# Class : 12th Maths
## Chapter- 3 : Matrices

**Matrices**

### Definition and its types

A matrix of order m×n is an ordered rectangular array of numbers or functions having 'm' rows and 'n' columns. The matrix $A=[a_{ij}]_{m\times n}$ is given by $A=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ...a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & ...a_{2n} \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & ...a_{mn}\end{bmatrix}_{m\times n}$

- Column matrix : It is of the form $[a_{ij}]_{m\times 1}$
- Row matrix : It is of the form $[a_{ij}]_{1\times n}$
- Square matrix : Here, $m = n$ (no. of rows = no. of columns)
- Diagonal matrix : All non-diagonal entries are zero i.e $a_{ij} = 0 \forall i \neq j$
- Scalar matrix : $a_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$ and $a_{ij} = k$ (Scalar), $i = j$
- Identity matrix : $a_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$ and $a_{ij} = 1, i = j$
- Zero matrix : All entries are zero.

### Types of Matrix

If $A=[a_{ij}]_{m\times n}$, then its transpose $A'$ $(A^T)=[a_{ji}]_{n\times m}$ i.e. if $A=(2\ \ 1)$ then $A^T=\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\end{pmatrix}$.

Also, $(A')'=A$, $(kA)'=kA'$, $(A+B)'=A'+B'$, $(AB)'=B'A'$.

- A is symmetric matrix if $A=A'$ i.e. $A'=-A$.
- A is skew – symmetric if $A=-A'$ i.e. $A'=-A$.
- A is any matrix, then–

$$A=\frac{1}{2}\{(A+A')+(A-A')\} = \text{sum of a symmetric and a skew-symmetric matrix.}$$

S.M Skew, S.M.

For eg if $A=\begin{pmatrix}2 & 8\\ 6 & 4\end{pmatrix}$, then $A=\frac{1}{2}\left\{\begin{pmatrix}2 & 7\\ 7 & 4\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right\}$.

### Equality of Two Matrix

$A=[a_{ij}]=[b_{ij}]=B$ if, A and B are of same order and $a_{ij}=b_{ij}\ \forall\ i$ and $j$.

### Elementary operations on a matrix

$R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$ or $C_i \leftrightarrow C_j$

$R_i \to kR_i$ or $C_i \to kC_i$

$R_i \to R_i + kR_j$ or $C_i \to C_i + kC_j$

If A, B are square matrices such that $AB = BA = I$ then $B=A^{-1}$ i.e., A is the inverse of B and vice-versa.

Inverse of a square matrix, if it exists, is unique

For eg: If $A=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\ 3 & 4\\ 5 & 6\end{pmatrix}$, then after $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$, A becomes $\begin{pmatrix}3 & 4\\ 1 & 2\\ 5 & 6\end{pmatrix}$

If A and B are invertible matrices of the same order, then $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$. By elementary transformations, we can convert $A=IA$ to $I = A^{-1}A$. This is one process of finding the inverse of a given square matrix A.

### Operations on matrices

#### Addition

If A, B are two matrices of same order, then $A+B=[a_{ij}+b_{ij}]$ The addition of A and B follows: $A+B=B+A$, $(A+B)+C=A+(B+C)$, $-A=(-1)A$, $k(A+B)=kA+kB$, k is scalar and $(k+l)A=kA+lA$, k and l are constants.

#### Multiplication

- If $A=\begin{pmatrix}2 & 3\\ 2 & 4\end{pmatrix}$, $B=\begin{pmatrix}-3 & 2\\ -4 & 5\end{pmatrix}$ then $A+B=\begin{pmatrix}-1 & 5\\ -2 & 9\end{pmatrix}$
- If $A=(2\ 3)_{1\times 2}$, $B=\begin{pmatrix}4\\5\end{pmatrix}_{2\times 1}$, then $AB=(2\times4+3\times5)=(2\ \ 3)_{1\times 1}$

If $A=[a_{ij}]_{m\times n}$ and $B=[b_{jk}]_{n\times p}$, then $AB=C=[C_{ik}]_{m\times p}$, $[C_{jk}]=\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}b_{jk}$. Also, $A(BC)=(AB)C$, $A(B+C)=AB+AC$ and $(A+B)C=AC+BC$, but $AB \neq BA$ (always).