

Chapter One**S₁- Matrices****المصفوفات****(1) Matrix**

Def :- the **matrix** is any rectangular array of real or complex number , which has (m) rows and (n) columns , which can be written of the form

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Or $A = (a_{ij}) m * n , i = 1 , \dots , m , j = 1 , \dots , n$

Def :- the number of rows and columns is called *the size* , or *dimension* of matrix and denoted by (m * n) (read (m by n) matrix)

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & 1/8 \\ -5 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} 3 * 3 , B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 8 & 9/4 & 0 \\ 11 & 4/7 & -13 & 2 \\ 1 & -12 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} 3 * 4$$

(2) Matrices Operations**(a) Equality of Matrices****تساوي المصفوفات**

Def :- two matrices are *equal* if and only if they have the same dimension and their corresponding elements are equal

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 9 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} 2 * 5 , B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 9 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} 2 * 5$

Ex2 :-

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 1/7 \\ 8 & 16 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 2 * 3 , B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 1/7 \\ 8 & -16 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 2 * 3$
Then $A = B$

(b) Sum and Subtraction of matrices

Def :- the matrix $A + B$, which is the sum of two matrices A and B of the same order , is found by adding corresponding elements of A and B

Now , if $A = (a_{ij}) m \times n$, $B = (b_{ij}) m \times n$

Then $A + B = (a_{ij}) m \times n + (b_{ij}) m \times n$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) \end{bmatrix} m \times n$$

Ex :-

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 9 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & 13 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 3 , B = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 3$$

Find $A + B$

Sol:-

$$A + B = \begin{Bmatrix} 10 & 13 & 0 \\ 7 & -7 & 8 \\ -20 & 5 & 0 \end{Bmatrix} 2 \times 3$$

$$A - B = \begin{Bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 18 \end{Bmatrix} 2 \times 3$$

(C) Multiplication by number

الضرب بعدد

Def :- the product of a number k and a matrix $A_{m \times n}$ denoted by $(kA)_{m \times n}$, is a matrix founded by multiplying each element of A by k

Ex :- Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1/8 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \\ -5 & 1/7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3 , k = 4 \text{ find } k \cdot A$$

Sol :-

$$KA = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 4 & 1/2 \\ 20 & 0 & -8 \\ -20 & 4/7 & 24 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3$$

Exc :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 1/7 \\ -5 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 8 & 11 & -0 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3 , B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 6/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -10 & 9 \\ 1 & -8 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 4$$

$k = -1/5$ then find $A - B$, $A + k B$, $k(B - A)$

ضرب المصفوفات

Def :- The product of two matrices A and B is defined only on the assumption that the number of columns in A is equal to the number of rows in B

.Now ; if $A = (a_{ij})m \times p$ and $B = (b_{ij}) p \times n$

$$\text{then } (AB) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj} = (c_{ij}) m \times n = C.$$

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 2$$

Find A^*B

Sol :-

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{33}b_{31} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{33}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 2$$

Ex :- Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 3, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 2$$

find A^*B

Sol :-

$$A^*B = \begin{pmatrix} (2)(-3) + (0)(7) + (-3)(0) & (2)(2) + (0)(3) + (-3)(-1) \\ (-1)(-3) + (0)(7) + (4)(0) & (-1)(2) + (0)(3) + (4)(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 7 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 2$$

Exc:- (H .W)

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 3, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 3 \times 2$$

Find $(AB), (BC), (CA), (A+B), (AC)+C, 9(AC), 12(AC)-4(BC)$

Theorem (1)

if A, B, C be matrices and K real number then

$$(1) A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$$

$$(2) A + B = B + A$$

$$(3) K(A + B) = KA + KB$$

$$(4) A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$(5) A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

Proof :-

(1) Let $A = (aij)m \times n$, $B = (bij)m \times n$, $C = (cij)m \times n$

L.H.S

$$A + \{B + C\} = (aij)m \times n + \{(bij)m \times n + (cij)m \times n\}$$

$$= (aij)m \times n + \{(bij + cij)m \times n\} \quad (\text{by Sum law})$$

$$= \{(aij + bij + cij)m \times n\} \quad (\text{by Sum law})$$

since aij, bij, cij are elements in \mathbb{R} then they have associative property

$$= \{(aij + bij) + cij\}m \times n$$

$$= \{(aij + bij)m \times n + (cij)m \times n\}$$

$$= \{(aij)m \times n + (bij)m \times n\} + (cij)m \times n$$

$$= \{A + B\} + C$$

Remarks :-

(1) matrices multiplication is not commutative

$$AB \neq BA$$

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) AB may be equal to 0 with neither A nor B equal to 0

i.e. $AB = 0$, but $A \neq 0$, $B \neq 0$

Ex :-

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) IF $A \cdot B = A \cdot C$ that is not necessary to be $B = C$

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 14 \\ 10 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 20 \\ 64 & 40 \end{pmatrix}, AC = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 20 \\ 64 & 40 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kinds of Matrices

أنواع المصفوفات

(1) zero matrix :- is a matrix all of whose elements are zero and is denoted by $O_{m \times n}$

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O_{2 \times 3}$$

$$O_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) square matrix :- is a matrix has the same number of rows and columns

Ex:-

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

Remarks :-

(1) square matrix has (*main diagonal*) with its elements

$$a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}$$

(2) the *trace* of matrix is the sum of elements of the main diagonal

i.e if $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$T(A) = \sum a_{ii} \\ = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$$

Ex:- let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 & -8 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{find } T(A)$$

sol :-

$$T(A) = (-7) + (5) + (12) = 10$$

(3) Diagonal matrix :- is a square matrix which all elements are zero except elements of diagonal

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 33 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 44 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3*3$$

(4) Row matrix :- a matrix with only one row and (n) columns

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 1/9 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 1*7$$

(5) Column matrix :- a matrix with only one column and (m) rows

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 6*1$$

(6) Lower triangular matrix :- a square matrix $A = (a_{ij}) n*n$ such that $a_{ij} = 0$ for all $i < j$

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3*3$$

(7) upper triangular matrix :- a square matrix $A = (a_{ij}) n * n$ such that $a_{ij} = 0$ for all $i > j$

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 33 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -55 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3*3$$

(8) Identity matrix :- a square matrix of order n which every diagonal elements are equal to 1 and other elements are equal to 0 denoted by I_n

Ex:-

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

Note :- let A $n \times m$ be a matrix and I_n be identity matrix then
 $A \cdot I = I \cdot A = A$

Special Matrices

المصفوفات الخاصة

(1) Periodic Matrix

المصفوفة الدورية

Def :- A matrix A such that $A^{K+1} = A$ is called *periodic matrix*, where K is positive integer number.

Ex :- Show that A is periodic matrix of degree two

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -6 \\ -3 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

(2) Idempotent Matrix

مصفوفة متساوية القوى

Def :- A matrix A such that $A^2 = A$ is called *Idempotent matrix*

Ex :- Zero matrix is idempotent matrix.

H.W :- Give an example of an idempotent and periodic matrix.

(3) Nilpotent Matrix

المصفوفة معدومة القوى

Def :- A matrix A such that $A^P = 0$ is called *Nilpotent matrix*, where P is positive integer number.

Ex :- Show that A is nilpotent matrix of degree two

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}_{3*3}$$

Sol:-

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = 0$$

(4) Transpose Of Matrix

منقول المصفوفة (دور المصفوفة)

Def :- If $A = (a_{ij})_{n*m}$ then the matrix $A^T = (a_{ji})_{m*n}$ obtained by interchanging rows and columns is called *Transpose* of A

ملاحظة :- اي ان A^T هي مصفوفة ناتجة من استبدال الاعمدة بدل الصنوف وبالعكس في المصفوفة . A

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & -14 & 8 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & -1/4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3*4}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/4 \\ -14 & 5 & 2 \\ 8 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{4*3}$$

Theorem :- if A^T and B^T are transpose of A and B , and if K is any scalar number then :-

$$(1) (A^T)^T = A$$

$$(2) (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(3) (AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$$

$$(4) (kA)^T = k A^T$$

Proof(1) let $A = (a_{ij}) m \times n$ **L . H . S**

نأخذ الطرف اليسار

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A^T)^T &= ((a_{ij})^T m \times n)^T \\
 &= ((a_{ji}) n \times m)^T && \text{by } \{ (a_{ij})^T m \times n = (a_{ji}) n \times m \} \\
 &= (a_{ij}) m \times n && \text{by } \{ (a_{ij})^T m \times n = (a_{ji}) n \times m \} \\
 &= A
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) let $A = (a_{ij}) m \times n$, $B = (b_{ij}) m \times n$ then $A^T = (a_{ji}) n \times m$, $B^T = (b_{ji}) n \times m$ by $\{ (a_{ij})^T m \times n = (a_{ji}) n \times m \}$ **L . H . S**

نأخذ الطرف اليسار

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A+B)^T &= [(a_{ij})m \times n + (b_{ij})m \times n]^T \\
 &= [(a_{ij} + b_{ij}) m \times n]^T && \text{by } \{ (a_{ij})m \times n + (b_{ij})m \times n = (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) m \times n \} \\
 &= [(c_{ij}) m \times n]^T && \text{by } \{ (a_{ij})^T m \times n = (a_{ji}) n \times m \} \\
 &= [(c_{ji}) n \times m] \\
 &= [(a_{ji} + b_{ji}) n \times m] \\
 &= (a_{ji}) n \times m + (b_{ji}) n \times m \\
 &= A^T + B^T
 \end{aligned}$$

H.W :- prove (3,4)(5) Symmetric Matrix

المصفوفة المتناظرة

Def :- A square matrix A such that $A = A^T$ is called *Symmetric Matrix*.**Ex:- Define and given an example of a symmetric matrix****Sol :-**

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = A^T$$

Then A Symmetric matrix .

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & -7 \\ 5 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & -7 \\ 5 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = B^T$$

Then B Symmetric matrix .

Theorem :- if A square matrix , prove that $A+A^T$ is symmetric matrix .

Proof :-

We must prove that

$$[A+A^T]^T = [A+A^T]$$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S \\ [A+A^T]^T &= [A^T + (A^T)^T], \quad \text{by } (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \\ &= A^T + A, \quad \text{by } (A^T)^T = A \\ &= A + A^T, \quad \text{by } A+B = B+A \end{aligned}$$

Then $A+A^T$ is Symmetric matrix

(6) Skew-Symmetric Matrix

المصفوفة المتراءة عكسياً

Def :- A square matrix A such that $A = -A^T$ is called *Skew-Symmetric Matrix.*

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad -A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = -A^T$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 5 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 7 \\ -5 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & -5 \\ 1/3 & 0 & -7 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 5 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 7 \\ -5 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = -B^T$$

Then B Skew-Symmetric matrix .

ملاحظة :- عند وضع مثال عن مصفوفة متاظرة عكسياً يجب ان تكون عناصر القطر الرئيسي تساوي صفر لكي لا تتغير الاشارة .

H . W :- (1) Give an example of Symmetric and Skew-Symmetric matrix such that the order of the matrix is (3×3) and (4×4) .

(2) **Theorem :-** if A square matrix , prove that $A - A^T$ is skew-symmetric matrix .

(7) Orthogonal Matrix

المصفوفة المتعامدة

Def :- A square matrix A such that $A \cdot A^T = A^T \cdot A = I$ is called *Orthogonal Matrix* .

Ex :-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

Sol :-

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$A \cdot A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$A^T \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$A \cdot A^T = A^T \cdot A = I$$

H . W :- (1) Give an example of *Orthogonal Matrix* such that the order of the matrix is (3×3) and (4×4) .

- (2) Give an example of **Orthogonal matrix** of the order (3×3) and (4×4) .
 (3) Solve Exc- (1.3) Page (33) ?

S₂ Linear Equationsالمعادلات الخطية(1)Linear Equationالمعادلة الخطية

Definition :- any equation that can be written in the form

$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$, where a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are real constants and x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are variables, is called **linear equation (first-degree equation)**

Ex :-

- (1) $-7x + 5z = 6$
- (2) $x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 5x_4 = -13$
- (3) $-m - h = 1/5$
- (4) $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 - z_4 = 20$

(2)Solution of equationحل المعادلة

Def :- solve an equation is to find the elements of the variables that makes the equation true

(3) Solution setمجموعة الحل

Def :- the set of element of the variables that makes the equation true .

Remarkملاحظة

المعادلات التالية ليست خطية

- (1) $xz + 3y = 3$
- (2) $8x^5 - 2w = 1$
- (3) $4x - \cos(y) = -2$
- (4) $x_1 - 3x_2 - \ln(x_3) = -36$

(4)System of linear equationمنظومة المعادلة الخطية

Def :- is set of (M) of linear equations which has (N) of variables which can be written in the form :-

$$a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} x_n = b_2$$

.....

$a_{ij}, i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n$ حيث ان ثوابت (constants) تتنمي الى حقل الاعداد الحقيقية (R)

$$a_{m1} x_1 + a_{m2} x_2 + \dots + a_{mn} x_n = b_m$$

Remark :-

- (1) The system of linear equation which has solution is called (*consistent system*)
- (2) The system of linear equation which has no solution is called (*inconsistent system*)
- (3) Any system of linear equations may have (no solution , exactly one solution , or an infinite number of solutions)

(5) System of Homogeneous Linear Equations

منظومة المعادلات المتجانسة

Def :- A system of linear equations of the form

$$a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{m1} x_1 + a_{m2} x_2 + \dots + a_{mn} x_n = 0$$

in which the constant terms are all zero is called *system of homogeneous linear equations*

Ex (1)

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + 4y + 3w = 0 \\ x + 2y - 5w = 0 \\ 2x - y + 2w = 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{array}$$

Remark

- (1) if $n = m$ then the system has the only zero solution
- (2) if $m < n$ the system has infinite number of solution

العمليات الاولية على المصفوفات

(a) the interchange of two rows

(b) the multiplication of a row by an arbitrary non zero constant

(c) the addition of an arbitrary multiple of one row to another row in the matrix

Def :- if the system of linear equations of m equations in n variables is

$$a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1} x_1 + a_{m2} x_2 + \dots + a_{mn} x_n = b_m$$

then the matrix of the **coefficients** and the **constant terms** is called **augmented matrix** and can be written in matrix form

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & : & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & : & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & : & b_m \end{array} \right)$$

Ex:-

$$\begin{aligned} 3X + 2Y - Z &= 2 \\ -4X + 4Y + 12Z &= -4 \\ 5X - 3Y + 4Z &= 0 \end{aligned} \implies \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 4 & 12 & -4 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

another way

let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 4 & 12 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ملاحظة :- تكون المصفوفة A بالصيغة الصافية المدرجة اذا حققت الشروط التالية

- 1- الصفوف التي تتكون بكمالها من اصفار تكون اسفل المصفوفة .
- 2- الصف الذي لا يتكون بكماله من اصفار فان اول عنصر غير صفرى هو واحد ويسمى الدليل واحد
- 3- اي صفين غير متكوئين بكمالهما من اصفار مثل الصف i ، $i+1$ فان الدليل واحد في الصف $i+1$ يقع على يمين الدليل واحد في الصف i

سؤال :- اي المصفوفات التالية تكون بالصيغة المدرجة صفيما ؟ ولماذا ؟

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 6 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 9 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

، غير مدرجة E: ، مدرجة D: ، غير مدرجة B: ، غير مدرجة A: ،

S₃. Solution Of Linear Equations

1--By Gaussian Elimination

حل المعادلات الخطية بطريقة الحذف كاوس

Ex :- solve the following system of linear equations by Gaussian elimination

$$3X + 6Y + 9Z = 27$$

$$2X - Y + Z = 8$$

$$3X - Z = 3$$

Sol :

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 6 & 9 & : 27 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & : 8 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & : 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_1 \longrightarrow R_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & : 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & : 8 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & : 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-2R_1 + R_2 \longrightarrow R_2$$

$$-3R_1 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & : 9 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & : -10 \\ 0 & -6 & -10 & : -24 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{5}R_2 \longrightarrow R_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & : 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & : 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -10 & : -24 \end{array} \right)$$

$$6R_2 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-1/4 R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

(الآن أصبحت المصفوفة بالصيغة المدرجة الصافية)

أ لأن نحوال المصفوفة إلى نظام المعادلات الخطية

$$X + 2Y + 3Z = 9$$

$$+ Y + Z = 2$$

$$Z = 3$$

$\rightarrow Z = 3$
by (2)

$$Y + Z = 2 \longrightarrow Y = 2 - 3 \longrightarrow Y = -1$$

By (3)

$$X + 2Y + 3Z = 9 \longrightarrow X - 2 + 9 = 9 \longrightarrow X = 2$$

$$\text{Solution set} = \{ 2, -1, 3 \}$$

Ex 1:- solve the following system of linear equations by Gaussian elimination

$$4X + 4Y + 8Z = -4$$

$$3X - 6Y + 3Z = -15$$

$$3X + Y + Z = 3$$

EX : 2

$$2X_1 + 2X_2 + 4X_3 - 10X_4 = 6$$

$$2X_1 + 5X_2 - X_3 - 9X_4 = -3$$

$$2X_1 + X_2 - X_3 + 3X_4 = -11$$

$$X_1 - 3X_2 + 2X_3 + 7X_4 = -5$$

اذا كانت المصفوفة بالصيغة الصفيية المدرجة لكي تكون بالصيغة الصفيية المدرجة المختزلة يجب ان تتحقق الشرط التالي ((العمود الذي يحتوي على الدليل واحد تكون جميع عناصره الاخرى اصفر)) .

EX:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2- By Gaussian-Jordan Elimination

حل المعادلات بطريقة الحذف كاوس – جورдан

تعتمد هذه الطريقة على تحويل نظام المعادلات الخطية الى المصفوفة الممتددة للنظام ومن ثم تحويل هذه المصفوفة الى المصفوفة المدرجة الصفيية المختزلة .

Ex 1:- solve the following equations by Gaussian-Jordan elimination

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 + X_2 - X_4 &= 0 \\ 2X_2 + X_3 - 2X_4 &= 3 \\ 2X_1 + X_2 - X_4 &= 0 \\ X_1 + X_2 - 3X_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

SOL :-

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & : 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & : 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2R_1 + R_3 &\longrightarrow R_3 \\ -R_1 + R_4 &\longrightarrow R_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & : 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & : 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1/2 R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1 & : 3/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & : 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1 & : 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & : 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & : 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$2R_3 \rightarrow R_3$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1 & : 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & : 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & : 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$3R_3 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & : 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -1 & : 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & : 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : 10 \end{array} \right)$$

المصفوفة الان بالصيغة المدرجة يجب ان نحولها الى الصيغة المختزلة ويتم ذلك بطريقة الحذف تصاعديا :-

$R_4 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1$

$R_4 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 & : 23/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & : 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : 10 \end{array} \right)$$

$-1/2 R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & : 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : 10 \end{array} \right)$$

$-R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & : 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & : 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : 10 \end{array} \right)$$

$$X_1 = 0$$

$$X_2 = 10$$

$$X_3 = 3$$

$$X_4 = 10$$

H . W

EXC :- solve By Gauss –Jordan

NO (1) :-

$$2X_1 + 2X_2 - 2X_4 = 4$$

$$4X_2 + 2X_3 - 4X_4 = 6$$

$$-X_2 + X_4 = -4$$

$$-3X_3 + X_4 = -1$$

NO (2) :-

$$2X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 + X_5 = 0$$

$$-X_1 - X_2 + 2X_3 - 3X_4 + X_5 = 0$$

$$X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3 - X_5 = 0$$

$$2X_3 + 2X_4 + 2X_5 = 0$$

NO (3) :

$$-2X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 8$$

$$3X_1 - 2X_2 - X_3 = 1$$

$$4X_1 - 7X_2 + 3X_3 = 0$$

NO (4) :-

$$2X_1 + X_2 + 3X_3 = 0$$

$$X_1 + 2X_2 = 0$$

$$2X_2 + 2X_3 = 0$$

EXC :- solve By Gauss

NO (1) :-

$$4X_1 + 8X_2 + 2X_3 = 16$$

$$3X_1 - 5X_2 - X_3 = 2$$

$$4X_1 - 3X_2 + 2X_3 = 1$$

NO (2) :-

$$2X_1 + 2X_2 - 4X_3 + 2X_4 + 6X_5 = 2$$

$$3X_1 + 2X_2 - 4X_3 - 3X_4 - 9X_5 = 3$$

$$2X_1 - X_2 + 2X_3 + 2X_4 + 6X_5 = 2$$

$$6X_1 + 2X_2 - 4X_3 = 6$$

$$2X_2 - 4X_3 - 6X_4 - 18X_5 = 0$$

NO (3) :-

$$X_1 + 3X_2 - 2X_3 + 2X_5 = 5$$

$$2X_1 + 6X_2 - 5X_3 - 2X_4 + 4X_5 - 3X_6 = 1$$

$$5X_3 + 10X_4 + 15 X_6 = 5$$

$$2X_1 + 6X_2 + 2X_4 + 18X_6 = 6$$

NO (4) :-

$$X_1 - 5X_2 - 8X_3 + X_4 = 3$$

$$3X_1 + X_2 - 3X_3 - 5X_4 = 1$$

$$X_1 - 7X_3 + 2X_4 = 5$$

$$11X_2 + 20X_3 - 9X_4 = 2$$

H.W

$$P . 47 \quad (5 - 2)$$

$$P . 48 \quad (10 - 7)$$

S₄- Inverse of matrix

معكوس المصفوفة

Def :- If A square matrix and ,if there exists a square matrix A^{-1} such that $A \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot A^{-1} = I$,then we say that A^{-1} is an *inverse* of A .

EX:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

خواص المعكوس

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

$$(3) (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

Theorem(2):-

The inverse is unique if it exists .

Proof :-

Let A has two inverse

B and C

Then $A \cdot B = B \cdot A = I_n$

And $A \cdot C = C \cdot A = I_n$

Now

$$B = B \cdot (I_n)$$

$$= B \cdot (AC)$$

$$= (BA)C$$

$$= I_n C$$

$$= C$$

Then

$$B = C$$

طريقة ايجاد معكوس المصفوفة

اذا كانت المصفوفة ذات سعة $n \times n$ فان حساب معكوس المصفوفة A يكون بالشكل التالي :-

1- تكون المصفوفة ذات سعة $n \times 2n$ بالشكل التالي [A : I_n]
2- نحول المصفوفة الناتجة من الخطوة واحد الى المصفوفة المدرجة الصفيحة المختزلة ونحصل على الصيغة التالية [C : D]

3- اذا كانت $C = I_n$ فان $D = A^{-1}$

ب- اذا كانت C لا تساوي I_n فان C تحتوي على صف بكماله اصفار في هذه الحالة فان المصفوفة A غير قابلة للانعکاس فان A^{-1} غير موجودة
ملاحظة :- بصورة عامة

$$[A \setminus I] \longrightarrow [I \setminus A^{-1}]$$

EX:- Find A^{-1} of A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol:-

$$[A \setminus I] \longrightarrow [I \setminus A^{-1}]$$

نستبدل R_2 بـ R_1

$$[A \setminus I] = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2R_1 + R_2 \longrightarrow R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & : & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2R_2 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & : & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & : & -2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1/11R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & : & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & -2/11 & 4/11 & 1/11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4R_3 + R_2 \longrightarrow R_2, \quad -2R_3 + R_1 \longrightarrow R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 4/11 & 3/11 & -2/11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & 3/11 & -6/11 & 4/11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & -2/11 & 4/11 & 1/11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/11 & 3/11 & -2/11 \\ 3/11 & -6/11 & 4/11 \\ -2/11 & 4/11 & 1/11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = 1/11 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^{-1} = I \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

EX :- Find A^{-1} of A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A \setminus I] \longrightarrow [I \setminus A^{-1}] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-R1 + R3 \longrightarrow R3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & : & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

لا يمكن اختزال A إلى المصفوفة المختزلة لذلك لا يوجد معكوس

EXc :- Find A^{-1}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

3- Solve the Linear Equation By Inverse Of Matrix حل المعادلات الخطية باستخدام المعكوس للمصفوفة

EX :-

$$X_1 + 2X_2 + 2X_3 = -1$$

$$X_1 + 3X_2 + X_3 = 4$$

$$X_1 + 3X_2 + 2X_3 = 3$$

Sol:-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

A X B

طريقة الحل :- نحول النظام الى المصفوفة الممتددة
ثم نجد لها المعكوس ثم نضرب المعكوس
في المصفوفة B لكي نحصل على قيم المتغيرات

$$AX = B$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} (AX) &= A^{-1} B \\ (A^{-1} A)X &= A^{-1} B \\ I \cdot X &= A^{-1} B \\ X &= A^{-1} B \end{aligned}$$

$$[A \setminus I] \longrightarrow [I \setminus A^{-1}]$$

(1) أيجاد معكوس المصفوفة A

$$[A \setminus I] = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-R_1 + R_2 \longrightarrow R_2, -R_1 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-2R_2 + R_1 \longrightarrow R_1, -R_2 + R_3 \longrightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & : & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-4R_3 + R_1 \longrightarrow R_1, R_3 + R_2 \longrightarrow R_2$$

$$A^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

(2) نضرب المصفوفة B بمعكوس A من جهة اليسار لكي نحصل على قيم المتغيرات

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

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 + 8 - 12 \\ 1 + 0 + 3 \\ 0 - 4 + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1 = -7$$

$$X_2 = 4$$

$$X_3 = -1$$

EXC:- Solve the following system of linear equations by the invers method .

NO (1) :-

$$3X + 3Y + 6Z = 3$$

$$4X + 2Y = 0$$

$$X + 2Y + 2Z = -1$$

NO (2) :-

$$2X_1 + X_2 + 5X_3 + X_4 = 8$$

$$X_1 - 3X_2 - 6X_4 = 9$$

$$2X_2 - X_3 + 2X_4 = -5$$

$$X_1 + 4X_2 - 7X_3 + 6X_4 = 0$$

$$X_1 = 3, X_2 = -4, X_3 = -1, X_4 = 1$$

الناتج

NO (3) :-

$$-2X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3 = 5$$

$$2X_1 + X_2 - 6X_3 = 10$$

$$-X_1 - 2X_2 = -5$$

$$X_1 = 1, \quad X_2 = 2, \quad X_3 = -1$$

الناتج :

NO (4) :-

$$X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4 = 1$$

$$2X_1 - X_2 + 5X_3 + 3X_4 = -11$$

$$3X_1 + 5X_2 + 2X_3 + 7X_4 = 10$$

$$4X_1 + 3X_2 + 7X_3 + 12X_4 = 0$$

NO (5) :-

$$3X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 + X_4 = 4$$

$$X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3 - 4X_4 = 6$$

$$-2X_1 + 5X_2 - X_3 + X_4 = 6$$

$$X_1 + 3X_2 + 3X_3 - 3X_4 = 3$$

NO (6) :-

$$2X_1 - 3X_2 + X_3 = 5$$

$$2X_1 - X_2 + 4X_3 = 3$$

$$X_1 + 4X_2 + 2X_3 = 6$$

Chapter Two

Determinants

المحددات

2-1 Def:- For every square matrix there exist a function between the matrix and the value of scalar number , this function is called the **Determinant** of matrix ,and denoted by ($\det(A)$ or $|A|$)

2-2 Method to found Determinant

طرق ايجاد المحدد

$$1) \text{ IF } A_1*1 = a \implies |A| = a$$

$$2) \text{ If } A_2*2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \implies |A| = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}$$

Ex:-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 5 \\ 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies A = (-8)(0) - (5)(7) = 0 - 35 = -35$$

$$3) \text{ If } A_3*3 \text{ then}$$

ملاحظة :-

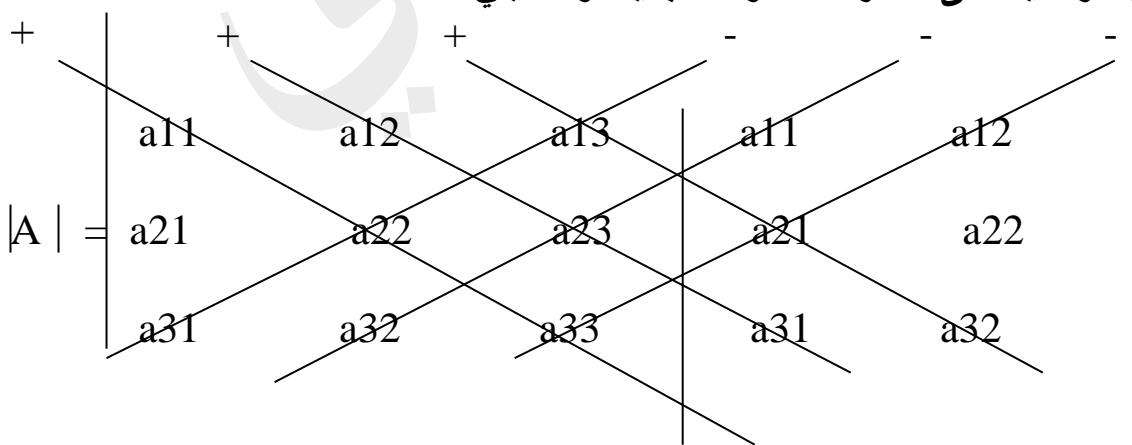
ان ايجاد المحدد في هذه الحالة يتم بالطريقة التالية (Diagonal expansion formula)
1- نضيف العمود الاول والثاني الى المصفوفة الاصلية

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

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

2- تصبح المصفوفة بالشكل التالي

3- نصل بخطوط وهمية على اقطار المصفوفة الجديدة وكما يلي



4- نحدد الخطوط الثلاثة الاولى باشاره موجبة والثلاثة الاخيرة باشاره سالبة

5- يتم ايجاد المحدد لهذه المصفوفة بالشكل التالي

(حاصل ضرب عناصر القطر الرئيسي + حاصل ضرب عناصر القطر الاول الموازي له +)

حاصل ضرب عناصر القطر الثاني الموازي له - حاصل ضرب عناصر القطر الثاني - حاصل

ضرب عناصر القطر الاول الموازي له - حاصل ضرب عناصر القطر الثاني الموازي له) اي ان

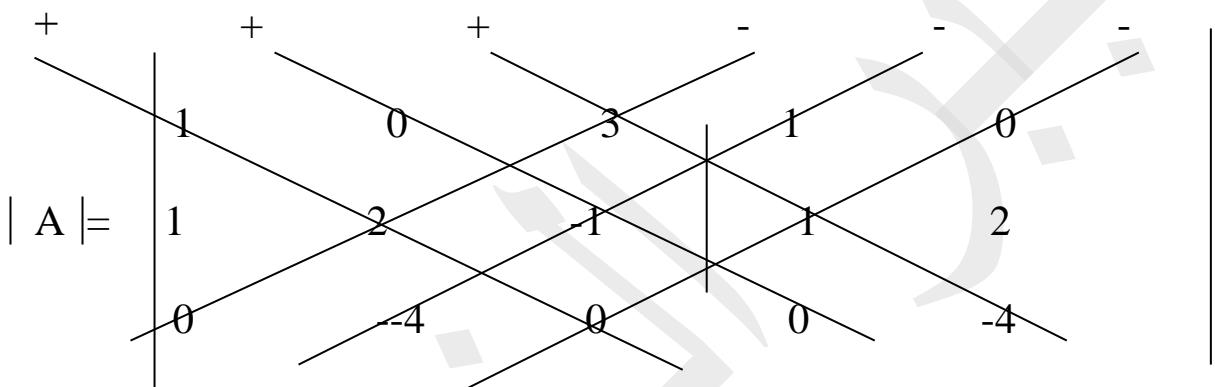
$$A = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33}$$

Ex:- (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

find $|A|$

Sol :-



$$|A| = (1)(2)(0) + (0)(-1)(0) + (3)(1)(-4) - (3)(2)(0) - (1)(-1)(-4) - (0)(1)(0)$$

$$= 0 + 0 - 12 - 0 - 4 - 0$$

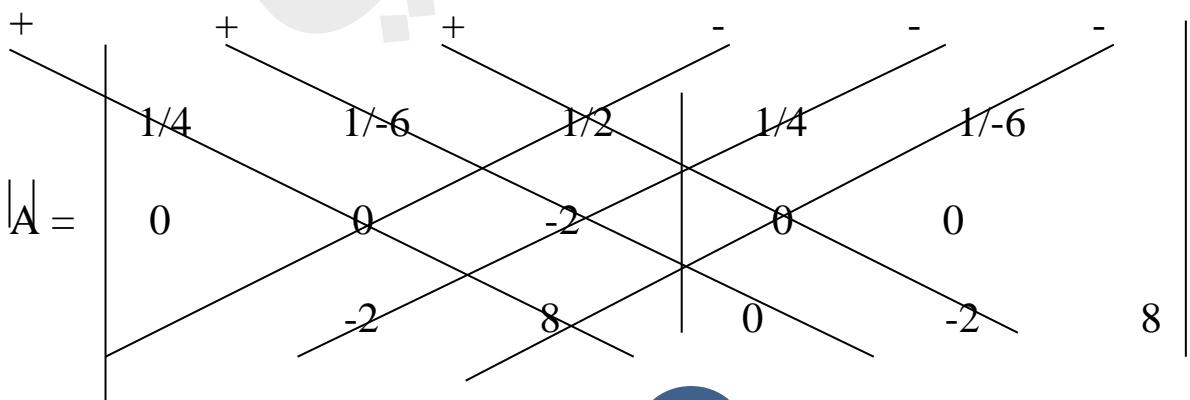
$$|A| = -16$$

Ex:- (2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/-6 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

find $|A|$

Sol :-



$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= (1/4)(0)(0) + (1/-6)(-2)(-2) + (1/2)(0)(8) - (1/2)(0)(-2) - (1/4)(-2)(8) - (1/-6)(0)(0) \\
 &= 0 + 2/3 - 0 + 4 - 0 \\
 &= 2/3 + 12/3 \\
 |A| &= 14/3
 \end{aligned}$$

2-3 Properties Of Determinants

خواص المحددات

TH(1):- If all elements of one row (or column) of A are zero ,then $|A|=0$

Ex : - (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies |A|=0$$

TH(2):- If there exist two rows (or columns) are equal then $|A|=0$

Ex : - (2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 7 & -4 \\ 1/7 & 0 & 1/7 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies |A|=0$$

TH(3):- If two rows and (or columns) of A are interchanges then the determinant of the resulting matrix B is($-|A|$), i.e $|B| = -|A|$.

Ex : - (3)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies |A| = (3)(-1)(2) + 0 + 0 - 0 - 2 = -6 + 2 = -4$$

But

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies |B| = 0 + 0 - 2 + 6 - 0 = 4$$

TH (4) :- If two rows (columns) of matrix A are proportional ,then $A=0$

Ex(4)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \implies |A| = 0$$

TH (5) :- If a matrix B results from a matrix A by multiplying all elements of A by K then $|B| \neq |KA|$, i.e ($|KA| \neq K|A|$)

Ex : - (5)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, K = 3 \implies |KA| = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 18 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 36 = -36$$

but $|A| = 0 - 12 = -12 \implies K|A| = 3(-12) = -18$

Then $K|A| \neq |KA|$

TH (6) :- If a matrix C results from a matrix A by multiplying all elements in one row (or column) of A by K then $|C| = K|A|$, i.e ($|A| = 1/K|C|$)

Ex : - (6)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -7 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, K = 2 \implies |KA| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -14 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 0 = -6$$

but $|A| = -3 + 0 = -3 \implies K|A| = 2(-3) = -6$

Then $K|A| = |C|$

TH (7):- If a multiple of any row (or column) of a determinant is added to any other row (or column) ,then value of the determinant is not changed

TH(8):- The determinant of the product of two matrices is the product of their determinants i.e ($|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$)

In general

$$|A_1 \cdot A_2 \dots \cdot A_n| = |A_1| \cdot |A_2| \dots \cdot |A_n|$$

Ex : - (8)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 9 \\ 1 & 6 & 4 \\ 7 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & 9 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find $|A|, |B|, |AB|, |BA|$

TH(9):- If A triangular matrix then the determinant of A is equal the product of the elements of main diagonal i.e($A = a_{11}.a_{22}.a_{33}.....$ ann)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33}$$

Ex : - (9-1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = (4)(5)(-1) = -20$$

Ex : - (9-2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 \\ 15 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = (-7)(8)(-2) = 112$$

TH(10):-

$$|A| = |A^T|$$

Ex : - (10)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = 33$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A^T| = 33$$

TH(11):-

$$|\bar{A}| = \overline{|A|}$$

Ex :- (11)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 2-i \\ i & -i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2+i \\ -i & +i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= (1+i)(-i) - (2-i)i \\ &= -i + 1 - 2i - 1 \\ &= -3i \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} |\bar{A}| &= (1-i)(i) - (2+i)(-i) \\ &= i + 1 + 2i - 1 \\ &= +3i \end{aligned}$$

TH(12) :-

$$|A^{-1}| = 1 / |A|$$

Ex :- (12)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4/3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find $|A|$ **and** $|A^{-1}|$

Sol :-

$$|A| = (3)(3) - (4)(3) = 9 - 12 = -3$$

$$|A^{-1}| = (-1)(-1) - (4/3)(1) = 1 - 4/3 = -1/3$$

$$|A^{-1}| = 1 / |A|$$

2-4 Cofactor Expansion & Applications

النشر بواسطة العامل المرافق

Def :- The Cofactor of square matrix A is ($\text{cof}(A) = A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$)

ملاحظة :-

لتكن (A_{ij}) مصفوفة ذات سعة $n \times n$ ولتكن M_{ij} مصفوفة جزئية من المصفوفة A ذات السعة $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ والتي حصلنا عليها بعد حذف الصف i والعمود j يقال لمحدد M_{ij} بأنه مصفر العنصر a_{ij} من المصفوفة A

Ex :- (1)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Find cof}(A)$$

Sol:

ملاحظة :-

عند ايجاد العامل المترافق للمصفوفة A يجب ان نجد العامل المترافق لكل عنصر عناصر من المصفوفة وكما يلي

$$\text{Cof}(0) = A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \left| M_{11} \right| = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-16 - 3) = -19$$

$$\text{Cof}(1) = A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-12 - 2) = 14$$

$$\text{Cof}(2) = A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (+1)(-9 + 8) = -1$$

$$\text{Cof}(3) = A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(0 + 2) = -2$$

$$\text{Cof}(4) = A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (+1)(0 + 4) = 4$$

$$\text{Cof}(-1) = A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(0 + 2) = -2$$

$$\text{Cof}(-2) = A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (+1)(-1 - 8) = -9$$

$$\text{Cof}(-3) = A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(0 - 6) = 6$$

$$\text{Cof}(-4) = A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (+1)(0 - 3) = -3$$

$$\text{Cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -19 & 14 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -9 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exc : -(1)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 1/2 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 1/4 & -1/5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{Find cof}(A)$$

Exc : -(2)

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 5 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, Find cof(A)

ایجاد المحدد بطريقة العامل المرافق

Theorem:- If $A = (a_{ij})n \times n$, Then

$$(1) |A| = a_{i1} A_{i1} + a_{i2} A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in} A_{in} \quad 1 < i < n$$

OR

$$(2) |A| = a_{1j} A_{1j} + a_{2j} A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj} A_{nj} \quad 1 < j < n$$

ملاحظة :-

(1) ان افضل طريقة للنشر تتم بدلالة العمود او الصف الذي يحتوي على اكبر عدد من الاصفار

(2) في النظرية اعلاه يتم ایجاد المحدد من خلال

(الحالة الاولى) بتثبيت الصف i وایجاد العامل المرافق لعناصر هذا الصف ($A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{in}$)

(الحالة الثانية) بتثبيت العمود j وایجاد العامل المرافق لعناصر هذا العمود ($A_{1j}, A_{2j}, \dots, A_{nj}$)

(3) هذه الطريقة تستخدم عندما تكون ($n > 3$)

Ex :-

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, Find $|A|$

Sol:- الحل :- نستخدم الحالة الاولى (سوف نأخذ الصف الاول ونطبق عليه النظرية)

$$|A| = a_{11} A_{11} + a_{12} A_{12} + a_{13} A_{13} \longrightarrow (i = 1)$$

$$= (0) A_{11} + (-1) A_{12} + (2) A_{13}$$

الآن يجب ان نجد العوامل المرافق لعناصر الصف الاول اي A_{11}, A_{12}, A_{13} كما مر سبقا .

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(-6 - 0) = -6$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(3 - 0) = -3$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(2 - 0) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= a_{11} A_{11} + a_{12} A_{12} + a_{13} A_{13} \\
 &= 0(-6) + (-1)(-3) + (2)(2) \\
 &= 0 + 3 + 4 \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

نفس المثال السابق لكن سوف نأخذ العمود الثالث ونطبق عليه النظرية

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= a_{13} A_{13} + a_{23} A_{23} + a_{33} A_{33} \\
 |A| &= (2) A_{13} + (0) A_{23} + (3) A_{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

الآن نجد العوامل المرافق لعناصر العمود الثالث اي A_{13}, A_{23}, A_{33} وكما يلي :

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(2 - 0) = 2$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(0) = 0$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (1)(0 + 1) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= a_{13} A_{13} + a_{23} A_{23} + a_{33} A_{33} \\
 &= (2)(2) + (0)(0) + (3)(1) \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

وهكذا نستطيع ان نجد المحدد باستخدام اي صف او اي عمود مع مرافقاته .
ملاحظة : - بطريقة اكثر سهولة واسرع وقت (بخطوة واحدة) نستطيع ان نطبق النظرية على اي صف او عمود وكما يلي :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ 1 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= + (1) \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - (-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (6) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1)(-8 - 0) - (-3)(2 - 0) + (6)(8 - 0) \\
 &= -8 + 6 + 48 = 46
 \end{aligned}$$

Exc : -Evaluate the determinant of the following matrices by using cofactor

(1)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1/4 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } |A|$$

(2)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & -1/4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } |A|$$

Exc:-Evaluate the determinant of the following matrices by using properties of determinant

$$(1) \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 & 1 & -2 \\ 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ -7 & -1 & -7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } |A|$$

$$(2) \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 & 3 \\ 3/2 & 1 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } |A|$$

$$(3) \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } |A|$$

$$(4) \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem:- If $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, Then

$$a_{i1} A_{k1} + a_{i2} A_{k2} + \dots + a_{in} A_{kn} = 0, \quad \text{Where } i = k$$

OR

$$a_{1j} A_{1k} + a_{2j} A_{2k} + \dots + a_{nj} A_{nk} = 0, \quad \text{Where } j = k$$

ملاحظة (توضيح النظرية) :-

- (الحالة الاولى) : - تعني هذه النظرية عند النشر باستخدام الصيغة I وايجاد العامل المترافق لعناصر صف اخر مثل (k) حيث ان ($k \neq I$) فان مجموع حاصل ضرب عناصر الصيغة i في مترافقات الصيغة k يساوي صفر.

- (الحالة الثانية) : - نفس الحالة الاولى فقط نستخدم في هذه الحالة العمود j بدل الصيغة i .

Ex :-

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol :-

الحل :- (نطبق الحالة الاولى)

- (1) سوف نأخذ عناصر الصيغة الاولى ($i = 1$)
- (2) سوف نجد العامل المترافق لعناصر الصيغة الثالثة ($k = 3$)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} A_{31} + a_{12} A_{32} + a_{13} A_{33} &= (2) A_{31} + (-3) A_{32} + (5) A_{33} \\ &= (2)(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + (-3)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + (5)(-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (2)(1)(6 - 0) + (-3)(-1)(-4 - 5) + (5)(1)(0 + 3) \\ &= 12 - 27 + 15 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

نطبق الحالة الثانية :- (1) نأخذ عناصر العمود الثاني ($j = 2$)

- (2) نجد العامل المترافق لعناصر العمود الاول ($i = 1$)

$$a_{12} A_{11} + a_{22} A_{21} + a_{32} A_{31} = ? \longrightarrow H.W$$

ملاحظة :-

من النظريتين ($3 - 14$) و ($3 - 15$) نحصل على

$$a_{i1} A_{k1} + a_{i2} A_{k2} + \dots + a_{in} A_{kn} = \begin{cases} |A| & \text{if } i=k \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1j} A_{1k} + a_{2j} A_{2k} + \dots + a_{nj} A_{nk} = \begin{cases} |A| & \text{if } j=k \\ 0 & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

العامل المصاحب للمصفوفة2- 5 Adjoint Of Matrix

Def :- If A square matrix then the transpose of the matrix of cofactor of A is called the Adjoint of A , i.e $(\text{adj}(A) = (\text{cof}(A))^T = (A_{ij})^T)$

$$\text{adj} (A) = (\text{cof} (A))^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex :-

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, Find $\text{adj} (A)$

Sol :-

الحل :- (1) نجد العامل المرافق $(\text{cof} (A))$
 (2) ثم نجد المنقول له لكي نحصل على العامل المصاحب $(\text{adj} (A))$ وكما يلي :

$$\text{Cof} (a_{11}) = A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 (-3 - 2) = -5$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{12}) = A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) (6 - 1) = -5$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{13}) = A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (+1) (4 + 1) = 5$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{21}) = A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) (-3 - 0) = 3$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{22}) = A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (+1) (9 - 0) = 9$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{23}) = A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) (6 + 1) = -7$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{31}) = A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (+1) (-1 - 0) = -1$$

$$\text{Cof} (a_{32}) = A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) (3 - 0) = -3$$

$$\text{Cof}(a_{33}) = A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (+1)(-3 + 2) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & -7 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{adj}(A) = (\text{cof}(A))^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 9 & -3 \\ 5 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exc :- (1)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2/4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } \text{adj}(A)$$

Exc :- (2)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/3 & 5/2 \\ -1/6 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } \text{adj}(A)$$

Exc :- (3)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ Find } \text{adj}(A)$$

Theorem :- If A $n \times n$ square matrix then

$$A(\text{adj}(A)) = (\text{adj}(A))A = |A| \cdot I_n$$

Ex : - Evaluate the determinant of the following matrices by using adjoint of matrix

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol :-

الحل :- لكي نطبق النظرية

(1) يجب ان نجد $\text{adj}(A)$

(2) نجد حاصل ضرب A في $\text{adj}(A)$ من اليمين واليسار

(3) يجب ان يكون الناتج محدد مضروب في مصفوفة الوحدة

(4) نجد محدد A لكي تتحقق من الحل

$$(1) \quad \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 9 & -3 \\ 5 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad A \cdot (\text{adj}(A)) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 9 & -3 \\ 5 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -15 & +5 & +0 & 9 & -9 & +0 & -3 & +3 & +0 \\ -10 & +5 & +5 & 6 & -9 & -7 & -2 & +3 & -1 \\ -15 & -10 & +5 & 3 & +18 & -21 & -1 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{pmatrix} = -10 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad A \cdot (\text{adj}(A)) = -10 I_{33}$$

(4)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + (0) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3(-3 - 2) + (1)(6 - 1) + 0 \\
 &= -15 + 5 \\
 &= -10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow |A| = -10$$

اذن تطبيق النظرية من جهة اليسار صحيح ونفس الحالة من جهة اليمين

Theorem :- If A square matrix and $|A| \neq 0$, then
 $A^{-1} = 1 / |A| \cdot \text{adj}(A)$

البرهان

By theorem

$$A \cdot (\text{adj}(A)) = |A| \cdot \text{In}$$

Since

$$|A| \neq 0$$

Then, multiply by $(1/|A|)$

$$1 / |A| (A \cdot (\text{adj}(A))) = 1 / |A| (|A| \cdot \text{In})$$

$$(A) \cdot 1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A)) = \text{In}$$

multiply by (A^{-1})

$$(A^{-1})(A) \cdot 1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A)) = A^{-1} \cdot \text{In}$$

$$\text{In} \cdot 1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A)) = A^{-1} \cdot \text{In}$$

$$1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A)) = A^{-1}$$

by $(A^{-1} \cdot A = \text{In})$

$$A^{-1} = 1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A))$$

by $(A \cdot \text{In} = A)$

ملاحظة :-

ان تطبيق هذه النظرية يعتبر طريقة جديدة لايجاد المعکوس للمصفوفة A

Ex :-

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, Find A^{-1} by determinant of A

Sol :- لايجاد المعکوس باستخدام النظرية اعلاه نتبع الاسلوب التالي

(1) نجد محدد A اذا كان لايساوي صفر نستمر بالحل اما اذا كان المحدد يساوي صفر فان المعکوس غير موجود ونتوقف عن الحل

(2) نجد $\text{adj}(A)$

(3) نطبق العلاقة $A^{-1} = 1 / |A| (\text{adj}(A))$ ونجد الحل .

$$(1) |A| = \begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (+2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (3) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (2)(2-6) - (3)(-1-0) + 1(-2-0) \\ &= -8 + 3 - 2 = -7 \\ |A| &\neq 0 \implies A^{-1} \text{ exists} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 7 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{adj}(A) = (\text{cof}(A))^T = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) A^{-1} = 1/|A| (\text{adj}(A)) = 1/-7 \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/7 & 1/7 & -1 \\ -1/7 & -2/7 & +1 \\ -2/7 & 4/7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exc:- Find A^{-1} by using the determinant of A

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1/4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2-6 Cramer's Rule

Theorem:- If $AX = B$ be system of linear equations which have (n) variables and (n) equations such that $|A| \neq 0$, then the system has one solution is

$$X_1 = |A_1| / |A|, \quad X_2 = |A_2| / |A|, \quad \dots, \quad X_n = |A_n| / |A|$$

حيث ان A_j المصفوفة الناتجة من تبديل عناصر المصفوفة B محل العمود j في المصفوفة A

Ex:- Solve the following equations by using Cramer's rule

$$X + 2Y + 3Z = 2$$

$$2X + 5Y + 3Z = 3$$

$$X + 8Z = 4$$

Sol :-

الحل :- عند الحل باستخدام قاعدة كرامر نتبع الاسلوب التالي

(1) نحول النظام الى نظام المصفوفات

(2) نجد المحدد للمصفوفة الممتدة

(3) نجد المحدد للمصفوفات $|A_1|, |A_2|, |A_3|$,

(4) ثم نطبق القاعدة

$$(1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad |A| = 1(40) - 26 - 15 = -1 \neq 0$$

$$(3) \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow |A_1| = 2(40) - 2(12) + 3(-20) \\ = 80 - 24 - 60 \\ = -4$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow |A_2| = 1(12) - 2(13) + 3(5) \\ = 12 - 26 + 15 \\ = 1$$

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow |A_3| = 1(20) - 2(5) + 2(-5) \\ = 20 - 10 - 10 \\ = 0$$

(4)

$$X = |A_1| / |A| = -4 / -1 = 4$$

$$Y = |A_2| / |A| = 1 / -1 = -1$$

$$Z = |A_3| / |A| = 0 / -1 = 0$$

$$\text{Solution Set} = \{ 4, -1, 0 \}$$

ملاحظة :-

- (1) ان قاعدة كرامر قابلة للتطبيق في حالة كون عدد المعادلات يساوي عدد المجهولين
- (2) يجب ان يكون محدد A (مصفوفة المعاملات) لايساوي صفر
- (3) تصبح قاعدة كرامر غير كفؤة من الناحية الحسابية عندما تكون $n > 4$ (حيث n يمثل عدد المعاملات وهو يساوي عدد المجهولين) ومن الاحسن عندئذ استعمال طريقة كاوس جوردن.

Exc:-

باستخدام قاعدة كرامر حل نظام المعادلات التالية

$$(1) \quad X_1 + 2X_3 = 6 \\ -3X_1 + 4X_2 + 6X_3 = 30 \\ -X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3 = 8$$

$$(2) \quad X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 = 6 \\ 2X_1 - 2X_2 + 5X_3 = 5 \\ 4X_1 - X_2 - 3X_3 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad X_1 + X_2 = 3 \\ X_2 + 2X_3 = 2 \\ X_3 + 3X_4 = 1 \\ 4X_1 + X_4 = 0$$

$$(4) \quad X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3 = 0 \\ 3X_1 - X_2 - 2X_3 = 9 \\ 4X_1 + 3X_2 - 3X_3 =$$