2×2 മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്.

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 9 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

L.H.S

$$A^2 - 3A + 2I$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 9 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 9 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 9 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$= 0$

$A^2 - 3A + 2I = 0$ — (1)

② $\times A^{-1}$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A^2 - 3A^{-1} \cdot A + 2A^{-1} \cdot I = A^{-1} \cdot 0$$

$$\underbrace{A^{-1} \cdot A^2}_{= A} - \underbrace{3A^{-1} \cdot A}_{= 3I} + \underbrace{2A^{-1} \cdot I}_{= 2A^{-1}} = 0$$

$$A - 3I + 2A^{-1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{3I}{2} - \frac{1}{2}A$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$BA = B$ എന്ന്

L.H.S

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$= B$

$BA = B$

$BA - B = 0$

$B(A - I) = 0$
 $\neq C$

$C = (A - I)$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$BA = B$ എന്ന്

$B \neq 0$ ആയതിനാൽ $BA = B$ എന്നത്
 2×2 മാട്രിക്സ് ആണെന്ന്.

$BA = B$

$BA - B = 0$

$B(A - I) = 0$

$= C$

$B \neq 0$

$C = A - I$