

Exercise 1.1

QNo:2 Write in terms of  $i$  کی شکل میں لکھیں

QNo:1 Simplify following مختصر کریں

(i)  $i^5$   
 $= i^4 \cdot i$   
 $= (i^2)^2 \cdot i$   
 $= (-1)^2 \cdot i$   
 $= 1 \cdot i$   
 $= i$

(ii)  $i^{16}$   
 $= (i^2)^8$   
 $= (-1)^8$   
 $= 1$

(iii)  $(-i)^{-19}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-i)^{19}} = \frac{1}{(-i)^{18} \cdot (-i)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-1)^{18} \cdot i^{18} \cdot (-i)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-1)(i^2)^9 \cdot i}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-1)(-1)^9 \cdot i}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-1)(-1)i} = \frac{1}{i}$   
 $= \frac{1}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{i}{i^2}$   
 $= \frac{i}{-1} = -i$

(iv)  $27i^{-24}$   
 $= \frac{27}{i^{24}}$   
 $= \frac{27}{(i^2)^{12}}$   
 $= \frac{27}{(-1)^{12}}$   
 $= \frac{27}{-1}$   
 $= -27$

(v)  $i^{11} + i^5$   
 $= i^{10} \cdot i + i^4 \cdot i$   
 $= (i^2)^5 \cdot i + (i^2)^2 \cdot i$   
 $= (-1)^5 \cdot i + (-1)^2 \cdot i$   
 $= -i + i$   
 $= 0$

(vi)  $(i^4 + i^3 + i^2 + i)^2$   
 $= ((i^2)^2 + i^2 \cdot i + (-1) + i)^2$   
 $= ((-1)^2 + (-1)i - 1 + i)^2$   
 $= (1 - i - 1 + i)^2$   
 $= (0)^2 = 0$

(vii)  $\left(\frac{i^8}{i^5}\right)^{-5}$   
 $= \left(\frac{i^3}{i^5}\right)^5$   
 $= \left(\frac{1}{i^{8-5}}\right)^5$   
 $= \left(\frac{1}{i^3}\right)^5$   
 $= \frac{1}{i^{15}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{i^4 \cdot i^4 \cdot i^4 \cdot i^3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(i^2)^2 \cdot i^3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(-1)^2 \cdot i^3}$

$= \frac{1}{-1 \cdot i}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{i} \times \frac{i}{i}$   
 $= \frac{-i}{i^2}$   
 $= \frac{-i}{-1}$   
 $= i$

(viii)  $i^{13} \times i^{29}$   
 $= i^{13+29}$   
 $= i^{42}$   
 $= (i^2)^{21}$   
 $= (-1)^{21}$   
 $= -1$

(i)  $2 + \sqrt{-4}$   
 $= 2 + \sqrt{-1 \times 4}$   
 $= 2 + \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{4}$   
 $= 2 + i(2)$   
 $= 2 + 2i$

(ii)  $3 - \sqrt{-7}$   
 $= 3 - \sqrt{-1 \times 7}$   
 $= 3 - \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{7}$   
 $= 3 - i\sqrt{7}$   
 $= 3 - \sqrt{7}i$

(iii)  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{-16}}{5}$   
 $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{-1 \times 16}}{5}$   
 $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{-1} \sqrt{16}}{5}$   
 $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{i(4)}{5}$   
 $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4i}{5}$

(iv)  $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{-3}$   
 $= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{-1 \times 3}$   
 $= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{3}$   
 $= \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \sqrt{-1} = i$

QNo:3 Find value of x & y حقیقی اور اچھری حصوں کا موازنہ کریں

(i)  $(2x+5) + (y-3)i = 1 + 2i$

Comparing Real & Imaginary parts حقیقی اور اچھری حصوں کا موازنہ کریں

$2x + 5 = 1$  &  $y - 3 = 2$

$2x = 1 - 5$  |  $y = 2 + 3$

$2x = -4$  |  $y = 5$

$x = \frac{-4}{2}$

$x = -2$  |  $x = -2, y = 5$

(ii)  $(3x+2) - (4-y)i = 5 + 3i$

Comparing Real & Imaginary parts حقیقی اور اچھری حصوں کا موازنہ کریں

$3x + 2 = 5$  &  $-(4-y) = 3$

$3x = 5 - 2$  |  $-4 + y = 3$

$3x = 3$  |  $y = 3 + 4$

$x = \frac{3}{3}$  |  $y = 7$

$x = 1$  |  $x = 1, y = 7$

(iii)  $(2+i)x + (1-2i)y = 3 + 4i$

$2x + xi + y - 2yi = 3 + 4i$

$2x + y + xi - 2yi = 3 + 4i$

$(2x+y) + (x-2y)i = 3 + 4i$

Comparing Real & Imaginary parts

$2x + y = 3 \rightarrow$  (i)  $x - 2y = 4 \rightarrow$  (ii)

Multiplying eq (i) by 2

$$4x + 2y = 6 \rightarrow (iii)$$

Adding eq (iii) x (ii) *سہارے (iii) اور (ii) کو جمع کرنے سے*

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 2y = 6 \\ x - 2y = 4 \\ \hline 5x = 10 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 2, y = -1$$

Putting value of x in eq (ii) *x کی قیمت سہارے (ii) میں درج کرنے سے*

$$2x + y = 3$$

$$2(2) + y = 3$$

$$4 + y = 3$$

$$y = 3 - 4$$

$$y = -1$$

iv)  $(1-i)x + (2+i)y = 4-i$

$$x - xi + 2y + yi = 4 - i$$

$$x + 2y - xi + yi = 4 - i$$

$$(x + 2y) - (x - y)i = 4 - i$$

Comparing Real & Imaginary parts *حقیقی اور ایجنڈی حصوں کا موازنہ کرنے سے*

$$x + 2y = 4 \rightarrow (i) \quad - (x - y) = -1$$

$$-x + y = -1 \rightarrow (ii)$$

Adding eq (i) & (ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 2y = 4 \\ -x + y = -1 \\ \hline 3y = 3 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2, y = 1$$

Putting value of y in eq (i) *سہارے (i) میں y کی قیمت درج کرنے سے*

$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$x + 2(1) = 4$$

$$x + 2 = 4$$

$$x = 4 - 2$$

$$x = 2$$

v)  $(3x-1) + (2y-3)i = 8+7i$

Comparing Real & Imaginary parts *حقیقی اور ایجنڈی حصوں کا موازنہ کرنے سے*

$$3x - 1 = 8 \quad \& \quad 2y - 3 = 7$$

$$3x = 8 + 1 \quad 2y = 7 + 3$$

$$3x = 9 \quad 2y = 10$$

$$x = \frac{9}{3} \quad y = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \quad y = 5$$

$$x = 3, y = 5$$

## Exercise 1.2

QNo:1 Simplify & write in form  $a + bi$

i)  $(2+5i) + (3-2i)$

$$= 2 + 5i + 3 - 2i$$

$$= 2 + 3 + 5i - 2i$$

$$= 5 + (5-2)i$$

ii)  $(16-3i) + (9+2i)$

$$= 16 - 3i + 9 + 2i$$

$$= 16 + 9 - 3i + 2i$$

$$= 25 - i$$

iii)  $(9-2i) - (7-3i)$

$$= 9 - 2i - 7 + 3i$$

$$= 9 - 7 - 2i + 3i$$

$$= 2 + i$$

iv)  $(11+9i) - (9-7i)$

$$= 11 + 9i - 9 + 7i$$

$$= 11 - 9 + 9i + 7i$$

$$= 2 + 16i$$

سہارے (ii) اور (iii) کو جمع کرنے سے

2) v)  $(3+4i)(2-3i)$

$$= 3(2-3i) + 4i(2-3i)$$

$$= 6 - 9i + 8i - 12i^2$$

$$= 6 - i - 12(-1)$$

$$= 6 - i + 12$$

$$= 18 - i$$

vi)  $(5-2i)(3-4i)$

$$= 5(3-4i) - 2i(3-4i)$$

$$= 15 - 20i - 6i + 8i^2$$

$$= 15 - 26i + 8(-1)$$

$$= 15 - 26i - 8$$

$$= 7 - 26i$$

vii)  $(3-5i) \div (2-4i)$

$$= \frac{3-5i}{2-4i}$$

$$= \frac{3-5i}{2-4i} \times \frac{2+4i}{2+4i}$$

$$= \frac{3(2+4i) - 5i(2+4i)}{(2)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6+12i-10i-20i^2}{4-16i^2}$$

$$= \frac{6+2i-20(-1)}{4-16(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{6+2i+20}{4+16} = \frac{26+2i}{20}$$

$$= \frac{26}{20} + \frac{2i}{20}$$

$$= \frac{13}{10} + \frac{1}{10}i$$

viii)  $(5+2i) \div (6-3i)$

$$= \frac{5+2i}{6-3i}$$

$$= \frac{5+2i}{6-3i} \times \frac{6+3i}{6+3i}$$

$$= \frac{5(6+3i) + 2i(6+3i)}{(6)^2 - (3i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{30+15i+12i+6i^2}{36-9i^2}$$

$$= \frac{30+27i+6(-1)}{36-9(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{30+27i-6}{36+9} = \frac{24+27i}{45}$$

$$= \frac{24}{45} + \frac{27i}{45}$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} + \frac{3}{5}i$$

QNo:2 Write additive inverse *جہی معکوس معلوم کریں*

i)  $3+2i$

Let  $z = 3+2i$

Additive inverse

$$\text{جہی معکوس} = -z = -3-2i$$

Reason  $(3+2i) + (-3-2i)$

$$= 3+2i-3-2i$$

$$= 0 \text{ is additive}$$

جہی identity

ii)  $4-3i$

Let  $z = 4-3i$

Additive inverse

$$\text{جہی معکوس} = -z = -4+3i$$

iii)  $5-7i$

Let  $z = 5-7i$

Additive inverse

$$\text{جہی معکوس} = -z = -5+7i$$

iv)  $-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4}i$  Let  $z = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4}i$

Additive inverse =  $-z = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{4}i$

QNo:3 Find Multiplicative inverse

i) Let  $z = 4+5i$

Multiplicative inverse =  $\frac{1}{4+5i}$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{4+5i} \times \frac{4-5i}{4-5i}$$

$$= \frac{4-5i}{(4)^2 - (5i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4-5i}{16-25i^2}$$

$$= \frac{4-5i}{16-25(-1)} = \frac{4-5i}{16+25}$$

$$= \frac{4-5i}{41}$$

$$= \frac{4}{41} - \frac{5}{41}i$$

ii) Let  $z = 6+2i$

Multiplicative inverse =  $\frac{1}{6+2i}$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{6+2i} \times \frac{6-2i}{6-2i}$$

$$= \frac{6-2i}{(6)^2 - (2i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6-2i}{36-4i^2}$$

$$= \frac{6-2i}{36-4(-1)} = \frac{6-2i}{36+4}$$

$$= \frac{6-2i}{40} = \frac{6}{40} - \frac{2}{40}i$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} - \frac{1}{20}i$$

(iii) Let  $z = 7 - 3i$   
 Multiplicative inverse  
 $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{7-3i}$  *مقلوب*  
 $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{7-3i} \times \frac{7+3i}{7+3i}$   
 $= \frac{7+3i}{(7)^2 - (3i)^2}$   
 $= \frac{7+3i}{49-9i^2}$   
 $= \frac{7+3i}{49-9(-1)} = \frac{7+3i}{49+9}$   
 $= \frac{7+3i}{58}$   
 $= \frac{7}{58} + \frac{3}{58}i$

(iv) Let  $z = \sqrt{5} - 4i$   
 Multiplicative inverse  
 $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-4i}$  *مقلوب*  
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-4i} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{\sqrt{5}+4i}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (4i)^2}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{5-16i^2}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{5-16(-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{5+16}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{5}+4i}{21}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{21} + \frac{4}{21}i$

3

$34 + 15i + 1 = 10 + 15i + 25$   
 $35 + 15i = 35 + 15i$   
 LHS = RHS

v)  $z_1 + (-z_1) = (-z_1) + z_1 = 0$   
 $2+5i + [-(2+5i)] = -(2+5i) + 2+5i$   
 $2+5i - 2-5i = -2-5i + 2+5i$   
 $2-2 + 5i-5i = -2+2-5i+5i$   
 $0 = 0$   
 LHS = RHS = 0

**QNo: 4**  $z_1 = 2+5i$ ;  $z_2 = 1-3i$ ;  $z_3 = 2+i$  verify

i)  $z_1 + z_2 = z_2 + z_1$   
 $2+5i + 1-3i = 1-3i + 2+5i$   
 $2+1+5i-3i = 1+2-3i+5i$   
 $3+2i = 3+2i$   
 LHS = RHS

ii)  $z_1 z_2 = z_2 z_1$   
 $(2+5i)(1-3i) = (1-3i)(2+5i)$   
 $2(1-3i) + 5i(1-3i) = 1(2+5i) - 3i(2+5i)$   
 $2-6i + 5i-15i^2 = 2+5i-6i-15i^2$   
 $2-i-15(-1) = 2-i-15(-1)$   
 $2-i+15 = 2-i+15$   
 $17-i = 17-i$   
 LHS = RHS

iii)  $(z_1 + z_2) + z_3 = z_1 + (z_2 + z_3)$   
 $(2+5i+1-3i) + 2+i = 2+5i + (1-3i+2+i)$   
 $(2+1+5i-3i) + 2+i = 2+5i + (1+2-3i+i)$   
 $(3+2i) + 2+i = 2+5i + 3-2i$   
 $3+2+2i+i = 2+3+5i-2i$   
 $5+3i = 5+3i$   
 LHS = RHS

iv)  $(z_1 z_2) z_3 = z_1 (z_2 z_3)$   
 $[(2+5i)(1-3i)](2+i) = (2+5i)[(1-3i)(2+i)]$   
 $[2(1-3i) + 5i(1-3i)](2+i) = (2+5i)[(2+i) - 3i(2+i)]$   
 $(2-6i+5i-15i^2)(2+i) = (2+5i)(2+i-6i-3i^2)$   
 $(2-i-15(-1))(2+i) = (2+5i)(2-5i-9(-1))$   
 $(2-i+15)(2+i) = (2+5i)(2-5i+9)$   
 $(17-i)(2+i) = (2+5i)(5-5i)$   
 $17(2+i) - i(2+i) = 2(5-5i) + 5i(5-5i)$   
 $34+17i-2i-i^2 = 10-10i+25i-25i^2$   
 $34+15i-(-1) = 10+15i-25(-1)$

**QNo: 5** If  $\frac{(1+i)^2}{2-i} = x+iy$  find  $x$  &  $y$

$\frac{(1+i)^2}{2-i} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{1+i^2+2i}{2-i} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{1-1+2i}{2-i} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{2i}{2-i} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{2i}{2-i} \times \frac{2+i}{2+i} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{2i+2i^2}{(2)^2-i^2} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{4i+2(-1)}{4-(-1)} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{4i-2}{4+1} = x+iy \Rightarrow \frac{4i-2}{5} = x+iy$   
 $\frac{4i}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = x+iy \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i = x+iy$   
 Comparing Real & imaginary parts  
 $x = -\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $y = \frac{4}{5}$  *حقیقی اور ایجنی حصوں کا موازنہ کریں*

**QNo: 6** If  $(2x+iy)(1-i) = 4+2i$  Find  $x$  &  $y$

$(2x+iy)(1-i) = 4+2i$   
 $2x+iy = \frac{4+2i}{1-i}$   
 $= \frac{4+2i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i}$   
 $= \frac{4(1+i) + 2i(1+i)}{(1)^2 - i^2}$   
 $= \frac{4+4i+2i+2i^2}{1-(-1)}$   
 $= \frac{4+6i+2(-1)}{1+1}$   
 $2x+iy = \frac{4+6i-2}{2} = \frac{2+6i}{2}$   
 $2x+iy = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{6}{2}i = 1+3i$   
 Comparing Real & imaginary parts  
 $2x = 1$  &  $y = 3$  *حقیقی اور ایجنی حصوں کا موازنہ کریں*  
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$  &  $y = 3$

# Exercise 1.3

④ QNO:7 Find a & b if

Exercise 1.2  $(a+bi)(1+3i) = -8+11i$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+bi) &= \frac{-8+11i}{1+3i} \\ &= \frac{-8+11i}{1+3i} \times \frac{1-3i}{1-3i} \\ &= \frac{-8(1-3i) + 11i(1-3i)}{(1)^2 - (3i)^2} \\ &= \frac{-8+24i+11i-33i^2}{1-9i^2} \\ &= \frac{-8+35i-33(-1)}{1-9(-1)} = \frac{-8+35i+33}{1+9} \\ &= \frac{25+35i}{10} = \frac{25}{10} + \frac{35i}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$a+bi = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{2}i$

Comparing Real & imaginary parts  
 حقیقی اور ایجنری حصوں کو موازنہ کریں گے  
 $a = \frac{5}{2}, b = \frac{7}{2}$

QNO:1 Find Modulus of Complex numbers

i)  $4+3i$

$x=4, y=3$

$|4+3i| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(4)^2+(3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25}$

$= 5$

ii)  $-5-4i$

$x=-5, y=-4$

$|-5-4i| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-5)^2+(-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+16}$

$= \sqrt{41}$

iii)  $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i$

$x = \frac{3}{5}, y = -\frac{4}{5}$

$|\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(\frac{3}{5})^2 + (-\frac{4}{5})^2}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{25} + \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9+16}{25}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{25}{25}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

iv)  $-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i$

$x = -\sqrt{2}, y = -\sqrt{3}$

$|\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2}$

$= \sqrt{2+3}$

$= \sqrt{5}$

QNO:2 If  $z_1 = 2+7i, z_2 = 4-3i$  Verify

i)  $\overline{z_1+z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

LHS =  $\overline{z_1+z_2}$

$= \overline{2+7i+4-3i}$

$= \overline{2+4+7i-3i}$

$= \overline{6+4i}$

$\overline{z_1+z_2} = \overline{6+4i}$

$= \overline{6-4i}$

RHS =  $\overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

$= \overline{2+7i} + \overline{4-3i}$

$= 2-7i + 4+3i$

$= 2+4-7i+3i$

$= 6-4i$

LHS = RHS

ii)  $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$

LHS =  $\overline{z_1 z_2}$

$= \overline{(2+7i)(4-3i)}$

$= \overline{2(4-3i) + 7i(4-3i)}$

$= \overline{8-6i+28i-21i^2}$

$= \overline{8+22i-21(-1)}$

$= \overline{8+22i+21}$

$= \overline{29+22i}$

$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{29+22i}$

$= \overline{29-22i}$

RHS =  $\overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$

$= \overline{(4-3i)(2+7i)}$

$= \overline{4(2+7i) - 3i(2+7i)}$

$= \overline{8+28i-6i-21i^2}$

$= \overline{8+22i-21(-1)}$

$= \overline{8+22i+21}$

$= \overline{29+22i}$

$\overline{z_1} \overline{z_2} = \overline{29+22i}$

$= \overline{29-22i}$

LHS = RHS

iii)  $\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}$

LHS =  $\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} = \frac{2+7i}{4-3i}$

$= \frac{2+7i}{4-3i} \times \frac{4+3i}{4+3i}$

RHS =  $\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} = \frac{2+7i}{4-3i}$

$= \frac{2+7i}{4+3i}$

QNO:3 If  $z = 5-2i$  then Verify

i)  $\overline{\overline{z}} = z$

LHS =  $\overline{\overline{z}} = \overline{5-2i}$

$= \overline{5+2i}$

$= 5-2i$

$\overline{\overline{z}} = 5-2i$

$= z$

LHS = RHS

ii)  $|z| = |\overline{z}|$

$z = 5-2i$

$x=5, y=-2$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(5)^2+(-2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+4}$

$= \sqrt{29}$

$|z| = \sqrt{29}$

iii)  $|z| = |-\overline{z}|$

$z = 5-2i$

$x=5, y=-2$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$= \sqrt{(5)^2+(-2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+4}$

$= \sqrt{29}$

$|z| = \sqrt{29}$

$-\overline{z} = -\overline{5-2i}$

$= -\overline{5+2i}$

$= -\overline{5-2i}$

$= 5-2i$

$-\overline{z} = 5-2i$

$|-\overline{z}| = |5-2i|$

$= \sqrt{(5)^2+(-2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+4} = \sqrt{29}$

$$iv) z\bar{z} = |z|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= z\bar{z} \\ &= (5-2i)(5+2i) \\ &= (5-2i)(5+2i) \\ &= (5)^2 - (2i)^2 \\ &= 25 - 4i^2 \\ &= 25 - 4(-1) \\ &= 25 + 4 \\ &= 29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= z = 5-2i \\ x &= 5, y = -2 \\ |z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \\ |z|^2 &= (\sqrt{29})^2 \\ &= 29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$v) |z| = |-z|$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 5-2i \\ x &= 5, y = -2 \\ |z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 5-2i \\ -z &= -5+2i \\ x &= -5, y = 2 \\ |-z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS} = \sqrt{25+4} = \sqrt{29}$$

**QNo:4** If  $z = 4-3i$  then Verify

$$|z| = |-z| = |\bar{z}| = |-\bar{z}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4-3i \\ x &= 4, y = -3 \\ |z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \rightarrow (i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4-3i \\ -z &= -4+3i \\ x &= -4, y = 3 \\ |-z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \rightarrow (ii) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4-3i \\ \bar{z} &= 4+3i \\ x &= 4, y = 3 \\ |\bar{z}| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(4)^2 + (3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \rightarrow (iii) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4-3i \\ -z &= -4+3i \\ \bar{z} &= 4+3i \\ x &= -4, y = 3 \\ |-\bar{z}| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |-\bar{z}| &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16+9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \rightarrow (iv) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence } |z| = |-z| = |\bar{z}| = |-\bar{z}| = 5$$

**QNo:5** If  $z_1 = 2+3i$ ;  $z_2 = -1+i$  then evaluate i)  $\text{Re}(z_1 z_2)$  ii)  $\text{Im}(z_1 z_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= (2+3i)(-1+i) \\ &= 2(-1+i) + 3i(-1+i) \\ &= -2 + 2i - 3i + 3i^2 \\ &= -2 - i + 3(-1) = -2 - i - 3 \\ &= -5 - i \end{aligned}$$

$$i) \text{Re}(z_1 z_2) = -5 \quad ii) \text{Im}(z_1 z_2) = -1$$

## 5 Exercise 1.4

**QNo:1** Find real & imaginary parts

$$\begin{aligned} i) (8-3i)^2 &= (8)^2 + (3i)^2 - 2(8)(3i) \\ &= 64 + 9i^2 - 48i \\ &= 64 + 9(-1) - 48i \\ &= 64 - 9 - 48i \\ &= 55 - 48i \end{aligned}$$

Real part = 55  
Imaginary part = -48

$$\begin{aligned} ii) (4-5i)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{4-5i} \\ &= \frac{1}{4-5i} \times \frac{4+5i}{4+5i} \\ &= \frac{4+5i}{(4)^2 - (5i)^2} = \frac{4+5i}{16-25i^2} \\ &= \frac{4+5i}{16-25(-1)} = \frac{4+5i}{16+25} \\ &= \frac{4+5i}{41} = \frac{4}{41} + \frac{5}{41}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\text{حقیقی}) &= 4/41 \\ I(\text{ایمجزی}) &= 5/41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iii) (3+2i)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{3+2i} \\ &= \frac{1}{3+2i} \times \frac{3-2i}{3-2i} \\ &= \frac{3-2i}{(3)^2 - (2i)^2} \\ &= \frac{3-2i}{9-4i^2} \\ &= \frac{3-2i}{9-4(-1)} \\ &= \frac{3-2i}{9+4} \\ &= \frac{3-2i}{13} = \frac{3}{13} - \frac{2}{13}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\text{حقیقی}) &= \frac{3}{13} \\ I(\text{ایمجزی}) &= -\frac{2}{13} \end{aligned}$$

حقیقی اور ایمجزی حصے ملے گا

$$\begin{aligned} ii) (5+3i)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{5+3i} \\ &= \frac{1}{5+3i} \times \frac{5-3i}{5-3i} \\ &= \frac{5-3i}{(5)^2 - (3i)^2} = \frac{5-3i}{25-9i^2} \\ &= \frac{5-3i}{25-9(-1)} = \frac{5-3i}{25+9} \\ &= \frac{5-3i}{34} = \frac{5}{34} - \frac{3}{34}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{5}{34} \\ I &= -\frac{3}{34} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iv) (4-3i)^{-2} &= \frac{1}{(4-3i)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(4)^2 - (3i)^2 - 2(4)(3i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{16-9i^2-24i} \\ &= \frac{1}{16+9(-1)-24i} \\ &= \frac{1}{16-9-24i} = \frac{1}{7-24i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{7-24i} \times \frac{7+24i}{7+24i} \\ &= \frac{7+24i}{(7)^2 - (24i)^2} \\ &= \frac{7+24i}{49-576i^2} \\ &= \frac{7+24i}{49-576(-1)} \\ &= \frac{7+24i}{49+576} \\ &= \frac{7+24i}{625} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\text{حقیقی}) &= \frac{7}{625} \\ I(\text{ایمجزی}) &= \frac{24}{625} \end{aligned}$$

Ans  
0300-7335154  
0313-7335154

$$vi) \left(\frac{2-i}{2+i}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{2+i}{2-i}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{(2)^2 + i^2 + 2(2)i}{(2)^2 + i^2 - 2(2)i}$$

$$= \frac{4 + i^2 + 4i}{4 + i^2 - 4i}$$

$$= \frac{4 + i^2 + 4i}{4 + i^2 - 4i}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 1 + 4i}{4 - 1 - 4i} = \frac{3 + 4i}{3 - 4i}$$

$$= \frac{3 + 4i}{3 - 4i} \times \frac{3 + 4i}{3 + 4i}$$

$$= \frac{3(3 + 4i) + 4i(3 + 4i)}{(3)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 12i + 12i + 16i^2}{9 - 16i^2}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 24i + 16(-1)}{9 - 16(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 24i - 16}{9 + 16}$$

$$= \frac{-7 + 24i}{25} = \frac{-7}{25} + \frac{24}{25}i$$

$$R(\text{حقیقی}) = -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$I(\text{ایمجزی}) = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$vii) \left(\frac{1-2i}{1+i}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{(1)^2 + (2i)^2 - 2(1)(2i)}{(1)^2 + i^2 + 2(1)(i)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 4i^2 - 4i}{1 + i^2 + 2i}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 4(-1) - 4i}{1 - 1 + 2i}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 4 - 4i}{2i} = \frac{-3 - 4i}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{-3 - 4i}{2i} \times \frac{2i}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{-6i - 8i^2}{4i^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6i - 8(-1)}{4(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{-6i + 8}{-4} = \frac{8 - 6i}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{8}{-4} + \frac{6}{4}i$$

$$= -2 + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$R(\text{حقیقی}) = -2$$

$$I(\text{ایمجزی}) = \frac{3}{2}$$

6

$$ii) 2z + (3+i)w = 9-i \rightarrow (i)$$

$$-iz - iw = -1+i \rightarrow (ii)$$

From eq(ii) Multiplying by -1

$$iz + iw = 1-i$$

$$(z+w)i = 1-i \Rightarrow z+w = \frac{1-i}{i}$$

$$z+w = \frac{1-i}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{i-i^2}{i^2}$$

$$z+w = \frac{i-(-1)}{-1} = \frac{i+1}{-1} = -i-1$$

$$z = -i-1-w \rightarrow (iii)$$

Putting value of z in eq (i)

$$2z + (3+i)w = 9-i$$

$$2(-i-1-w) + 3w + iw = 9-i$$

$$-2i - 2 - 2w + 3w + iw = 9-i$$

$$-2w + 3w + iw = 9-i + 2i + 2$$

$$w + iw = 11+i$$

$$w(1+i) = 11+i \Rightarrow w = \frac{11+i}{1+i}$$

$$w = \frac{11+i}{1+i} \times \frac{1-i}{1-i}$$

$$= \frac{11(1-i) + i(1-i)}{(1)^2 - i^2} = \frac{11 - 11i + i - i^2}{1 - (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{11 - 10i - (-1)}{1+1} = \frac{11 - 10i + 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{12 - 10i}{2} = \frac{12}{2} - \frac{10}{2}i = 6 - 5i$$

$w = 6 - 5i$  Putting value of w in eq(iii)

$$z = -i - 1 - w$$

$$= -i - 1 - (6 - 5i) = -i - 1 - 6 + 5i$$

$$= -i + 5i - 1 - 6 = 4i - 7$$

$$iii) z - 4w = 3i \rightarrow (i); 2z + 3w = 11 - 5i \rightarrow (ii)$$

Multiplying eq(i) by 2 & subtracting (ii) from it

$$2z - 8w = 6i$$

$$-2z + 3w = -5i + 11$$

$$-5w = 11i - 11$$

$$w = \frac{11i}{-5} - \frac{11}{-5} = -i + 1 \Rightarrow w = 1 - i$$

Putting value of w in eq (i)

$$z - 4w = 3i$$

$$z - 4(1-i) = 3i$$

$$z - 4 + 4i = 3i \Rightarrow z = 3i + 4 - 4i$$

$z = 4 - i$

$$iv) z + w = 3i \rightarrow (i); 2z + 3w = 2 \rightarrow (ii)$$

Multiplying eq(i) by 2 & subtracting (ii) from it

$$2z + 2w = 6i$$

$$-2z + 3w = 2$$

$$-w = 6i - 2$$

$$w = -6i + 2$$

**QNo:2** Solve simultaneous linear eq.

with complex co-efficients for w & z

$$i) 3z + (2+i)w = 11-i \rightarrow (i)$$

$$(2-i)z - w = -1+i \rightarrow (ii)$$

From eq(ii)  $w = (2-i)z + 1-i \rightarrow (iii)$

Put in eq(i) value of w

$$3z + (2+i)((2-i)z + 1-i) = 11-i$$

$$3z + (2+i)(2-i)z + (2+i)(1-i) = 11-i$$

$$3z + (4-i^2)z + 2-2i+i-i^2 = 11-i$$

$$3z + (4-(-1))z + 2-i-(-1) = 11-i$$

$$3z + (4+1)z + 2-i+1 = 11-i$$

$$3z + 5z + 3-i = 11-i$$

$$8z = 11-i-3+i$$

$$8z = 8 \Rightarrow z = \frac{8}{8} \Rightarrow z = 1$$

Putting value of z in eq (iii)

$$w = (2-i)z + 1-i$$

$$= (2-i)1 + 1-i$$

$$= 2-i+1-i = 3-2i$$

$w = 3 - 2i$

Putting value of  $w$  in eq (ii)  $z + w = 3i$

$$z + w = 3i$$

$$z + z - 6i = 3i \Rightarrow z = 3i - z + 6i$$

$$\boxed{z = -z + 9i}$$

v)  $2z + (3+i)w = 1$        $-z - (1-i)w = 2$

Multiplying eq (ii) by 2 & adding eq (i) & (iii) مساوات (ii) کو 2 سے ضرب دیجئے اور (i) اور (iii) کو جمع کریں گے

$$2z + 3w + iw = 1$$

$$-2z - 2w - iw = 2$$

$$w + 3iw = 5$$

$$w(1+3i) = 5 \Rightarrow w = \frac{5}{1+3i}$$

$$w = \frac{5}{1+3i} \times \frac{1-3i}{1-3i}$$

$$= \frac{5(1-3i)}{(1)^2 - (3i)^2} = \frac{5(1-3i)}{1-9(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{5(1-3i)}{1+9} = \frac{5(1-3i)}{10} = \frac{1-3i}{2}$$

Putting value of  $w$  in eq (i)

$$2z + (3+i)\left(\frac{1-3i}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$2z + 3\left(\frac{1-3i}{2}\right) + i\left(\frac{1-3i}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$2z + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9i}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{3}{2}i^2 = 1$$

$$2z + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{8i}{2} - \frac{3}{2}(-1) = 1$$

$$2z + \frac{3}{2} - 4i + \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$2z + 3 - 4i = 1$$

$$2z = 1 - 3 + 4i = -2 + 4i$$

$$z = \frac{-2}{2} + \frac{4i}{2} = -1 + 2i \Rightarrow \boxed{z = -1 + 2i}$$

### R. Exercise 1 اعادہ مشق

QNo:2 (i) Is '0' a complex number?

Yes '0' is a complex number.   
 کیونکہ '0' ایک کھلیس نمبر ہے۔

A complex number is a number that can be expressed in the form  $a+bi$  where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .

Since '0' can be written as  $0+0i$ .

ایک کھلیس نمبر کو  $a+bi$  کی شکل میں لکھا جاسکتا ہے جہاں  $i = \sqrt{-1}$  ہے۔

چونکہ '0' کو  $0+0i$  میں لکھا جاسکتا ہے اس لیے '0' کھلیس نمبر ہے۔

(ii) What is the result of multiplying a complex number by its conjugate?

The result of multiplying a complex number by its conjugate is real number.

ایک کھلیس نمبر کو اس کے کانجوگیٹ (زوج) سے ضرب دینے کا نتیجہ حقیقی نمبر ہے۔

کسی کھلیس نمبر کو اس کے کانجوگیٹ سے ضرب دینے سے حقیقی عدد حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

7 let  $z = a+bi$  then  $\bar{z} = a-bi$

$$z\bar{z} = (a+bi)(a-bi)$$

$$= a^2 - abi + abi - bi^2$$

$$= a^2 - b^2(-1) = a^2 + b^2$$

which is real number - حقیقی عدد ہے۔

(iii) State the condition for two complex numbers to be equal.

Two complex numbers are equal if and only if their real & imaginary parts are equal. If  $z_1 = a+bi$  &  $z_2 = c+di$  then  $z_1 = z_2$  iff  $a=c$  &  $b=d$

دو کھلیس نمبروں کو برابر کہتے ہیں اگر ان کے حقیقی اور خیالی حصے آپس میں برابر ہوں مثلاً اگر  $z_1 = a+bi$  اور  $z_2 = c+di$  ہوں تو  $z_1 = z_2$  اس وقت ممکن ہے جب  $a=c$  اور  $b=d$  ہو یعنی حقیقی اور خیالی حصے برابر ہوں۔

دو کھلیس اعداد کو صرف ایک طرف اس صورت میں برابر کہتے ہیں اگر ان کے حقیقی اور خیالی حصے آپس میں برابر ہوں مثلاً اگر  $z_1 = a+bi$  اور  $z_2 = c+di$  ہوں تو  $z_1 = z_2$  اس وقت ممکن ہے جب  $a=c$  اور  $b=d$  ہو یعنی حقیقی اور خیالی حصے برابر ہوں۔

QNo:3 Simplify

(i)  $i^{37}$       (ii)  $i^{13} \times i^{11}$       (iii)  $(-i)^{-9} = \frac{1}{(-i)^9}$

$$= i^{36} \cdot i = i^{13+11} = i^{24} = (i^2)^{12} = (-1)^{12} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{(-1)^9} = \frac{1}{(-1)^9 \cdot i^9} = \frac{1}{(-1)^9 \cdot (-i)^9} = \frac{1}{(-1)^9 \cdot (-1)^9 \cdot i^9} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{18} \cdot i^9} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot i^9} = \frac{1}{i^9} = \frac{1}{i^8 \cdot i} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot i} = \frac{1}{i} = -i$$

v)  $(3-4i)(5-6i)$

$$= 3(5-6i) - 4i(5-6i)$$

$$= 15 - 18i - 20i + 24i^2$$

$$= 15 - 38i + 24(-1)$$

$$= 15 - 38i - 24$$

$$= -9 - 38i$$

v)  $(3+4i) \div (5-7i)$

$$= \frac{3+4i}{5-7i} \times \frac{5+7i}{5+7i}$$

$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

v)  $(3-4i)(5-6i)$

$$= 3(5-6i) - 4i(5-6i)$$

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$$= 15 - 38i + 24(-1)$$

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$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

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$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

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$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

v)  $(3+4i) \div (5-7i)$

$$= \frac{3+4i}{5-7i} \times \frac{5+7i}{5+7i}$$

$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

v)  $(3+4i) \div (5-7i)$

$$= \frac{3+4i}{5-7i} \times \frac{5+7i}{5+7i}$$

$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

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$$= \frac{3+4i}{5-7i} \times \frac{5+7i}{5+7i}$$

$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

v)  $(3+4i) \div (5-7i)$

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$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+7i)}{25-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

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$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

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$$= \frac{15+21i+20i+28i^2}{25+49}$$

$$= \frac{15+41i-28}{74}$$

$$= \frac{-13+41i}{74} = -\frac{13}{74} + \frac{41}{74}i$$

QNo:4 Find additive & Multiplicative inverse.

$z = 8+9i$

Additive inverse (ضریبی معکوس) =  $-z = -8-9i$

Multiplicative inverse (ضریبی معکوس) =  $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{8+9i}$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{8+9i} = \frac{1}{8+9i} \times \frac{8-9i}{8-9i}$$

$$= \frac{8-9i}{(8)^2 - (9i)^2} = \frac{8-9i}{64-81i^2} = \frac{8-9i}{64-81(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{8-9i}{64+81} = \frac{8-9i}{145} = \frac{8}{145} - \frac{9}{145}i$$

**QNo:5**  $z_1 = 3+4i$ ;  $z_2 = 2+3i$  Verify

i)  $\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{3+4i+2+3i}$$

$$= \overline{5+7i} = 5-7i$$

$$\text{LHS} = 5-7i$$

$$\text{RHS} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$$

$$= \overline{3+4i} + \overline{2+3i}$$

$$= 3-4i + 2-3i$$

$$= 3+2-4i-3i$$

$$= 5-7i$$

(LHS=RHS) = 5-7i

ii)  $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{(3+4i)(2+3i)}$$

$$= \overline{3(2+3i) + 4i(2+3i)}$$

$$= \overline{6+9i+8i+12i^2}$$

$$= \overline{6+17i+12(-1)}$$

$$= \overline{6+17i-12}$$

$$= \overline{-6+17i}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \overline{z_1 z_2} = -6+17i$$

$$= -6-17i$$

$$\text{RHS} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$$

$$= \overline{(3+4i)} \overline{(2+3i)}$$

$$= (3-4i)(2-3i)$$

$$= 3(2-3i) - 4i(2-3i)$$

$$= 6-9i-8i+12i^2$$

$$= 6-17i+12(-1)$$

$$= 6-17i-12$$

$$= -6-17i$$

LHS=RHS

iii)  $\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \overline{\frac{3+4i}{2+3i}}$$

$$= \frac{3+4i}{2+3i} \times \frac{2-3i}{2-3i}$$

$$= \frac{3(2-3i) + 4i(2-3i)}{(2)^2 - (3i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6-9i+8i-12i^2}{4-9i^2}$$

$$= \frac{6-i-12(-1)}{4-9(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{6-i+12}{4+9} = \frac{18-i}{13}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{18-i}{13}$$

$$= \frac{18+i}{13}$$

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} = \frac{\overline{3+4i}}{\overline{2+3i}}$$

$$= \frac{3-4i}{2-3i}$$

$$= \frac{3-4i}{2-3i} \times \frac{2+3i}{2+3i}$$

$$= \frac{3(2+3i) - 4i(2+3i)}{(2)^2 - (3i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6+9i-8i-12i^2}{4-9i^2}$$

$$= \frac{6+i-12(-1)}{4-9(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{6+i+12}{4+9} = \frac{18+i}{13}$$

LHS=RHS

iv)  $|z_1| = |-\overline{z_1}|$

$$\text{LHS} = |z_1| = |3+4i|$$

$$x=3, y=4$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\text{RHS} = |-\overline{z_1}| = |-3-4i|$$

$$= |-3+4i|$$

$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} = 5$$

LHS=RHS

8) v)  $\overline{\overline{z_2}} = z_2$

$$z_2 = 2+3i$$

$$\overline{z_2} = \overline{2+3i}$$

$$= 2-3i$$

$$\overline{\overline{z_2}} = \overline{2-3i}$$

$$= 2+3i$$

$$\overline{\overline{z_2}} = z_2 \quad \text{LHS=RHS}$$

v)  $z_1 \overline{z_1} = |z_1|^2$

$$\text{LHS} = z_1 \overline{z_1}$$

$$= (3+4i)(\overline{3+4i})$$

$$= (3+4i)(3-4i)$$

$$= (3)^2 - (4i)^2$$

$$= 9 - 16i^2$$

$$= 9 - 16(-1) = 9+16$$

$$= 25$$

$$z_1 = 3+4i \quad x=3, y=4$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25}$$

$$|z_1|^2 = (\sqrt{25})^2 = 25$$

LHS=RHS

**QNo:6**  $z_1 = 5+4i$ ;  $z_2 = 3+2i$  find

i)  $z_1 z_2 = ?$

$$z_1 z_2 = (5+4i)(3+2i)$$

$$= 5(3+2i) + 4i(3+2i)$$

$$= 15+10i+12i+8i^2$$

$$= 15+22i+8(-1)$$

$$= 15+22i-8$$

$$= 7+22i$$

ii)  $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{5+4i}{3+2i}$

$$= \frac{5+4i}{3+2i} \times \frac{3-2i}{3-2i}$$

$$= \frac{5(3-2i) + 4i(3-2i)}{(3)^2 - (2i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{15-10i+12i-8i^2}{9-4i^2}$$

$$= \frac{15+2i-8(-1)}{9-4(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+2i+8}{9+4} = \frac{23+2i}{13}$$

$$= \frac{23}{13} + \frac{2}{13}i$$

iii)  $\overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$

$$= \overline{(5+4i)} \overline{(3+2i)}$$

$$= (5-4i)(3-2i)$$

$$= 5(3-2i) - 4i(3-2i)$$

$$= 15-10i-12i+8i^2$$

$$= 15-22i+8(-1)$$

$$= 15-22i-8$$

$$= 7-22i$$

$$= \frac{15+2i-8(-1)}{9-4(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{15+2i+8}{9+4} = \frac{23+2i}{13}$$

$$= \frac{23}{13} + \frac{2}{13}i$$

iv)  $|z_1 z_2| = ?$

$$z_1 z_2 = (5+4i)(3+2i)$$

$$= 5(3+2i) + 4i(3+2i)$$

$$= 15+10i+12i+8i^2$$

$$= 15+22i+8(-1)$$

$$= 15+22i-8$$

$$= 7+22i$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = ? \quad x=7, y=22$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(7)^2 + (22)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{49+484}$$

$$= \sqrt{533}$$

$$= \sqrt{(7)^2 + (22)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{49+484}$$

$$= \sqrt{533}$$

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**QNo:7** Find real & imaginary parts

$$z = (2+7i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2+7i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+7i} \times \frac{2-7i}{2-7i}$$

$$= \frac{2-7i}{(2)^2 - (7i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2-7i}{4-49i^2}$$

$$z = \frac{2-7i}{4-49(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2-7i}{4+49} = \frac{2-7i}{53}$$

$$= \frac{2}{53} - \frac{7}{53}i$$

R(حققی) = 2/53  
I(تخیلی) = -7/53

**QNo: 8** Solve with complex co-efficient

$z = x + iy$  اور  $w$  کی قیمت معلوم کرنے سے

$$iz + (2-i)w = 4+i$$

$$iz + (3+i)w = 3+3i$$

Subtracting eq (i) & (ii) سے

$$iz + 2w - iw = 4+i$$

$$iz + 3w + iw = 3+3i$$

$$\hline -w - 2iw = 1 - 2i$$

$$w(-1-2i) = 1-2i$$

$$w = \frac{1-2i}{-1-2i} \Rightarrow w = \frac{1-2i}{-1-2i} \times \frac{-1+2i}{-1+2i}$$

$$w = \frac{1(-1+2i) - 2i(-1+2i)}{(-1)^2 - (2i)^2} = \frac{-1+2i+2i-4i^2}{1-4i^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1+4i-4(-1)}{1+4} = \frac{-1+4i+4}{1+4} = \frac{3+4i}{5}$$

$w = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i$  Putting value of  $w$  in eq (i) سے مساوات (i) کی قیمت درج کرنے سے

$$iz + (2-i)w = 4+i$$

$$iz + (2-i)\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i\right) = 4+i$$

$$iz + 2\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i\right) - i\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i\right) = 4+i$$

$$iz + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{8}{5}i - \frac{3}{5}i - \frac{4}{5}i^2 = 4+i$$

$$iz + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{5i}{5} - \frac{4}{5}(-1) = 4+i$$

$$iz + \frac{6}{5} + i + \frac{4}{5} = 4+i$$

$$iz + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + i = 4+i$$

$$iz + \frac{10}{5} = 4+i-i \Rightarrow iz + 2 = 4$$

$$iz = 4-2 = 2$$

$$z = \frac{2}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{2i}{i^2} = \frac{2i}{-1} = -2i$$

$$\boxed{z = -2i}$$

**QNo: 9** Solve  $(3-4i)(a+bi) = 1+0i$   
find  $a$  &  $b$

$$(3-4i)(a+bi) = 1+0i$$

$$a+bi = \frac{1+0i}{3-4i}$$

$$a+bi = \frac{1+0i}{3-4i} \times \frac{3+4i}{3+4i} = \frac{1(3+4i) + 0i(3+4i)}{(3)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3+4i+0+0}{9-16i^2} = \frac{3+4i}{9-16(-1)} = \frac{3+4i}{9+16}$$

$$a+bi = \frac{3+4i}{25} = \frac{3}{25} + \frac{4}{25}i$$

Comparing real & imaginary parts  
 $a = \frac{3}{25}$ ,  $b = \frac{4}{25}$  سے

**QNo: 10** Solve for  $x$  &  $y$

$$(3-2i)(x+yi) = 2(x-2yi) + 2i - 1$$

$$3(x+yi) - 2i(x+yi) = 2x - 4yi + 2i - 1$$

$$3x + 3yi - 2xi - 2yi^2 = 2x - (4y-2)i - 1$$

$$3x + (3y-2x)i - 2y(-1) = (2x-1) - (4y-2)i$$

$$3x + (3y-2x)i + 2y = (2x-1) - (4y-2)i$$

$$(3x+2y) + (3y-2x)i = (2x-1) - (4y-2)i$$

Comparing real & imaginary parts

حقیقی اور اجمعی حصوں کا موازنہ کرنے سے

$$3x+2y = 2x-1 \quad \& \quad 3y-2x = -(4y-2)$$

$$3x-2x+2y = -1 \quad 3y-2x = -4y+2$$

$$x+2y = -1 \quad 3y+4y-2x = 2$$

$$x+2y = -1 \quad 7y-2x = 2$$

Multiplying eq (i) by 2 & adding eq (i) & (ii) سے مساوات (i) & (ii) کو جمع کرنے سے

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4y = -2 \\ -2x + 7y = 2 \\ \hline 11y = 0 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{0}{11} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 0}$$

Putting value of  $y$  in eq (i) سے مساوات (i) کی قیمت درج کرنے سے

$$x+2y = -1$$

$$x+2(0) = -1$$

$$x+0 = -1$$

$$\boxed{x = -1}$$

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Exercise 2.1

QNo:1 Write in standard form

i)  $3x-1=2x^2$   
 $0=2x^2-3x+1$   
 $2x^2-3x+1=0$

ii)  $2x(x+1)=4(2x+3)$   
 $2x^2+2x=8x+12$   
 $2x^2+2x-8x-12=0$

iii)  $2x^2-4x=4x+7$   
 $2x^2-4x-4x-7=0$   
 $2x^2-8x-7=0$

iv)  $2x^2-6x-12=0$   
 Dividing by 2  
 $x^2-3x-6=0$

v)  $4(3x-2)=9x^2$   
 $12x-8=9x^2$   
 $0=9x^2-12x+8$   
 $9x^2-12x+8=0$

vi)  $2x+\frac{1}{x}=5-\frac{1}{x}$   
 Multiplying by x  
 $2x^2+1=5x-1$   
 $2x^2-5x+1+1=0$   
 $2x^2-5x+2=0$

vii)  $\frac{6x+6}{20-x}=\frac{1}{x}$   
 $(6x+6)x=1(20-x)$   
 $6x^2+6x=20-x \Rightarrow 6x^2+6x+x-20=0$   
 $6x^2+7x-20=0$

QNo:2 Solve by factorization

i)  $x^2-x-6=0$   
 $x^2-3x+2x-6=0$   
 $x(x-3)+2(x-3)=0$   
 $(x-3)(x+2)=0$   
 $x-3=0$  or  $x+2=0$   
 $x=3$  or  $x=-2$   
 S. set =  $\{3, -2\}$

ii)  $x^2+3x-28=0$   
 $x^2+7x-4x-28=0$   
 $x(x+7)-4(x+7)=0$   
 $(x+7)(x-4)=0$   
 $x+7=0$  or  $x-4=0$   
 $x=-7$  or  $x=4$   
 S. set =  $\{-7, 4\}$

iii)  $6x^2+13x-5=0$   
 $6x^2+15x-2x-5=0$   
 $3x(2x+5)-1(2x+5)=0$   
 $(2x+5)(3x-1)=0$   
 $2x+5=0$  or  $3x-1=0$   
 $2x=-5$  or  $3x=1$   
 $x=-\frac{5}{2}$  or  $x=\frac{1}{3}$   
 S. set =  $\{-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\}$

iv)  $x^2-\frac{3}{2}x=\frac{9}{2}$   
 Multiplying by 2  
 $2x^2-3x=9$   
 $2x^2-3x-9=0$   
 $2x^2-6x+3x-9=0$   
 $2x(x-3)+3(x-3)=0$   
 $(x-3)(2x+3)=0$   
 $x-3=0$  or  $2x+3=0$   
 $x=3$  or  $2x=-3$   
 $x=3$  or  $x=-\frac{3}{2}$   
 S. set =  $\{3, -\frac{3}{2}\}$

10) vi)  $\frac{3x-8}{x-2}=\frac{5x-2}{x+5}$   
 $(3x-8)(x+5)=(5x-2)(x-2)$   
 $3x^2+15x-8x-40=5x^2-10x-2x+4$   
 $3x^2+7x-40=5x^2-12x+4$   
 $0=5x^2-3x^2-12x-7x+4+40$   
 $2x^2-19x+44=0$   
 $2x^2-11x-8x+44=0$   
 $x(2x-11)-4(2x-11)=0$   
 $(2x-11)(x-4)=0$   
 $2x-11=0$  or  $x-4=0$   
 $2x=11$  or  $x=4$   
 $x=\frac{11}{2}$  S. set =  $\{\frac{11}{2}, 4\}$

vii)  $\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{1}{x+3}=\frac{1}{35}$   
 $\frac{x+3-(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)}=\frac{1}{35}$   
 $\frac{x+3-x+1}{x^2+3x-x-3}=\frac{1}{35}$   
 $\frac{4}{x^2+2x-3}=\frac{1}{35}$   
 $x^2+2x-3=4(35)$   
 $x^2+2x-3=140$   
 $x^2+2x-3-140=0$   
 $x^2+2x-143=0$   
 $x^2+13x-11x-143=0$   
 $x(x+13)-11(x+13)=0$   
 $(x+13)(x-11)=0$   
 $x+13=0$  or  $x-11=0$   
 $x=-13$  or  $x=11$   
 S. set =  $\{-13, 11\}$

QNo:3 Solve by completing square

i)  $2x^2+5x+2=0$   
 $2x^2+5x=-2$   
 $\frac{2x^2}{2}+\frac{5x}{2}=\frac{-2}{2}$   
 $x^2+\frac{5}{2}x=-1$   
 $(x)^2+2(x)(\frac{5}{4})+(\frac{5}{4})^2=-1+(\frac{5}{4})^2$   
 $(x+\frac{5}{4})^2=-1+\frac{25}{16}=\frac{-16+25}{16}$   
 $(x+\frac{5}{4})^2=\frac{9}{16}$

Dividing by 2  
 جزو الرقاع لکنے سے

Taking square root  
 $\sqrt{(x+\frac{5}{4})^2}=\sqrt{\frac{9}{16}}$   
 $x+\frac{5}{4}=\pm\frac{3}{4}$   
 $x+\frac{5}{4}=\frac{3}{4}$  &  $x+\frac{5}{4}=-\frac{3}{4}$   
 $x=\frac{3}{4}-\frac{5}{4}$  or  $x=-\frac{3}{4}-\frac{5}{4}$   
 $=\frac{3-5}{4}=\frac{-2}{4}=-\frac{1}{2}$  or  $=\frac{-3-5}{4}=\frac{-8}{4}=-2$   
 S. set =  $\{-\frac{1}{2}, -2\}$

ii)  $x^2 + x = 42$

$(x)^2 + 2(x)(\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 42 + (\frac{1}{2})^2$   $\left| \begin{matrix} 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right.$

$(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = 42 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{168+1}{4}$

$(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{169}{4}$

Taking square root

$\sqrt{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{169}{4}}$

$x + \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{13}{2}$

$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$  &

$x = \frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{13-1}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$

$= 6$

S. set =  $\{6, -7\}$

iii)  $12x^2 + 7x = 12$

Dividing by 12

$\frac{12x^2}{12} + \frac{7x}{12} = \frac{12}{12}$

$x^2 + \frac{7}{12}x = 1$

$(x)^2 + 2(x)(\frac{7}{24}) + (\frac{7}{24})^2 = 1 + (\frac{7}{24})^2$   $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{7}{24} \end{matrix} \right.$

$(x + \frac{7}{24})^2 = 1 + \frac{49}{576} = \frac{576+49}{576}$

$(x + \frac{7}{24})^2 = \frac{625}{576}$

Taking square root

$\sqrt{(x + \frac{7}{24})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{625}{576}}$

$x + \frac{7}{24} = \pm \frac{25}{24}$

$x + \frac{7}{24} = \frac{25}{24}$  &

$x = \frac{25}{24} - \frac{7}{24}$

$= \frac{25-7}{24} = \frac{18}{24}$

$= \frac{3}{4}$

$x + \frac{7}{24} = -\frac{25}{24}$

$x = -\frac{25}{24} - \frac{7}{24}$

$= \frac{-25-7}{24} = -\frac{32}{24}$

$= -\frac{4}{3}$

S. set =  $\{\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{3}\}$

iv)  $\frac{x+3}{2x-7} = \frac{2x-1}{x-3}$

$(x+3)(x-3) = (2x-1)(2x-7)$

$(x)^2 - (3)^2 = 4x^2 - 14x - 2x + 7$

$x^2 - 9 = 4x^2 - 16x + 7$

$-9-7 = 4x^2 - x^2 - 16x \Rightarrow -16 = 3x^2 - 16x$

$3x^2 - 16x = -16$

$\frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{16x}{3} = -\frac{16}{3}$

$x^2 - \frac{16}{3}x = -\frac{16}{3}$

$(x)^2 - 2(x)(\frac{8}{3}) + (\frac{8}{3})^2 = -\frac{16}{3} + (\frac{8}{3})^2$   $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{16}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{8}{3} \end{matrix} \right.$

$(x - \frac{8}{3})^2 = -\frac{16}{3} + \frac{64}{9}$

11

$(x - \frac{8}{3})^2 = \frac{-48+64}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$

Taking square root

$\sqrt{(x - \frac{8}{3})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{9}}$

$x - \frac{8}{3} = \pm \frac{4}{3}$

$x - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$  &

$x = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3}$

$= \frac{4+8}{3}$

$= \frac{12}{3} = 4$

S. set =  $\{4, \frac{4}{3}\}$

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v)  $\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{6}{35}$

$\frac{3-x-(1+x)}{(1+x)(3-x)} = \frac{6}{35} \Rightarrow \frac{3-x-1-x}{3-x+3x-x^2} = \frac{6}{35}$

$\frac{2-2x}{3+2x-x^2} = \frac{6}{35} \Rightarrow 35(2-2x) = 6(3+2x-x^2)$

$70-70x = 18+12x-6x^2$

$6x^2-70x-12x = 18-70$

$6x^2-82x = -52$

$\frac{6x^2}{6} - \frac{82x}{6} = -\frac{52}{6}$

$x^2 - \frac{41}{3}x = -\frac{26}{3}$

$(x)^2 - 2(x)(\frac{41}{6}) + (\frac{41}{6})^2 = -\frac{26}{3} + (\frac{41}{6})^2$   $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{41}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{41}{6} \end{matrix} \right.$

$(x - \frac{41}{6})^2 = -\frac{26}{3} + \frac{1681}{36}$

$= \frac{-312+1681}{36} = \frac{1369}{36}$

Taking square root

$\sqrt{(x - \frac{41}{6})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1369}{36}}$

$x - \frac{41}{6} = \pm \frac{37}{6}$

$x - \frac{41}{6} = \frac{37}{6}$  &

$x = \frac{37}{6} + \frac{41}{6}$

$= \frac{37+41}{6} = \frac{78}{6}$

$= 13$

S. Set =  $\{13, \frac{2}{3}\}$

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vi)  $\frac{3x-1}{4x+7} = 1 - \frac{6}{x+7}$

$\frac{3x-1}{4x+7} = \frac{x+7-6}{x+7} \Rightarrow \frac{3x-1}{4x+7} = \frac{x+1}{x+7}$

$(3x-1)(x+7) = (x+1)(4x+7)$

$3x^2+21x-x-7 = 4x^2+7x+4x+7$

$3x^2+20x-7 = 4x^2+11x+7$

$-7-7 = 4x^2-3x^2+11x-20x$

$-14 = x^2-9x$

$x^2-9x = -14$

$$(x)^2 - 2(x)(\frac{9}{2}) + (\frac{9}{2})^2 = -14 + (\frac{9}{2})^2$$

$$(x - \frac{9}{2})^2 = -14 + \frac{81}{4} = \frac{-56+81}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{9}{2})^2 = \frac{25}{4}$$

Taking square root

$$\sqrt{(x - \frac{9}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}$$

$$x - \frac{9}{2} = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \&$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{5+9}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

$$x - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{-5+9}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

S. Set = {7, 2}

12)  $\frac{x+4}{x-4} + \frac{x-2}{x-3} = 6\frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{(x+4)(x-3) + (x-2)(x-4)}{(x-4)(x-3)} = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 4x - 12 + x^2 - 4x - 2x + 8}{x^2 - 3x - 4x + 12} = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x - 4}{x^2 - 7x + 12} = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$3(2x^2 - 5x - 4) = 19(x^2 - 7x + 12)$$

$$6x^2 - 15x - 12 = 19x^2 - 133x + 228$$

$$0 = 19x^2 - 6x^2 - 133x + 15x + 228 + 12$$

$$13x^2 - 118x + 240 = 0$$

Comparing with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$a = 13, b = -118, c = 240$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-118) \pm \sqrt{(-118)^2 - 4(13)(240)}}{2(13)}$$

$$= \frac{118 \pm \sqrt{13924 - 12480}}{26} = \frac{118 \pm \sqrt{1444}}{26}$$

$$= \frac{118 \pm 38}{26}$$

$$x = \frac{118+38}{26} \quad \& \quad x = \frac{118-38}{26}$$

$$x = \frac{156}{26} = 6 \quad | \quad x = \frac{80}{26} = \frac{40}{13}$$

S. Set = {6,  $\frac{40}{13}$ }

**QNo:4** Use Quadratic formula

i)  $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$   
 compare with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
 $a = 2, b = -5, c = 3$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(2)(3)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm 1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{5+1}{4} \quad \& \quad x = \frac{5-1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} \quad | \quad = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \quad | \quad = 1$$

S. Set = { $\frac{3}{2}, 1$ }

ii)  $2x^2 - 7x - 15 = 0$   
 compare with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
 $a = 2, b = -7, c = -15$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(2)(-15)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 120}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{169}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm 13}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{7+13}{4} \quad \& \quad x = \frac{7-13}{4}$$

$$= \frac{20}{4} \quad | \quad = -\frac{6}{4}$$

$$= 5 \quad | \quad = -\frac{3}{2}$$

S. Set = {5,  $-\frac{3}{2}$ }

iii)  $2x^2 + 7x = 15$   
 $2x^2 + 7x - 15 = 0$   
 Comparing with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
 $a = 2, b = 7, c = -15$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{(7)^2 - 4(2)(-15)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 120}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{169}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-7 \pm 13}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-7+13}{4} \quad \& \quad x = \frac{-7-13}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \quad | \quad = -\frac{20}{4} = -5$$

S. Set = { $\frac{3}{2}, -5$ }

iv)  $x^2 + 11 = 7x$   
 $x^2 - 7x + 11 = 0$   
 Comparing with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   
 $a = 1, b = -7, c = 11$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(1)(11)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 44}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

S. Set = { $\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ }

vi)  $\frac{3x-3}{x+1} = \frac{2x-1}{x-1}$

$$(3x-3)(x-1) = (2x-1)(x+1)$$

$$3x^2 - 3x - 3x + 3 = 2x^2 + 2x - x - 1$$

$$3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 2x^2 + x - 1$$

$$3x^2 - 2x^2 - 6x - x + 3 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$$

Comparing with  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$a = 1, b = -7, c = 4$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 16}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

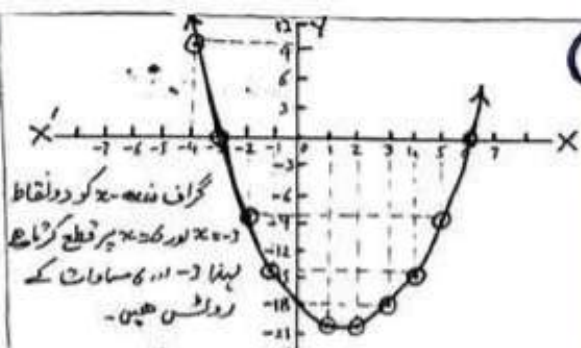
S. Set = { $\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$ }

**QNo:5** Solve graphically

i) Let  $y = x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$

x	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
y	0	-8	-14	-18	-20	-20	-18	-14	-8	0	10

$y = 6^2 - 3(6) - 18 = 0$   
 $y = 5^2 - 3(5) - 18 = -8$   
 $y = 4^2 - 3(4) - 18 = -14 \dots \dots \dots$

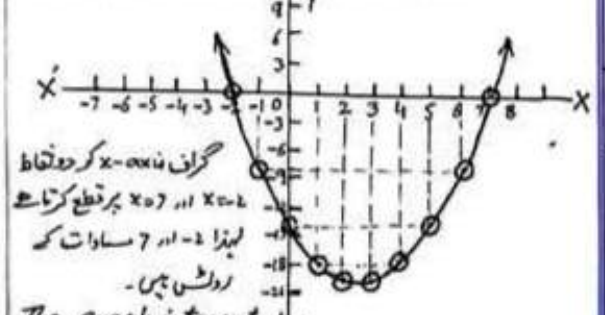


گراف فیو x-axis کو دو نقاط پر قطع کرتا ہے،  $x = -3$  اور  $x = 6$ ۔ لہذا  $-3$  اور  $6$  مساوات کے روٹس ہیں۔  
 The graph intersects the x-axis at  $x = -3$  &  $x = 6$ . Therefore roots of quadratic equation  $x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$  are  $-3$  &  $6$ .  
 Hence S.Set =  $\{-3, 6\}$

ii) Let  $y = x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$

x	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2
y	0	-8	-14	-18	-20	-20	-18	-14	-8	0

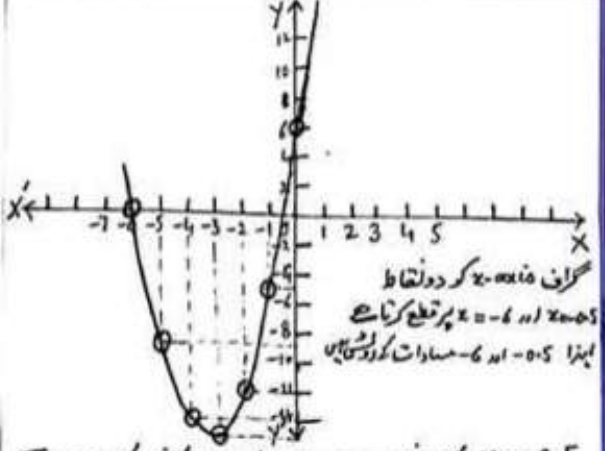
$y = 7^2 - 5(7) - 14 = 0$   
 $y = 6^2 - 5(6) - 14 = -8$  ... so on



گراف فیو x-axis کو دو نقاط پر قطع کرتا ہے،  $x = -2$  اور  $x = 7$ ۔ لہذا  $-2$  اور  $7$  مساوات کے روٹس ہیں۔  
 The graph intersects the x-axis at  $x = -2$  &  $x = 7$ . Therefore roots of quadratic eq.  $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$  are  $-2$  &  $7$ .  
 S.Set =  $\{-2, 7\}$

iii) Let  $y = 2x^2 + 13x + 6 = 0$

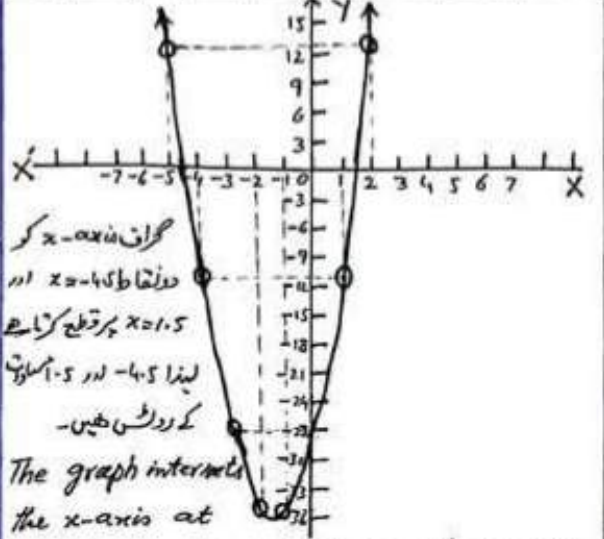
x	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
y	0	-9	-14	-12	-5	6	6	21



گراف فیو x-axis کو دو نقاط پر قطع کرتا ہے،  $x = -6$  اور  $x = -0.5$ ۔ لہذا  $-6$  اور  $-0.5$  مساوات کے روٹس ہیں۔  
 The graph intersects the x-axis at  $x = -0.5$  &  $x = -6$ . Therefore roots of eq.  $2x^2 + 13x + 6 = 0$  are  $-0.5$  &  $-6$ .  
 S.Set =  $\{-0.5, -6\}$

13) iv)  $y = 4x^2 + 12x - 27 = 0$

x	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	13	-11	-27	-35	-35	-27	-11	13

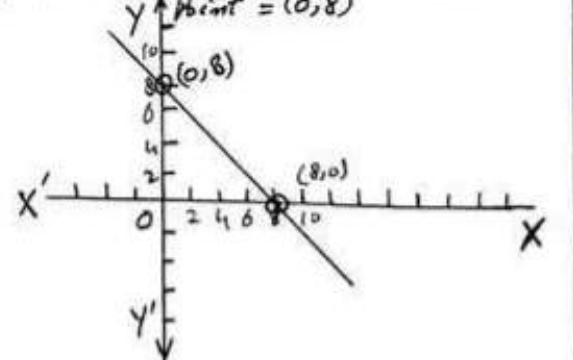


گراف فیو x-axis کو دو نقاط پر قطع کرتا ہے،  $x = -4.5$  اور  $x = 1.5$ ۔ لہذا  $-4.5$  اور  $1.5$  مساوات کے روٹس ہیں۔  
 The graph intersects the x-axis at  $x = -4.5$  &  $x = 1.5$ . Therefore roots of eq.  $4x^2 + 12x - 27 = 0$  are  $-4.5$  &  $1.5$ .  
 S.Set =  $\{-4.5, 1.5\}$

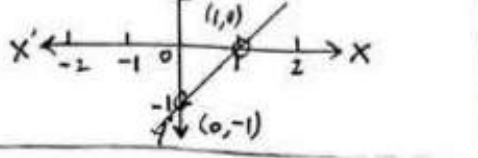
### Exercise 2.2

QNo: 1 Find the points of intersection of linear equations with coordinate axes graphically.

i)  $x + y = 8$   
 x-intercept: put  $y = 0$ ,  $x + 0 = 8$ ,  $x = 8$ , Point  $(8, 0)$   
 y-intercept: put  $x = 0$ ,  $0 + y = 8$ ,  $y = 8$ , Point  $(0, 8)$

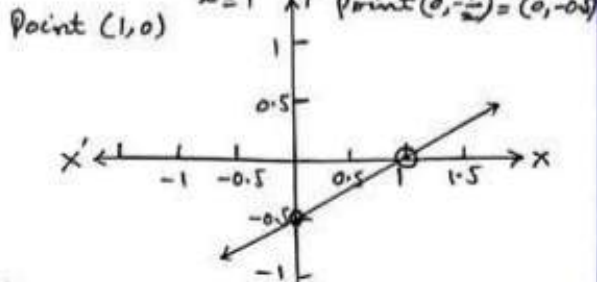


ii)  $x - y = 1$   
 x-intercept: put  $y = 0$ ,  $x - 0 = 1$ ,  $x = 1$ , Point  $(1, 0)$   
 y-intercept: put  $x = 0$ ,  $0 - y = 1$ ,  $y = -1$ , Point  $(0, -1)$



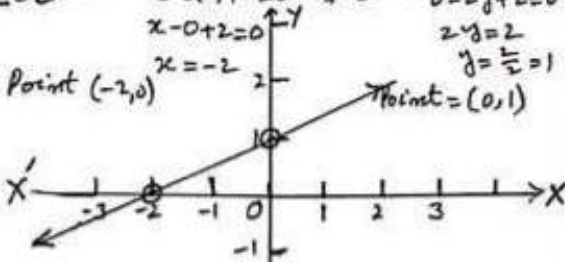
iii)  $x - 2y = 1$

x-intercept put  $y=0$  y-intercept put  $x=0$   
 $x - 2(0) = 1$   $x = 1$   $x - 2y = 1$   $0 - 2y = 1$   
 $x = 1$   $2y = -1$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$



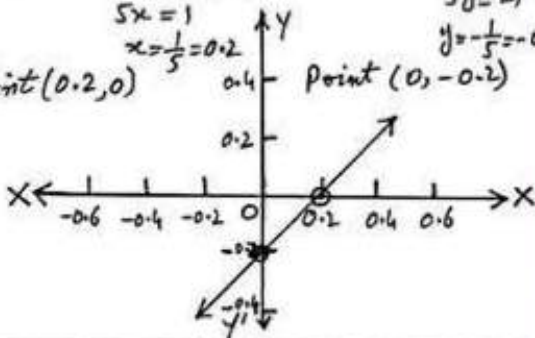
iv)  $x - 2y + 2 = 0$

x-intercept put  $y=0$  y-intercept put  $x=0$   
 $x - 2(0) + 2 = 0$   $x - 2 = 0$   $x = 2$   
 $x = 2$   $0 - 2y + 2 = 0$   $-2y = -2$   
 $y = 1$



v)  $5x - 5y = 1$

x-intercept put  $y=0$  y-intercept put  $x=0$   
 $5x - 5(0) = 1$   $5x = 1$   $x = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$   
 $5(0) - 5y = 1$   $-5y = 1$   $y = -\frac{1}{5} = -0.2$



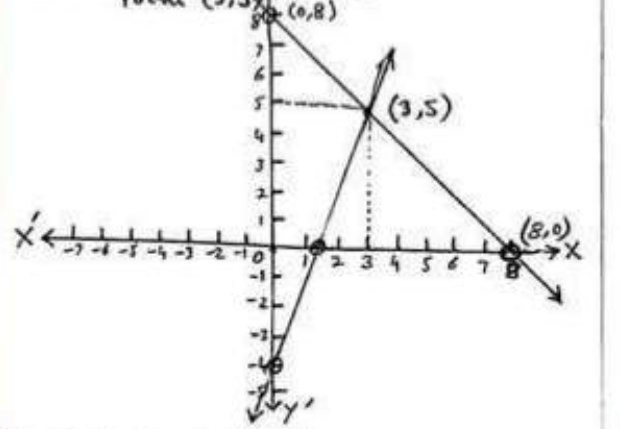
**QNo:2** Solve linear equations graphically.

i)  $x + y = 8$  ;  $3x - y = 4$

$x + y = 8$	$3x - y = 4$
<u>x-intercept</u> put $y=0$ $x + 0 = 8$ $x = 8$	<u>x-intercept</u> put $y=0$ $3x - 0 = 4$ $3x = 4$ $x = \frac{4}{3} = 1.3$
<u>y-intercept</u> put $x=0$ $0 + y = 8$ $y = 8$	<u>y-intercept</u> put $x=0$ $3(0) - y = 4$ $-y = 4$ $y = -4$

14 For point of intersection (نقطہ تقاطع کے لیے) Adding eq (i) & (ii)

$x + y = 8$   
 $3x - y = 4$   
 $4x = 12$   
 $x = \frac{12}{4}$   
 $x = 3$

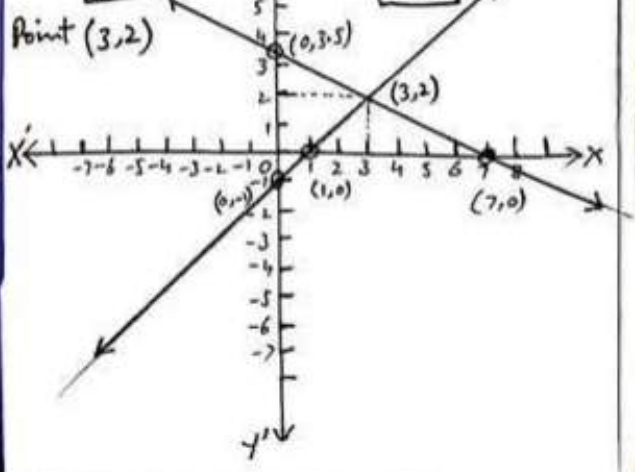


ii)  $x - y = 1$  ;  $x + 2y = 7$

$x - y = 1$	$x + 2y = 7$
<u>x-intercept</u> put $y=0$ $x - 0 = 1$ $x = 1$	<u>x-intercept</u> put $y=0$ $x + 2(0) = 7$ $x = 7$
<u>y-intercept</u> put $x=0$ $0 - y = 1$ $y = -1$	<u>y-intercept</u> put $x=0$ $0 + 2y = 7$ $2y = 7$ $y = \frac{7}{2}$

For point of intersection subtracting eq (i) & (ii)

$x - y = 1$   
 $x + 2y = 7$   
 $-3y = -6$   
 $y = \frac{-6}{-3}$   
 $y = 2$



iii)  $x - 2y = 1 \rightarrow (i)$ ;  $2x + y = 2 \rightarrow (ii)$

$x - 2y = 1$   
x-intercept  $\frac{1}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $x - 2(0) = 1$   
 $x - 0 = 1$   
 $x = 1$   
 Point (1, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{1}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $0 - 2y = 1$   
 $-2y = 1$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{2} = -0.5$   
 Point (0, -0.5)

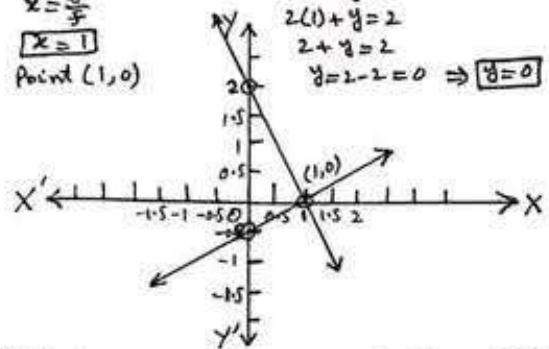
$2x + y = 2$   
x-intercept  $\frac{2}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $2x + 0 = 2$   
 $2x = 2$   
 $x = \frac{2}{2} = 1$   
 Point (1, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{2}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $2(0) + y = 2$   
 $0 + y = 2$   
 $y = 2$   
 Point (0, 2)

For point of intersection  $\frac{1}{x}$

Multiplying eq. (ii) by 2 & adding (i) & (ii)  
 مساوات (ii) کو 2 سے ضرب دینے اور (i) کو اس کے ساتھ

$4x + 2y = 4$   
 $x - 2y = 1$   
 ---  
 $5x = 5$   
 $x = \frac{5}{5}$   
 $x = 1$   
 Point (1, 0)

Putting value of  $x$  in eq. (i)  
 $x$  کی قیمت مساوات (i) میں درج کرنے سے  
 $2x + y = 2$   
 $2(1) + y = 2$   
 $2 + y = 2$   
 $y = 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$



iv)  $y = 2x + 2 \rightarrow (i)$ ;  $3x + 2y = 4 \rightarrow (ii)$

$y = 2x + 2$   
x-intercept  $\frac{2}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $0 = 2x + 2$   
 $2x = -2$   
 $x = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$   
 Point (-1, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{2}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $y = 2(0) + 2$   
 $y = 0 + 2$   
 $y = 2$   
 Point (0, 2)

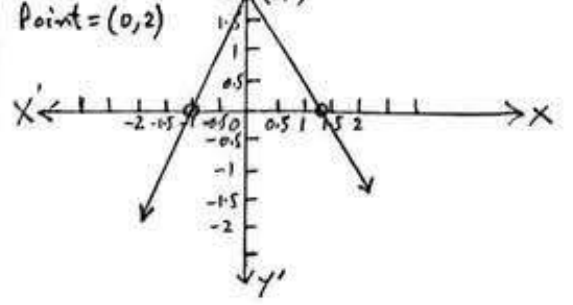
$3x + 2y = 4$   
x-intercept  $\frac{4}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $3x + 2(0) = 4$   
 $3x + 0 = 4$   
 $3x = 4$   
 $x = \frac{4}{3} = 1.3$   
 Point (1.3, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{4}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $3(0) + 2y = 4$   
 $0 + 2y = 4$   
 $2y = 4$   
 $y = \frac{4}{2} = 2$   
 Point (0, 2)

For point of intersection  $\frac{1}{x}$

Multiplying eq. (ii) by 2 & sub. (i) & (ii)  $\frac{1}{x}$

$y - 2x = 2$   
 $2y - 4x = 4$   
 $-2y + 3x = 4$   
 $-7x = 0$   
 $x = 0$   
 Point (0, 2)

Putting value of  $x$  in eq. (i)  
 $y = 2x + 2$   
 $y = 2(0) + 2$   
 $y = 2$



v)  $3y = 2x + 8 \rightarrow (i)$ ;  $x + y = 1 \rightarrow (ii)$

$3y = 2x + 8$   
x-intercept  $\frac{8}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $3(0) = 2x + 8$   
 $0 = 2x + 8$   
 $2x = -8$   
 $x = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$   
 Point (-4, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{8}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $3y = 2(0) + 8$   
 $3y = 8$   
 $y = \frac{8}{3} = 2.67$   
 Point (0, 2.67)

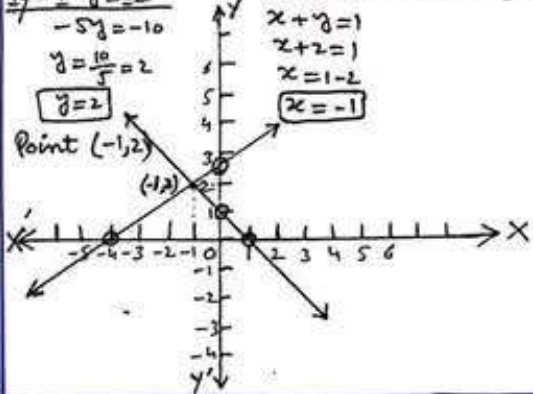
$x + y = 1$   
x-intercept  $\frac{1}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $x + 0 = 1$   
 $x = 1$   
 Point (1, 0)  
y-intercept  $\frac{1}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $0 + y = 1$   
 $y = 1$   
 Point (0, 1)

For point of intersection  $\frac{1}{x}$

Multiplying eq. (ii) by 2 & sub. (i) & (ii)  $\frac{1}{x}$

$-8 = 2x - 3y$   
 $2x - 3y = -8$   
 $2x + 2y = 2$   
 ---  
 $-5y = -10$   
 $y = \frac{-10}{-5} = 2$   
 $y = 2$   
 Point (-1, 2)

Putting value of  $y$  in eq. (ii)  
 $x + y = 1$   
 $x + 2 = 1$   
 $x = 1 - 2$   
 $x = -1$



**QNo:3 Solve equations graphically**

i)  $y = 8x - 32 \rightarrow (i)$   $y = x^2 - 6x + 8 \rightarrow (ii)$

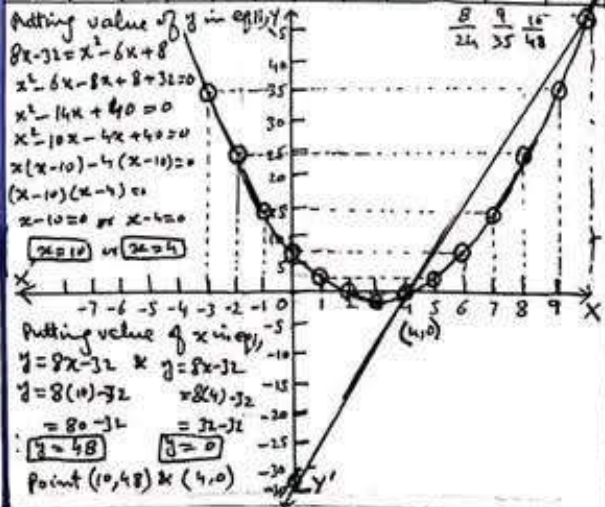
From eq. (i)  $y = 8x - 32$

x-intercept  $\frac{32}{x}$   
 put  $y = 0$   $0 = 8x - 32$   
 $8x = 32$   
 $x = \frac{32}{8} = 4$   
 Point (4, 0)

y-intercept  $\frac{32}{y}$   
 put  $x = 0$   $y = 8(0) - 32$   
 $y = 0 - 32$   
 $y = -32$   
 Point (0, -32)

From eq. (ii)  $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
y	35	24	15	8	3	0	-1	0	3	8	15



Putting value of  $x$  in eq. (i)  
 $y = 8x - 32$   
 $y = 8(4) - 32$   
 $y = 32 - 32$   
 $y = 0$   
 Point (4, 0)

Putting value of  $x$  in eq. (ii)  
 $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$   
 $y = 10^2 - 6(10) + 8$   
 $y = 100 - 60 + 8$   
 $y = 48$   
 Point (10, 48)

**QNo: 4** If  $\alpha, \beta$  are roots of eq.  $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$

Find eq. whose roots are  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

Given  $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$   $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2, c = 4$

Sum of roots  $(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2$

Product of roots  $(\alpha\beta) = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$

i)  $\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$

$= \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (\frac{1}{\alpha})(\frac{1}{\beta}) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4}$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - (-\frac{1}{2})x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$

Multiplying by 4

$4x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

ii)  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$

$= \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta}$

$= \frac{(-2)^2 - 2(4)}{4} = \frac{4 - 8}{4} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (\frac{\alpha}{\beta})(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}) = 1$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - (-1)x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

iii)  $2\alpha - \frac{1}{\beta}, 2\beta - \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= 2\alpha - \frac{1}{\beta} + 2\beta - \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$= 2(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$

$= 2(-2) - \frac{-2}{4} = -4 + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{-16 + 2}{4} = -\frac{14}{4} = -\frac{7}{2}$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (2\alpha - \frac{1}{\beta})(2\beta - \frac{1}{\alpha})$

$= 4\alpha\beta - 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = 4\alpha\beta - 4 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$

$= 4(4) - 4 + \frac{1}{4} = 16 - 4 + \frac{1}{4} = 12 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{48 + 1}{4} = \frac{49}{4}$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - (-\frac{7}{2})x + \frac{49}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{49}{4} = 0$

Multiplying by 4

$4x^2 + 14x + 49 = 0$

iv)  $\alpha^2, \beta^2$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta$

$= (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (-2)^2 - 2(4) = 4 - 8 = -4$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (\alpha^2)(\beta^2) = (\alpha\beta)^2$

$= (4)^2 = 16$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - (-4)x + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 16 = 0$

v)  $2\alpha - 1, 2\beta - 1$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= 2\alpha - 1 + 2\beta - 1 = 2\alpha + 2\beta - 2$

$= 2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 = 2(-2) - 2 = -4 - 2 = -6$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (2\alpha - 1)(2\beta - 1)$

$= 4\alpha\beta - 2\alpha - 2\beta + 1 = 4\alpha\beta - 2(\alpha + \beta) + 1$

$= 4(4) - 2(-2) + 1 = 16 + 4 + 1 = 21$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - (-6)x + 21 = 0$

$x^2 + 6x + 21 = 0$

**QNo: 5** Find the condition that roots of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  should be reciprocals of each other

Let  $\alpha$  be one root then other root will be  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{a}$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= (\alpha)(\frac{1}{\alpha}) = \frac{c}{a}$

$1 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = c}$  is required condition

**QNo: 6** Find value of  $k$  if one root is 3

Given  $x^2 - (2k+4)x + (7k+1) = 0$

Because '3' is root so put  $x = 3$

$(3)^2 - (2k+4)3 + (7k+1) = 0$

$9 - 6k - 12 + 7k + 1 = 0$

$k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 2}$

**QNo: 7** Find value of  $m$  in eq  $2x^2 + 3x + m = 0$

when sum of its roots is equal to double product of its roots.

Given  $2x^2 + 3x + m = 0$

$S =$  Sum of roots  $= -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$P =$  Product of roots  $= \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m}{2}$

Conditionally  $S = 2P$

$-\frac{3}{2} = 2(\frac{m}{2}) \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -\frac{3}{2}}$

**QNo: 8** If  $\alpha, \beta$  are roots of  $x^2 + ax + b = 0$  and  $\alpha^2, \beta^2$  are roots of  $x^2 + Ax + B = 0$  then prove that  $A = 2b - \alpha^2$  and  $B = b^2$

Given  $x^2 + ax + b = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = -a, \alpha\beta = b$

Sum of roots  $= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta$

$S = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = -a^2 - 2b$

$\boxed{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = -A}$

$P = \alpha^2\beta^2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{B}{1}$

$\boxed{\alpha^2\beta^2 = B}$

Now  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = -A \Rightarrow A = -(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$

$A = -(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - 2\alpha\beta)$

$= -[(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta]$

$= -[a^2 - 2b]$

$A = -a^2 + 2b \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 2b - \alpha^2}$  proved

Now  $\alpha^2\beta^2 = B$

$B = (\alpha\beta)^2 = (b)^2$

$\boxed{B = b^2}$  proved

**QNo: 9** If  $\alpha, \beta$  are roots of  $x^2 + px + q = 0$

then find condition i)  $\alpha = \beta$  ii)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}$   
 اگر  $\alpha, \beta$   $x^2 + px + q = 0$  کے دو برابر یا متبادل ہوں تو

Given  $x^2 + px + q = 0$   $a=1, b=p, c=q$   
 $S = \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{p}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -p \rightarrow$  (i)  
 $P = \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{q}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = q \rightarrow$  (ii)

i)  $\alpha = \beta$   
 Put in eq (i)  $\alpha + \alpha = -p$   
 $2\alpha = -p \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{p}{2}$

From eq (ii)  $\alpha\beta = q \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \alpha = q$   
 $q = \alpha^2$  Putting value of  $\alpha$   
 $q = \left(-\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{p^2 = 4q}$  Required condition

ii)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}$   
 $\alpha\beta = 1$  From eq (ii)  $\alpha\beta = q$   
 $\boxed{q = 1}$  Required condition

**Exercise 2.4**

**QNo: 1** Examine nature of roots

i)  $3x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$   
 $a=3, b=-9, c=-2$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (-9)^2 - 4(3)(-2)$   
 $= 81 + 24 = 125 > 0$   
 Not a perfect square  
 Roots are unequal and irrational.

ii)  $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$   
 $a=1, b=6, c=9$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (6)^2 - 4(1)(9)$   
 $= 36 - 36 = 0$   
 Roots are equal & rational (real)

iii)  $2x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$   
 $a=2, b=4, c=5$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (4)^2 - 4(2)(5)$   
 $= 16 - 40 = -24 < 0$   
 Roots are unequal & imaginary

iv)  $7x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$   
 $a=7, b=-6, c=-1$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4(7)(-1)$   
 $= 36 + 28 = 64 = (8)^2 > 0$   
 Perfect square  
 Roots are unequal and rational

v)  $5x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$   
 $a=5, b=-2, c=10$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(5)(10)$   
 $= 4 - 200 = -196 < 0$   
 Roots are unequal & imaginary

vi)  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$   
 $a=1, b=-8, c=16$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (-8)^2 - 4(1)(16)$   
 $= 64 - 64 = 0$   
 Roots are equal & rational (real)

**QNo: 2** For what value of  $t$ , the roots of  $3x^2 + x + 9t = 0$  are real & unequal?

کس کس قیمت کے لیے دو حقیقی اور نابرابر ہوں گے  
 $3x^2 + x + 9t = 0$   $a=3, b=1, c=9t$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (1)^2 - 4(3)(9t)$   
 $= 1 - 108t$   
 Roots will be real & unequal if  $Disc > 0$   
 $1 - 108t > 0$   
 $1 > 108t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{108} > t$   
 $\boxed{t < \frac{1}{108}}$

**QNo: 3** If  $16x^2 + 7px + 49 = 0$  has equal roots then find value of  $p$ .

اگر مساوات کے دو برابر ہوں تو  $p$  کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔  
 Given  $16x^2 + 7px + 49 = 0$   $a=16, b=7p, c=49$   
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = (7p)^2 - 4(16)(49) = 0$   
 $49p^2 - 3136 = 0 \Rightarrow 49p^2 = 3136$   
 $p^2 = \frac{3136}{49} = 64 \Rightarrow p^2 = 64$   
 $p = \sqrt{64} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = \pm 8}$

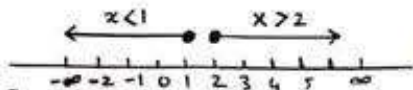
**QNo: 4** Quadratic eq  $4u^2 + 8u + q = 0$  has unequal & real roots. Find value of  $q$ .

دو حقیقی اور نابرابر ہوں تو  $q$  کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔  
 Given  $4u^2 + 8u + q = 0$   $a=4, b=8, c=q$   
 Roots are unequal & real  
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac > 0$   
 $(8)^2 - 4(4)(q) > 0$   
 $64 - 16q > 0 \Rightarrow 64 > 16q$   
 $16q < 64 \Rightarrow q < \frac{64}{16} \Rightarrow \boxed{q < 4}$

**QNo: 5** Find value of  $m$  if  $mx^2 - 8x + 1 = 0$  has equal & real roots.

$m$  کی قیمت معلوم کریں اگر دو حقیقی اور برابر ہوں۔  
 Given  $mx^2 - 8x + 1 = 0$   $a=m, b=-8, c=1$   
 Since roots are real & equal  
 $Disc = b^2 - 4ac = 0$   
 $(-8)^2 - 4(m)(1) = 0$   
 $64 - 4m = 0$   
 $4m = 64$   
 $m = \frac{64}{4} = 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 16}$





Interval 1:  $x < 1$   
 Interval 2:  $1 < x < 2$   
 Interval 3:  $x > 2$   
 Test point  $(x-2)(x-1) \leq 0$   
 For  $x=0$   $(0-2)(0-1) = (-2)(-1) = 2 > 0$  (Not satisfy)  
 For  $x=1.5$   $(1.5-2)(1.5-1) = (-0.5)(0.5) = -0.25 < 0$  (Satisfy)  
 For  $x=3$   $(3-2)(3-1) = (1)(2) = 2 > 0$  (Not satisfy)  
 Hence the solution is  $x \in [1, 2]$

### Exercise 2.6

**QNo:1** Make 'F' the subject of formula  
 $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$   
 Multiplying by  $\frac{9}{5}$   
 $\frac{9}{5}C = \frac{9}{5} \times \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$   
 $\frac{9}{5}C = F - 32$   
 $\frac{9}{5}C + 32 = F$   
 $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

**QNo:3** Make 'a' the subject of formula  
 Given  $S = 2a + (n-1)d$   
 $S - (n-1)d = 2a$   
 $\frac{S - (n-1)d}{2} = a$   
 $a = \frac{S - (n-1)d}{2}$

**QNo:5** Make 'h' the subject of formula  
 Given  $A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$   
 $2A = h(b_1 + b_2)$   
 $\frac{2A}{b_1 + b_2} = h$   
 $h = \frac{2A}{b_1 + b_2}$

**QNo:7** Make 'l' the subject of formula  
 Given  $P = 2(l + w)$   
 $\frac{P}{2} = l + w$   
 $\frac{P}{2} - w = l$   
 $\frac{P - 2w}{2} = l$   
 $l = \frac{P - 2w}{2}$

**QNo:2** Formula for simple interest  $I = PRT$   
 a) Make 'P' subject of formula  
 Given  $I = PRT$   
 $\frac{I}{RT} = P$   
 $P = \frac{I}{RT}$   
 b) Make 'T' subject of formula  
 Given  $I = PRT$   
 $\frac{I}{PR} = T$   
 $T = \frac{I}{PR}$

**QNo:4** Make 'h' the subject of formula  
 Given  $V = \pi r^2 h$   
 $\frac{V}{\pi r^2} = h$   
 $h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$

**QNo:6** Make 'x' the subject of formula  
 Given  $y = mx + c$   
 $y - c = mx$   
 $\frac{y - c}{m} = x$   
 $x = \frac{y - c}{m}$

**QNo:8** Make 'x' the subject of formula  
 Given  $y^2 = 4ax$   
 $\frac{y^2}{4a} = x$   
 $x = \frac{y^2}{4a}$

**20 QNo:9** Make 'S' as subject of equation  
 Given  $P = S - C$   
 $P + C = S$   
 $S = P + C$

**QNo:10** Make 'h' as subject of formula  
 Given  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$   
 $3V = \pi r^2 h$   
 $\frac{3V}{\pi r^2} = h$   
 $h = \frac{3V}{\pi r^2}$

### Exercise 2.7

**QNo:1** A town's population is  $P(t) = -2t^2 + 40t + 800$  at least 1000. Find year when population will be at least 1000.  
 Given modeled eq is  $P(t) = -2t^2 + 40t + 800$   
 We have to find year when population will be at least 1000.  
 $P(t) \geq 1000$   
 $-2t^2 + 40t + 800 \geq 1000$   
 $-2t^2 + 40t + 800 - 1000 \geq 0$   
 $-2t^2 + 40t - 200 \geq 0$  Dividing by '-2'  
 $t^2 - 20t + 100 \leq 0$   
 $(t - 10)^2 - 2(t - 10)(10) + (10)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (t - 10)^2 \leq 0$   
 This will be true only when  $t - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 10$  years  
 Required year = 2020 + 10 = 2030 year when population will be at least 1000.

**QNo:2** A company models its profit P by  $P(x) = -5x^2 + 150x - 1000$ . Find price that gives max. profit.  
 Given  $P(x) = -5x^2 + 150x - 1000$   
 Here  $a = -5$ ,  $b = 150$ ,  $c = -1000$   
 Since  $a < 0$ , the parabola opens in downward & vertex gives the max. point.  
 $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-150}{2(-5)} = \frac{-150}{-10} = 15$   
 Hence price that gives max. profit is Rs 15.

**QNo:3** A toy car rolls down & covers distance  $d = t^2 - 0.5t$  m. Find time when car has travelled distance 12.5m.  
 Given  $d = t^2 - 0.5t$  as  $d = 12.5$   
 $12.5 = t^2 - 0.5t \Rightarrow t^2 - 0.5t - 12.5 = 0$   
 Using Quadratic formula  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $b = -0.5$ ,  $c = -12.5$   
 $t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$   
 $= \frac{-(-0.5) \pm \sqrt{(-0.5)^2 - 4(1)(-12.5)}}{2(1)}$   
 $= \frac{0.5 \pm \sqrt{0.25 + 50}}{2} = \frac{0.5 \pm \sqrt{50.25}}{2}$

$$t = \frac{0.5 \pm 7.5887}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{0.5 + 7.5887}{2} \text{ \& } t = \frac{0.5 - 7.5887}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{7.5887}{2} \text{ \& } t = \frac{-6.5887}{2}$$

$t = 3.79 \text{ s}$  \&  $t = -3.29 \text{ s}$  time can not be negative.

Hence  $t = 3.79 \text{ s}$

**QNo:4** A ball's height is  $h(t) = -4t^2 + 24t$ . For what time interval ball is at least 20m above ground.

Given  $h(t) = -4t^2 + 24t$

According to condition  $-4t^2 + 24t \geq 20$

Dividing by '-4'  $t^2 - 6t + 5 \leq 0$

Associated eq  $t^2 - 6t + 5 = 0$

$$t^2 - 5t - t + 5 = 0$$

$$t(t-5) - 1(t-5) = 0$$

$$(t-5)(t-1) = 0$$

$$t-5 = 0 \text{ \& } t-1 = 0$$

$$t = 5 \text{ \& } t = 1$$

Since  $(t-5)(t-1) \leq 0$

Hence the ball is at least 20m above ground when  $1 \leq t \leq 5$

**QNo:5** A ball is thrown upward with initial velocity of 40ms<sup>-1</sup>. Calculate max. height it reaches above ground level.

Given: Initial velocity  $v_i = 40 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Final velocity  $v_f = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Gravitational acceleration  $g = -10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

height (distance) =  $s = h = ?$

$$2gh = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

$$2(-10)h = (0)^2 - (40)^2$$

$$-20h = -1600 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1600}{20} = 80 \text{ m}$$

**QNo:6** A freelancer's earnings follow model  $E(x) = -2x^2 + 40x$ . What is max. number of hours he should work to maximize earning.

Given  $E(x) = -2x^2 + 40x$

Here  $a = -2, b = 40$

Since  $-2 < 0$  the parabola opens downward & vertex gives the max. point.

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-40}{2(-2)} = \frac{-40}{-4} = 10$$

So number of hours that maximize earnings is  $x = 10$  hours per week

ہند آس کر maximize کرنا کہ ہے گھنٹوں کی تعداد  $x = 10$

## 21 R. Exercise 2 اعادہ مشق

**QNo:2** Solve  $8x^2 = x + 7$

a) By factorization

$$8x^2 = x + 7$$

$$8x^2 - x - 7 = 0$$

$$8x^2 - 8x + 7x - 7 = 0$$

$$8x(x-1) + 7(x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(8x+7) = 0$$

$$x-1 = 0 \text{ \& } 8x+7 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \text{ \& } 8x = -7$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{8}$$

S. Set =  $\{1, -\frac{7}{8}\}$

b) By Completing Square

$$8x^2 = x + 7$$

$$8x^2 - x = 7$$

$$\frac{8x^2}{8} - \frac{x}{8} = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(x)^2 - 2(x)(\frac{1}{16}) + (\frac{1}{16})^2 = \frac{7}{8} + (\frac{1}{16})^2$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{16})^2 = \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{256}$$

$$= \frac{224 + 1}{256} = \frac{225}{256}$$

Taking square root

$$\sqrt{(x - \frac{1}{16})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{256}}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{16} = \pm \frac{15}{16}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16} \text{ \& } x - \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{15}{16}$$

$$x = \frac{15}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \text{ \& } x = -\frac{15}{16} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{15+1}{16} = \frac{16}{16} \text{ \& } = \frac{-15+1}{16} = -\frac{14}{16}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ \& } x = -\frac{7}{8}$$

S. Set =  $\{1, -\frac{7}{8}\}$

c) By Quadratic formula

$$8x^2 = x + 7$$

$$8x^2 - x - 7 = 0 \quad a = 8, b = -1, c = -7$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(8)(-7)}}{2(8)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+224}}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{225}}{16} = \frac{1 \pm 15}{16}$$

$$x = \frac{1+15}{16} \text{ \& } x = \frac{1-15}{16}$$

$$= \frac{16}{16} = 1 \text{ \& } = -\frac{14}{16} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

S. Set =  $\{1, -\frac{7}{8}\}$

ii)  $2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$

a) By factorization

$2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$

$2x^2 - 5x + 4x - 10 = 0$

$x(2x-5) + 2(2x-5) = 0$

$(2x-5)(x+2) = 0$

$2x-5=0$  or  $x+2=0$

$2x=5$

$x=5/2$

$x=-2$

S. Set =  $\{-2, 5/2\}$

By Completing Square

$2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$

$2x^2 - x = 10$

$\frac{2x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{10}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x = 5$

$(x)^2 - 2(x)(\frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{4})^2 = 5 + (\frac{1}{4})^2$

$(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 = 5 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{80+1}{16} = \frac{81}{16}$

Taking square root

$\sqrt{(x - \frac{1}{4})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{16}}$

$x - \frac{1}{4} = \pm \frac{9}{4}$

$x - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$

$x = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{9+1}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$

$= 5/2$

S. Set =  $\{-2, 5/2\}$

By Quadratic formula

$2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$   $a=2, b=-1, c=-10$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(2)(-10)}}{2(2)}$

$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+80}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{81}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 9}{4}$

$x = \frac{1+9}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$

$= 5/2$

$x = \frac{1-9}{4} = \frac{-8}{4}$

$= -2$

S. Set =  $\{-2, 5/2\}$

QNo:3 Form Quadratic eq. whose roots are  $6, \frac{3}{2}$

S = Sum of roots =  $6 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{12+3}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$

P = Product of roots =  $6(\frac{3}{2}) = 9$

Required eq.  $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$x^2 - \frac{15}{2}x + 9 = 0$  Multiplying by 2

$2x^2 - 15x + 18 = 0$

22 QNo:4 Examine nature of roots

$15x^2 + 11x + 2 = 0$

$a=15, b=11, c=2$

Disc =  $b^2 - 4ac$

$= (11)^2 - 4(15)(2)$

$= 121 - 120$

$= 1 = (1)^2 > 0$

Positive & complete sq.

Disc > 0 roots are rational (real) & unequal

Disc > 0 roots are rational (real) & unequal

ii)  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$a=1, b=-1, c=-1$

Disc =  $b^2 - 4ac$

$= (-1)^2 - 4(1)(-1)$

$= 1 + 4$

$= 5 > 0$

Positive & not complete square

Disc > 0 roots are unequal & irrational

QNo:5 If a ball is thrown upward with velocity v..... make v as subject.

Given formula  $h = \frac{v^2}{2g}$

$h \times 2g = v^2 \Rightarrow v^2 = 2gh$

$\sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{2gh}$

$v = \sqrt{2gh}$

QNo:6 If the equation

$x^2 + 2(1+k)x + k^2 = 0$  has equal roots. Find value of k

اگر دو برابر مساوی ہیں تو k کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

Given  $x^2 + 2(1+k)x + k^2 = 0$

$a=1, b=2(1+k), c=k^2$

Since roots are equal

Disc =  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$[2(1+k)]^2 - 4(1)(k^2) = 0$

$4(1+k^2+2k) - 4k^2 = 0$

$4 + 4k^2 + 8k - 4k^2 = 0$

$8k + 4 = 0$

$8k = -4$

$k = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$k = -\frac{1}{2}$

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Exercise 3.1

23 QNo:5 of  $\begin{bmatrix} 2x+1 & 4 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 7 & y \end{bmatrix}$  Find x & y

**QNo:1** write number of rows & columns  
 i)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$     ii)  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$     iii)  $C = [8 \ -10 \ 11]$   
 Rows  $R=2$     Columns  $C=2$     Rows  $R=1$     Columns  $C=3$   
 iv)  $D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$     v)  $E = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Rows  $R=3$     Columns  $C=3$     Rows  $R=2$     Columns  $C=3$

$2x+1 = 9$  &  $5 = y$   
 $2x = 9-1$      $y = 5$   
 $2x = 8$   
 $x = 8/2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 4$

**QNo:6** of  $\begin{bmatrix} a+2b & 2d-1 \\ 3b+2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 11 & c \end{bmatrix}$   
 $a+2b = 10 \rightarrow$  (i)     $2d-1 = 5 \rightarrow$  (ii)  
 $3b+2 = 11 \rightarrow$  (iii)     $4 = c \rightarrow$  (iv)

From (iii)  $3b+2 = 11$   
 $3b = 11-2$   
 $3b = 9$   
 $b = 9/3$   
 $b = 3$   
 From (ii)  $2d-1 = 5$   
 $2d = 5+1$   
 $2d = 6$   
 $d = 6/2$   
 $d = 3$   
 Putting value of b in eq (i)  
 $a+2(3) = 10$   
 $a+6 = 10$   
 $a = 10-6$   
 $a = 4$   
 From (iv)  $4 = c$   
 $c = 4$

**QNo:2** Write Order  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$      $B = [3 \ 4]$      $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $R=2$      $R=1$      $R=2$   
 $C=1$      $C=2$      $C=2$   
 Order 2-by-1    Order 1-by-2    Order 2-by-2  
 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$      $E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$      $F = [5]$   
 $R=2, C=3$      $R=3, C=2$      $R=1, C=1$   
 Order 2-by-3    Order 3-by-2    Order 1-by-1

**QNo:3** Which matrices are equal?  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$      $B = [9]$      $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2x3 & 2-1 \\ 2x2 & 4-2 \\ 4+4 & 3+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5+4 & 3 \\ -8+1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -7 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$      $E = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $F = \begin{bmatrix} 3-3 & 3 \\ 3+1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $A = F$  ;  $B = D$  ;  $C = E$   
 Corresponding entries

**QNo:7** of  $\begin{bmatrix} p+q & 5 \\ 11 & p-2q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 11 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $p+q = 6 \rightarrow$  (i) &  $p-2q = 0 \rightarrow$  (ii)  
 Subtracting eq (ii) from (i)  
 $p+q = 6$   
 $p-2q = 0$   
 $3q = 6$   
 $q = 6/3$   
 $q = 2$   
 Putting value of q in eq (i)  
 $p+2 = 6$   
 $p = 6-2 = 4 \Rightarrow p = 4$

**QNo:4** of  $\begin{bmatrix} a+2 & c-3 \\ b-1 & d+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  Find a, b, c, d  
 $a+2 = 5 \rightarrow$  (i)     $c-3 = 8 \rightarrow$  (ii)  
 $b-1 = 6 \rightarrow$  (iii)     $d+4 = 4 \rightarrow$  (iv)

From (i)  $a+2 = 5$     From (ii)  $c-3 = 8$     From (iii)  $b-1 = 6$     From (iv)  $d+4 = 4$   
 $a = 5-2$      $c = 8+3$      $b = 6+1$      $d = 4-4$   
 $a = 3$      $c = 11$      $b = 7$      $d = 0$

Exercise 3.2

**QNo:1** Identify unit matrix, row matrix, column matrix & null matrix  
 $A = [5 \ 7 \ 8]$      $B = [0]$      $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$      $D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $E = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$      $F = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:2** Identify Unit Matrix, Row matrix, Column, Square & Rectangular matrices. **24** Exercise 3.3

Row matrix:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Column Matrix:  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Square Matrix:  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Rectangular Matrix:  $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Square Matrix:  $E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Rectangular Matrix:  $F = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Square Matrix:  $G = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Rectangular Matrix:  $H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:1** Which can be added & subtracted  
 Matrices of same order can be added or subtracted.  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $F = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$   $G = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$   $H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $M = \begin{bmatrix} l \\ m \end{bmatrix}$   
 A & D, B, G & M, C & F, E & H  
 can be added or subtracted

**QNo:3** Identify diagonal, Scalar & Unit matrices.  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  Unit Matrix  
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  Scalar Matrix  
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  Diagonal Matrix  
 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  Diagonal Matrix  
 $E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  Scalar Matrix

**QNo:2**  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Find  $X+Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & -1+2 \\ -2+3 & 2+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2+3 & 2+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:4** Find transpose  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $A^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$   $B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $C^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$Y+7Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+21 & -1+0 \\ 3+0 & 4-14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & -1 \\ 3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:5** Find negative  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$   $-A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $-B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -C = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -1 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

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

**QNo:6** If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  verify  
 i)  $(A^t)^t = A$   $A^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $(A^t)^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = A$   
 ii)  $(B^t)^t = B$   $B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$   $(B^t)^t = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = B$

$X+2Y+3Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2+9 & -1+4+0 \\ -2+6+0 & 2+8-6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:7** Show  $L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is symmetric  
 $L^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = L$   
 Hence symmetric matrix

$X-4Y+Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4+3 & -1-8+0 \\ -2-12+0 & 2-16-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -9 \\ -14 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $Z-Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:3** Find additive inverse  
 i)  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$  Additive inverse of P is  $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$   
 ii)  $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  Additive inverse of Q is  $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 iii)  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  Additive inverse of R is  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$   
 iv)  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  Additive inverse of S is  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

**QNo:4** If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
 then verify  
 i)  $A+B = B+A$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+3 & 3+4 \\ -3+5 & 2+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+2 & 4+3 \\ 5-3 & 6+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

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

$$\text{LHS} = (A+B)+C \quad \text{RHS} = A+(B+C)$$

$$= \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5+1 & 7-2 \\ 2+0 & 8+5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+4 & 3+2 \\ -3+5 & 2+11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

iii)  $(2A+B)+C = 2A+(B+C)$

$$\text{LHS} = (2A+B)+C \quad \text{RHS} = 2A+(B+C)$$

$$= 2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) + \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4+3 & 6+4 \\ -6+5 & 4+6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ -1 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+4 & 6+2 \\ -6+5 & 4+11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7+1 & 10-2 \\ -1+0 & 10+5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -1 & 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -1 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

iv)  $3(A+B) = 3A+3B$

$$\text{LHS} = 3(A+B) \quad \text{RHS} = 3A+3B$$

$$= 3 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 3 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) + 3 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2+3 & 3+4 \\ -3+5 & 2+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ -9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 12 \\ 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+9 & 9+12 \\ -9+15 & 6+18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 21 \\ 6 & 24 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 21 \\ 6 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

**QNo:5** If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  then show B is Additive inverse of A & A is Additive inverse of B.   
 ثابت کروں کہ B, A کا Additive inverse ہے اور A, B کا Additive inverse ہے۔   
 We have to show that  $B+A = 0 = A+B$

$$B+A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -5+5 & -6+6 \\ -7+7 & 2-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5-5 & 6-6 \\ 7-7 & -2+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Hence proved

**25 QNo:6** If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  verify

i)  $(A+B)^t = A^t + B^t$

$$\text{LHS} = (A+B)^t = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6+8 & -2-1 \\ 0+3 & 3+0 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{RHS} = A^t + B^t = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^t + \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+8 & 0+3 \\ -2-1 & 3+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

ii)  $(A-B)^t = A^t - B^t$

$$\text{LHS} = (A-B)^t = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6-8 & -2+1 \\ 0-3 & 3-0 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{RHS} = A^t - B^t = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^t - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-8 & 0-3 \\ -2+1 & 3-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

### Exercise 3.4

**QNo:1** Find  $AB$  &  $BA$  if possible

i)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1)(3)+(2)(1) & (1)(2)+(2)(-1) \\ (-1)(3)+(0)(1) & (-1)(2)+(0)(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (3)(1)+(2)(-1) & (3)(2)+(2)(0) \\ (1)(1)+(-1)(-1) & (1)(2)+(-1)(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3-2 & 6+0 \\ 1+1 & 2-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1)(3)+(-2)(-4) \\ (1)(3)+(-2)(-4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+8 \\ 3+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (3)(1) & (3)(-2) \\ (-4)(1) & (-4)(-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

iii)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4)(2) & (4)(5) \\ (4)(2) & (4)(5) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 20 \\ 8 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2)(4) & (5)(4) \\ (2)(4) & (5)(4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 20 \\ 8 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

iv)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} (1)(-1)+(2)(2) & (1)(4)+(2)(3) & (1)(1)+(2)(1) \\ (-1)(-1)+(1)(2) & (-1)(4)+(1)(3) & (-1)(1)+(1)(1) \\ (3)(-1)+(0)(2) & (3)(4)+(0)(3) & (3)(1)+(0)(1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1+4 & 4+6 & 1+2 \\ 1+2 & -4+3 & -1+1 \\ -3+0 & 12+0 & 3+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 10 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)(1)+(4)(-1)+(1)(3) & (-1)(2)+(4)(1)+(1)(0) \\ (2)(1)+(3)(-1)+(1)(3) & (2)(2)+(3)(1)+(1)(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

∴  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (1)(1)+(2)(2)+(2)(1) & (1)(5)+(2)(4)+(2)(6) \\ (3)(1)+(1)(2)+(1)(1) & (3)(5)+(1)(4)+(1)(6) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+4+2 & 5+8+12 \\ 3+2+1 & 15+4+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 25 \\ 6 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (1)(1)+(5)(3) & (1)(2)+(5)(1) & (1)(2)+(5)(1) \\ (2)(1)+(4)(3) & (2)(2)+(4)(1) & (2)(2)+(4)(1) \\ (1)(1)+(6)(3) & (1)(2)+(6)(1) & (1)(2)+(6)(1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+15 & 2+5 & 2+5 \\ 2+12 & 4+4 & 4+4 \\ 1+18 & 2+6 & 2+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 7 & 7 \\ 14 & 8 & 8 \\ 19 & 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

**QNo: 2**  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

verify

i)  $AB \neq BA$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (5)(2)+(1)(0) & (5)(-1)+(1)(3) \\ (-1)(2)+(4)(0) & (-1)(-1)+(4)(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10+0 & -5+3 \\ -2+0 & 1+12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2)(5)+(-1)(-1) & (2)(1)+(-1)(4) \\ (0)(5)+(3)(-1) & (0)(1)+(3)(4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10+1 & 2-4 \\ 0-3 & 0+12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -2 \\ -3 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)  $AB \neq BA$

ii)  $A(B-C) = AB - AC$

$$LHS = A(B-C)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2-5 & -1-1 \\ 0-1 & 3-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

26  $A(B-C) = \begin{pmatrix} (5)(-3)+(1)(-1) & (5)(-2)+(1)(-1) \\ (-1)(-3)+(4)(-1) & (-1)(-2)+(4)(-1) \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -15-1 & -10-1 \\ 3-4 & 2-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -11 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

RHS =  $AB - AC$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (5)(2)+(1)(0) & (5)(-1)+(1)(3) \\ (-1)(2)+(4)(0) & (-1)(-1)+(4)(3) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} (5)(5)+(1)(1) & (5)(1)+(1)(4) \\ (-1)(5)+(4)(1) & (-1)(1)+(4)(4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10+0 & -5+3 \\ -2+0 & 1+12 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 25+1 & 5+4 \\ -5+4 & -1+16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 26 & 9 \\ -1 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10-26 & -2-9 \\ -2+1 & 13-15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -11 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

iii)  $A(BC) = (AB)C$

$$LHS = A(BC)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (2)(5)+(-1)(1) & (2)(1)+(-1)(4) \\ (0)(5)+(3)(1) & (0)(1)+(3)(4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10-1 & 2-4 \\ 0+3 & 0+12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (5)(9)+(1)(3) & (5)(-2)+(1)(12) \\ (-1)(9)+(4)(3) & (-1)(-2)+(4)(12) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 45+3 & -10+12 \\ -9+12 & 2+48 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 2 \\ 3 & 50 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$RHS = (AB)C$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (5)(2)+(1)(0) & (5)(-1)+(1)(3) \\ (-1)(2)+(4)(0) & (-1)(-1)+(4)(3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10+0 & -5+3 \\ -2+0 & 1+12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (10)(5)+(-2)(1) & (10)(1)+(-2)(4) \\ (-2)(5)+(13)(1) & (-2)(1)+(13)(4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 50-2 & 10-8 \\ -10+13 & -2+52 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 2 \\ 3 & 50 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

iv)  $(BC)^t = C^t B^t$

$$LHS = (BC)^t = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right)^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2)(5)+(-1)(1) & (2)(1)+(-1)(4) \\ (0)(5)+(3)(1) & (0)(1)+(3)(4) \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10-1 & 2-4 \\ 0+3 & 0+12 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -2 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$RHS = C^t B^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$C^t B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10-1 & 0+3 \\ 2-4 & 0+12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

$$v) (B+C)A = BA + CA$$

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

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (7)(5) + (0)(-1) & (7)(1) + (0)(4) \\ (1)(5) + (7)(-1) & (1)(1) + (7)(4) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 35+0 & 7+0 \\ 5-7 & 1+28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 35 & 7 \\ -2 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$RHS = BA + CA$$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+1 & 2-4 \\ 0-3 & 0+12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 25-1 & 5+4 \\ 5-4 & 1+16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -2 \\ -3 & 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 9 \\ 1 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11+24 & -2+9 \\ -3+1 & 12+17 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 35 & 7 \\ -2 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

**QNo:3** If  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & a \\ b & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  Find  $a$  &  $b$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (4)(6) + (a)(6) \\ (b)(6) + (3)(6) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 24+6a \\ 6b+18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 24+6a=6 \rightarrow 6a=-18 \rightarrow a=-3$$

From eq (i)  $24+6a=6$

$$6a=6-24 \Rightarrow 6a=-18$$

$$a = \frac{-18}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=-3}$$

From eq (ii)  $6b+18=3$

$$6b=3-18 \Rightarrow 6b=-15$$

$$a=-3, b = \frac{-15}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -\frac{5}{2}}$$

**QNo:4** If  $\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  Find  $x$  &  $y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \\ y & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (x)(1) + (1)(3) & (x)(0) + (1)(-1) \\ (y)(1) + (2)(3) & (y)(0) + (2)(-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+3 & 0-1 \\ y+6 & 0-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x+3 & -1 \\ y+6 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x+3=7 \rightarrow (i) \quad y+6=4 \rightarrow (ii)$$

$$x=7-3$$

$$\boxed{x=4}$$

$$y=4-6$$

$$\boxed{y=-2}$$

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## 27 Exercise 3.5

**QNo:1** Find values

i)  $\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (10)(6) - (5)(4)$$

$$= 60 - 20$$

$$= 40$$

ii)  $\begin{vmatrix} -5 & 8 \\ -2 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (-5)(-7) - (8)(-2)$$

$$= 35 + 16$$

$$= 51$$

قیمت معلوم کریں

iii)  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (3)(2) - (8)(0)$$

$$= 6 - 0$$

$$= 6$$

**QNo:2** Whether Singular or non-singular

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5)(2) - (3)(3)$$

$$= 10 - 9$$

$$= 1$$

$$\neq 0$$

Non-Singular  
غیر نادر قاب

B =  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (7)(6) - (2)(2)$$

$$= 42 - 4$$

$$= 38$$

$$\neq 0$$

Singular نادر قاب

C =  $\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (13)(3) - (5)(7)$$

$$= 39 - 35$$

$$= 4$$

$$\neq 0$$

Non-Singular غیر نادر قاب

D =  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|D| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2)(0) - (0)(0)$$

$$= 0 - 0$$

$$= 0$$

Singular نادر قاب

**QNo:3** Find  $x$  when

A =  $\begin{bmatrix} x & 6 \\ 5 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$  is

a singular matrix

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x & 6 \\ 5 & 15 \end{vmatrix} \quad A \text{ is singular}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 6 \\ 5 & 15 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x)(15) - (6)(5) = 0$$

$$15x - 30 = 0$$

$$15x = 30$$

$$x = \frac{30}{15}$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$

**QNo:4** Find Adjoint

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

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

B =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{Adj B} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

C =  $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{Adj C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**QNo:5** Find multiplicative inverse

i)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Let A =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5)(5) - (0)(0)$$

$$= 25 - 0 = 25 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj A} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5/25 & 0/25 \\ 0/25 & 5/25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

ii)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Let A =  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-4)(2) - (8)(7)$$

$$= -8 - 56 = -64 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj A} = \frac{1}{-64} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2/-64 & -8/-64 \\ -7/-64 & -4/-64 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/32 & 1/8 \\ 7/64 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i) \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 8 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 8 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 40 & 8 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (40)(2) - (8)(5)$$

$$= 80 - 40$$

$$= 40 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -5 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -5 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{40} & -\frac{8}{40} \\ -\frac{5}{40} & \frac{40}{40} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$iv) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3)(-3) - (5)(5)$$

$$= -9 - 25$$

$$= -34 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-34} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3}{-34} & \frac{-5}{-34} \\ \frac{-5}{-34} & \frac{3}{-34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{34} & \frac{5}{34} \\ \frac{5}{34} & -\frac{3}{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 28 QNo:7 Show matrices are multiplicative inverse of each other

ثابت کریں کہ ماتریس ایک دوسرے کا ضربی معکوس ہیں۔

$$i) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ \& } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (i)$$

$$\text{Now } BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (ii)$$

Hence A & B are multiplicative inverse of each other.

$$ii) \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -15/2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -15/2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -15/2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (4)(4) + (15)(-1) & (4)(-15/2) + (15)(2) \\ (2)(4) + (8)(-1) & (2)(-15/2) + (8)(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16-15 & -30+30 \\ 8-8 & -15+16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (i)$$

$$\text{Now } BA = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -15/2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (4)(4) + (-15/2)(2) & (4)(15) + (-15/2)(8) \\ (-1)(4) + (2)(2) & (-1)(15) + (2)(8) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16-15 & 60-60 \\ -4+4 & -15+16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (ii)$$

Hence A & B are multiplicative inverse of each other.

$$v) \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (10)(3) - (8)(3)$$

$$= 30 - 24$$

$$= 6 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{6} & -\frac{8}{6} \\ -\frac{3}{6} & \frac{10}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$vi) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-2)(5) - (-3)(4)$$

$$= -10 + 12$$

$$= 2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

## QNo:6 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ find $A^{-1}$ & prove $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5)(-1) - (-3)(2)$$

$$= -5 + 6$$

$$= 1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5+6 & 15-15 \\ -2+2 & 6-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (i)$$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5+6 & 3-3 \\ -10+10 & 6-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$

## QNo:8 Prove $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (-3)(2) + (-2)(-3) & (-3)(-1) + (-2)(2) \\ (5)(2) + (6)(-3) & (5)(-1) + (6)(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -6+6 & 3-4 \\ 10-18 & -5+12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -8 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0)(7) - (-1)(-8)$$

$$= 0 - 8 = -8 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj } (AB) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|AB|} \text{adj } AB = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{-8} & \frac{1}{-8} \\ \frac{8}{-8} & \frac{0}{-8} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$B^{-1} = ?$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2)(2) - (-1)(-3)$$

$$= 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\text{Adj } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$B^{-1}A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} (2)(6) + (1)(-5) & (2)(2) + (1)(-3) \\ (3)(6) + (2)(-5) & (3)(2) + (2)(-3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} 12-5 & 4-3 \\ 18-10 & 6-6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

$$ii) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1)(0) + (2)(5) & (1)(-1) + (2)(2) \\ (8)(0) + (0)(5) & (8)(-1) + (0)(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$|AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 3 \\ 0 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (10)(-8) - (3)(0) = -80 - 0 = -80 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj}(AB) = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|AB|} \text{adj}(AB) = \frac{1}{-80} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -8/-80 & -3/-80 \\ 0/-80 & 10/-80 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & 3/80 \\ 0 & -1/8 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0)(2) - (-1)(5)$$

$$= 0 + 5 = 5 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj}B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj}B = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1}A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{-16} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-80} \begin{bmatrix} (2)(0) + (1)(-8) & (2)(-2) + (1)(1) \\ (-5)(0) + (0)(-8) & (-5)(-2) + (0)(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-80} \begin{bmatrix} 0-8 & -4+1 \\ 0+0 & 10+0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-80} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -8/-80 & -3/-80 \\ 0/-80 & 10/-80 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & 3/80 \\ 0 & -1/8 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

$$\text{From (i) & (ii)} \quad (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

### Exercise 3.6

**QNo:1** Solve by Matrix inversion method  
مکروس کے طریقے سے حل کریں

$$i) \begin{cases} 2x + 5y = 19 \\ 4x - 3y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{In matrix form } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(-3) - (5)(4) \\ = -6 - 20 = -26 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj}A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} (-3)(19) + (-5)(-1) \\ (-4)(19) + (2)(-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} -57+5 \\ -76-2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-26} \begin{bmatrix} -52 \\ -78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -52/-26 \\ -78/-26 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{x=2}, \boxed{y=3}$$

$$ii) \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 7 \\ 5x - y = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{In matrix form } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(-1) - (2)(5) \\ = -3 - 10 = -13 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj}A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{-13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-13} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-13} \begin{bmatrix} (-1)(7) + (-2)(16) \\ (-5)(7) + (3)(16) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-13} \begin{bmatrix} -7-32 \\ -35+48 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-13} \begin{bmatrix} -39 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -39/-13 \\ 13/-13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{x=3}, \boxed{y=-1}$$

$$iii) \begin{cases} x - 2y = 9 \\ 2x + 7y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{In matrix form } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(7) - (-2)(2) \\ = 7 + 4 = 11 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Adj}A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} (7)(9) + (2)(-4) \\ (-2)(9) + (1)(-4) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 63-8 \\ -18-4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 55 \\ -22 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 55/11 \\ -22/11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{x=5}, \boxed{y=-2}$$

$$iv) \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 2 \\ x - 2y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{In matrix form } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } AX = B$$

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(-2) - (2)(1) \\ = -6 - 2 = -8 \neq 0$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} (-3)(2) + (-2)(-2) \\ (-1)(2) + (3)(-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} -4+4 \\ -2-6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0/-8 \\ -8/-8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{x=0}, \quad \boxed{y=1}$$

**QNo: 2** Use Cramer's rule سے حل کریں

i)  $x+4y=4$   
 $2x-y=5$   
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  سے  
 Let  $AX=B$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-1) - (4)(2) = -1 - 8 = -9 \neq 0$   
 $|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (4)(-1) - (4)(5) = -4 - 20 = -24$   
 $x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-24}{-9} = \frac{8}{3}$   
 $|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(5) - (4)(2) = 5 - 8 = -3$   
 $y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{-3}{-9} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\boxed{x = \frac{8}{3}}$        $\boxed{y = \frac{1}{3}}$

ii)  $x+2y=7$   
 $3x-2y=-3$   
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$  سے  
 Let  $AX=B$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-2) - (2)(3) = -2 - 6 = -8 \neq 0$   
 $|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (7)(-2) - (2)(-3) = -14 + 6 = -8$   
 $x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-8}{-8} = 1$   
 $|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-3) - (7)(3) = -3 - 21 = -24$   
 $y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{-24}{-8} = 3$   
 $\boxed{x=1}$        $\boxed{y=3}$

iii)  $2x-5y=-6$   
 $4x-3y=-12$   
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$  سے  
 Let  $AX=B$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -12 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 4 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(-3) - (-5)(4) = -6 + 20 = 14 \neq 0$   
 $|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -12 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-6)(-3) - (-5)(-12) = 18 - 60 = -42$   
 $x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-42}{14} = -3$   
 $|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(-12) - (-6)(4) = -24 + 24 = 0$   
 $y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{0}{14} = 0$   
 $\boxed{x=-3}$        $\boxed{y=0}$

30) iv)  $3x+2y=-1$   
 $5x+6y=5$   
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  سے  
 Let  $AX=B$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(6) - (2)(5) = 18 - 10 = 8 \neq 0$   
 $|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(6) - (2)(5) = -6 - 10 = -16$   
 $x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-16}{8} = -2$   
 $|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(5) - (-1)(5) = 15 + 5 = 20$   
 $y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$   
 $\boxed{x=-2}$        $\boxed{y=\frac{5}{2}}$

**QNo: 3** An electrical engineer wants to determine the current in two branches A & B. system of eq. is  $x+y=7$  Find  $x$  &  $y$   
 $2x-y=2$   
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  سے  
 Let  $AX=B$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-1) - (1)(2) = -1 - 2 = -3 \neq 0$   
 $|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (7)(-1) - (1)(2) = -7 - 2 = -9$   
 $x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-9}{-3} = 3$   
 $|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(2) - (7)(2) = 2 - 14 = -12$   
 $y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{-12}{-3} = 4$   
 $\boxed{x=3}$        $\boxed{y=4}$

**QNo: 4** Three forces act on a particle & must be equilibrium i.e.  $F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 0$  where  $F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $F_3 = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  Find  $x$  &  $y$   
 $F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 0$  سے  
 Sol Since  $F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 0$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 8-2+y \\ x-7-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6+y \\ x-8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $6+y=0$  &  $x-8=0$   
 $\boxed{y=-6}$        $\boxed{x=8}$

**QNo: 5** Two support beams A & B are holding up a combined load of 100kN. Twice the load on beam A & three times load on beam B equals 240kN. Find load on beam A & B.  
 In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 240 \end{pmatrix}$   
 Let  $x$  be the load on beam A &  $y$  be the load on beam B.  
 1st condition سے  $x+y=100$   
 2nd condition سے  $2x+3y=240$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 240 \end{pmatrix}$



Condition: Numerator increases by 3, new fraction is  $\frac{x+3}{y}$ .  
 شرط: صورت عدد کسری 3 واحد افزایش یابد، کسر جدید  $\frac{x+3}{y}$  است.

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 11 \\ 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 11 \\ 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

$$\frac{x+3}{y} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4(x+3) = 3y$$

$$4x+12 = 3y$$

$$4x-3y = -12 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

Solving eq (i) & (ii)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{let } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -1 \\ -12 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -7 \\ 4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-3) - (-1)(4) = -3+4 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -1 \\ -12 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \quad |A^{-1}B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 \\ 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-7)(-3) - (-1)(-12) = 21-12 = 9$$

$$= (-12)(-3) - (-7)(-4) = 36-28 = 8$$

$$x = \frac{|A^{-1}B|}{|A|} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$y = \frac{|A^{-1}B|}{|A|} = \frac{16}{1} = 16$$

$$\boxed{x=9} \quad \text{Fraction} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{9}{16}$$

### R. Exercise 3 اعاده مشق

QNo: 2 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  then find

i)  $(A-B)^t$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \right)^t$$

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

ii)  $B^t - A^t$

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

ii)  $2A+3B$

$$= 2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 14 & 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 15 \\ 24 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8+15 & 4+15 \\ 14+24 & 12+24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 23 & 19 \\ 28 & 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

QNo: 3 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then

i)  $2(A+B)$

$$2 \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2+5 & 3+6 \\ 4+2 & 5+1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 18 \\ 12 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

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

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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

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

iii)  $(A+B)C = AC+BC$

LHS =  $(A+B)C$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (7)(3) + (9)(1) & (7)(2) + (9)(7) \\ (6)(3) + (6)(1) & (6)(2) + (6)(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 21+9 & 14+63 \\ 18+6 & 12+42 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 77 \\ 24 & 54 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

RHS =  $AC+BC$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (2)(3) + (3)(1) & (2)(2) + (3)(7) \\ (4)(3) + (5)(1) & (4)(2) + (5)(7) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (5)(3) + (6)(1) & (5)(2) + (6)(7) \\ (2)(3) + (1)(1) & (2)(2) + (1)(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6+3 & 4+21 \\ 12+5 & 8+35 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 15+6 & 10+42 \\ 6+1 & 4+7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 25 \\ 17 & 43 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 52 \\ 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9+21 & 25+52 \\ 17+7 & 43+11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 77 \\ 24 & 54 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

iv)  $C(A-B) = CA-CB$

LHS =  $C(A-B)$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (3)(-3) + (2)(2) & (3)(-3) + (2)(4) \\ (1)(-3) + (7)(2) & (1)(-3) + (7)(4) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -9+4 & -9+8 \\ -3+14 & -3+28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 \\ 11 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

RHS =  $CA-CB$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (3)(2) + (2)(4) & (3)(3) + (2)(5) \\ (1)(2) + (7)(4) & (1)(3) + (7)(5) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} (3)(5) + (2)(2) & (3)(6) + (2)(1) \\ (1)(5) + (7)(4) & (1)(6) + (7)(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6+8 & 9+10 \\ 2+28 & 3+35 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15+4 & 18+2 \\ 5+14 & 6+7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 19 \\ 30 & 38 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 19 & 20 \\ 19 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14-19 & 19-20 \\ 30-19 & 38-13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 \\ 11 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) & (ii) LHS = RHS

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

$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (2)(5) + (3)(2) & (2)(6) + (3)(1) \\ (4)(5) + (5)(2) & (4)(6) + (5)(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+6 & 12+3 \\ 20+10 & 24+5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 15 \\ 30 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

$|AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 16 & 15 \\ 30 & 29 \end{vmatrix} = (16)(29) - (15)(30) = 464 - 450 = 14 \neq 0$

$$\text{Adj}(AB) = \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -15 \\ -30 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|AB|} \text{adj}(AB) = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -15 \\ -30 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 29/14 & -15/14 \\ -30/14 & 16/14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29/14 & -15/14 \\ -15/7 & 8/7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (i)$$

$$B^{-1} = ? \quad A^{-1} = ?$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(1) - (6)(2) = 5 - 12 = -7 \neq 0$$

$$\text{adj } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj } B = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(5) - (3)(4) = 10 - 12 = -2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \text{adj } B = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B}^{-1} \bar{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-7} \times \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} (1)(5) + (-6)(-4) & (1)(-3) + (-6)(2) \\ (-2)(5) + (5)(-4) & (-2)(-3) + (5)(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 5+24 & -3-12 \\ -10-20 & 6+10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 29 & -15 \\ -30 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 29/14 & -15/14 \\ -30/14 & 16/14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29/14 & -15/14 \\ -15/7 & 8/7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)  $(AB)^{-1} = \bar{B}^{-1} \bar{A}^{-1}$

vi)  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(5) - (3)(4) = 10 - 12 = -2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 10-12 & -6+6 \\ 20-20 & -12+10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2/-2 & 0/-2 \\ 0/-2 & -2/-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (i)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 10-12 & 15-15 \\ -8+8 & -12+10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2/-2 & 0/-2 \\ 0/-2 & -2/-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)  $AA^{-1} = \bar{A}^{-1}A = I$

vii)  $(AB)^t = B^t A^t$

$$\text{LHS} = (AB)^t$$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (2)(5) + (3)(2) & (2)(6) + (3)(1) \\ (4)(5) + (5)(2) & (4)(6) + (5)(1) \end{bmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+6 & 12+3 \\ 20+10 & 24+5 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 15 \\ 30 & 29 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 30 \\ 15 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

33 RHS =  $B^t A^t$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right)^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (5)(2) + (2)(3) & (5)(4) + (2)(5) \\ (6)(2) + (1)(3) & (6)(4) + (1)(5) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+6 & 20+10 \\ 12+3 & 24+5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 30 \\ 15 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

viii)  $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$\text{LHS} = (AB)C$$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (2)(5) + (3)(2) & (2)(6) + (3)(1) \\ (4)(5) + (5)(2) & (4)(6) + (5)(1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+6 & 12+3 \\ 20+10 & 24+5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 15 \\ 30 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (16)(3) + (15)(1) & (16)(2) + (15)(7) \\ (30)(3) + (29)(1) & (30)(2) + (29)(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 48+15 & 32+105 \\ 90+29 & 60+203 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 63 & 137 \\ 119 & 263 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{RHS} = A(BC)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (5)(3) + (6)(1) & (5)(2) + (6)(7) \\ (2)(3) + (1)(1) & (2)(2) + (1)(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15+6 & 10+42 \\ 6+1 & 4+7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 52 \\ 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (2)(21) + (3)(7) & (2)(52) + (3)(11) \\ (4)(21) + (5)(7) & (4)(52) + (5)(11) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 42+21 & 104+33 \\ 84+35 & 208+55 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 63 & 137 \\ 119 & 263 \end{bmatrix}$$

LHS = RHS

QNo: 4 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then find

i)  $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(4) - (3)(2) = 20 - 6 = 14$

ii)  $\text{adj } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

iii)  $\bar{A}^{-1} = ?$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (7)(1) - (3)(2) = 7 - 6 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

v)  $(AB)^t$

$$= \left( \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right)^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (7)(5) + (3)(2) & (7)(3) + (3)(4) \\ (2)(5) + (1)(2) & (2)(3) + (1)(4) \end{bmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 35+6 & 21+12 \\ 10+2 & 6+4 \end{bmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 41 & 33 \\ 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 41 & 12 \\ 33 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(vi)  $(A^t)^t$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(B^t)^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

**QNo:5** Use inversion method & Cramer's rule  
 مکرر اس اور کریمر اورول سے حل کریں

ii)  $3x + 4y = 7$   
 $5x - y = 2$

In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(-1) - (4)(5) = -3 - 20 = -23 \neq 0$

$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-23} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$X = A^{-1}B$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-23} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{-23} \begin{bmatrix} (-1)(7) + (-4)(2) \\ (-5)(7) + (3)(2) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-23} \begin{bmatrix} -7 - 8 \\ -35 + 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{-23} \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -29 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15/-23 \\ -29/-23 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15/23 \\ 29/23 \end{bmatrix}$

$x = 15/23$  &  $y = 29/23$

In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(-1) - (4)(5) = -3 - 20 = -23 \neq 0$

$|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (7)(-1) - (4)(2) = -7 - 8 = -15$

$x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-15}{-23} = \frac{15}{23}$

$|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (3)(2) - (7)(5) = 6 - 35 = -29$

$y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{-29}{-23} = \frac{29}{23}$

$x = 15/23$  &  $y = 29/23$

ii)  $x - 6y = -15$   
 $2x + 6y = -3$

In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(6) - (-6)(2) = 6 + 12 = 18 \neq 0$

$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$X = A^{-1}B$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} (6)(-15) + (6)(-3) \\ (-2)(-15) + (1)(-3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} -90 - 18 \\ 30 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} -108 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -108/18 \\ 27/18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$x = -6$  &  $y = 3/2$

**34** In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(6) - (-6)(2) = 6 + 12 = 18 \neq 0$

$|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} -15 & -6 \\ -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-15)(6) - (-6)(-3) = -90 - 18 = -108$

$x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{-108}{18} = -6$

$|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -15 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-3) - (-15)(2) = -3 + 30 = 27$

$y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{27}{18} = \frac{3}{2}$

$x = -6$  &  $y = \frac{3}{2}$

iii)  $2x + y = 5$   
 $x + 3y = 3$

In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(3) - (1)(1) = 6 - 1 = 5 \neq 0$

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

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$X = A^{-1}B$

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

$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} (3)(5) + (-1)(3) \\ (-1)(5) + (2)(3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 15 - 3 \\ -5 + 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12/5 \\ 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$

$x = \frac{12}{5}$  &  $y = \frac{1}{5}$

In matrix form  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Let  $AX = B$   
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(3) - (1)(1) = 6 - 1 = 5 \neq 0$

$|Ax| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(3) - (1)(3) = 15 - 3 = 12$

$x = \frac{|Ax|}{|A|} = \frac{12}{5}$

$|Ay| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(3) - (5)(1) = 6 - 5 = 1$

$y = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{1}{5}$

$x = \frac{12}{5}$  &  $y = \frac{1}{5}$

**QNo:6** Find two numbers such that twice the first ...

SoP Let 1st number =  $x$   
 2nd " " " " =  $y$

1st condition  $2x + y = 21$

2nd " " " "  $x + 2y = 27$

In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$    
 Let  $AX=B$    
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$    
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(2) - (1)(1) = 4 - 1 = 3 \neq 0$

$ Ax  = \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 1 \\ 27 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (21)(2) - (1)(27) = 42 - 27 = 15$	$ Ay  = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 21 \\ 1 & 27 \end{vmatrix} = (2)(27) - (21)(1) = 54 - 21 = 33$
$x = \frac{ Ax }{ A } = \frac{15}{3}$	$y = \frac{ Ay }{ A } = \frac{33}{3}$
$x = 5$	$y = 11$

**QNo: 7** 4 knives & 6 forks cost Rs 136 where 6 knives & 5 forks cost Rs 164. Find cost of a knife & a fork.   
 4 چاقو اور 6 چاقو کی قیمت 136 روپے ہے، 6 چاقو اور 5 چاقو کی قیمت 164 روپے ہے۔   
 Sol: Let Cost of a knife = x   
 fork = y

1st condition  $4x + 6y = 136$    
 2nd condition  $6x + 5y = 164$

In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 136 \\ 164 \end{pmatrix}$    
 Let  $AX=B$    
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 136 \\ 164 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 136 \\ 164 \end{pmatrix}$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (4)(5) - (6)(6) = 20 - 36 = -16 \neq 0$

$ Ax  = \begin{vmatrix} 136 & 6 \\ 164 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (136)(5) - (6)(164) = 680 - 984 = -304$	$ Ay  = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 136 \\ 6 & 164 \end{vmatrix} = (4)(164) - (136)(6) = 656 - 816 = -160$
$x = \frac{ Ax }{ A } = \frac{-304}{-16} = 19$	$y = \frac{ Ay }{ A } = \frac{-160}{-16} = 10$
$x = 19$	$y = 10$

**QNo: 8** A shop employs 5 men & 3 women pays total daily wages Rs 3500...   
 ایک دکان پر 5 آدمی اور 3 عورتیں ملازم ہیں۔

Sol: Let daily wage of man = x   
 daily wage of woman = y   
 1st condition  $5x + 3y = 3500$    
 2nd condition  $2x + 6y = 5000$

In matrix form  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3500 \\ 5000 \end{pmatrix}$    
 Let  $AX=B$

35  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 3500 \\ 5000 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 3500 \\ 5000 \end{pmatrix}$    
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(6) - (3)(2) = 30 - 6 = 24 \neq 0$

$ Ax  = \begin{vmatrix} 3500 & 3 \\ 5000 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (3500)(6) - (5000)(3) = 21000 - 15000 = 6000$	$ Ay  = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3500 \\ 2 & 5000 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(5000) - (3500)(2) = 25000 - 7000 = 18000$
$x = \frac{ Ax }{ A } = \frac{6000}{24} = 250$	$y = \frac{ Ay }{ A } = \frac{18000}{24} = 750$
$x = 250$	$y = 750$

Cost of a man = x = 250   
 Cost of a woman = y = 750