

মালিকত্ব পুৰণ:

প্ৰথম কথা — দুটা মালিকত্ব: পুৰণযোগ্য হ'ব যদিহে
প্ৰথমটোৰ স্তম্ভৰ সংখ্যা দ্বিতীয়টোৰ
শাৰীৰ সংখ্যাৰ সমান হয়।

ধৰাহেতু $A = (a_{ij})$ এটা $m \times n$ আকাৰৰ মালিকত্ব।

$B = (b_{jk})$ এটা $n \times p$ আকাৰৰ মালিকত্ব।

তেতিয়া $A \times B$ হ'ল এটা মালিকত্ব হ'ব যাৰ
আকাৰ $m \times p$ আৰু $C = (c_{ik})_{m \times p}$ ।

A ৰ i তম শাৰী $(a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \dots \ a_{in})$

আৰু B ৰ k তম স্তম্ভ $\begin{pmatrix} b_{1k} \\ b_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$

সেয়েহে $c_{ik} = a_{i1}b_{1k} + a_{i2}b_{2k} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nk}$
 $= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}b_{jk}$

Note $(a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2j} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mj} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ $(b_{jk}) = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1k} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & \dots & b_{2k} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{j1} & \dots & b_{jk} & \dots & b_{jp} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nk} & \dots & b_{np} \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Aର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ
 Bର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ
 ABର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ
 ଫଳନ (କୋଷିକା)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$C_{11} = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \times 1 + 1 \times 3) = 4$$

$$C_{12} = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \times 2 + 1 \times 4) = 6$$

$$C_{21} = (0 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (0 \times 1 + 2 \times 3) = 6$$

$$C_{22} = (0 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = (0 \times 2 + 2 \times 4) = 8$$

$$\text{ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ } BA = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: ସମ କଷା ଯେ $AB \neq BA$.

ଉଦାହରଣ-

Aର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ Bର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ କରି ABର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ ମୋଡା ଯାଏ।

Aର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ Bର 2ୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ କରି ABର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ 2ୟ ଫଳନ ମୋଡା ଯାଏ।

Aର 2ୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ Bର ପ୍ରଥମ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ କରି ABର 2ୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ ମୋଡା ଯାଏ।

Aର 2ୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଲେଖ Bର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଫଳନ କରି ABର 2ୟ ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଫଳନ ମୋଡା ଯାଏ।

Ex1. $(1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 1×3 3×1



$$= (1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3)$$

$$= (1 + 4 + 9)$$

$$= (14) \text{ Ans.}$$

২য় matrix ও সারী (০)
 ৩ স্তম্ব (০), ২য় matrix,
 ৩ সারী- ১ স্তম্ব

$$1 - 3 - 3 \rightarrow 1$$

উত্তর ব্র্যাকটের

১x১ ২য়

সারীর মধ্যমা, সারীর
 মত, স্তম্বের মধ্যমা ২ স্তম্ব মত

এটা মত ব্র্যাকট

5 Ex2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 3×1 1×3 3×3

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Ans.}$$

Ex3. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 2×2 2×2 2×2

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 5 + 2 \times 2 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 4 \\ 3 \times 5 + 4 \times 2 & 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 23 & 31 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 2$$

Ex4 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 2×2 2×3 2×3
 R C R C

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 13 \\ 4 & 10 & 29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 5}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$(3 \times 3) \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 1 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 1$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \times 10 + 1 \times 20 + 2 \times 30 \\ 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 20 + 1 \times 30 \\ 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 20 + 4 \times 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 50 \\ 100 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Ans.}$$

NOTE (1) নং উদাহরণটোতে সুবন্দ- tips টা- লুকাই-
আছে।

6 Ex 6 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ~~$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$~~

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

C টোত লাইনী (2) আৰু স্তম্ভ 3

D " লাইনী 3 আৰু স্তম্ভ (2)

সত্যিকৈ C.D এটা 2×2 মাত্ৰিককৈ হ'ব।

$$\therefore CD = \begin{pmatrix} \text{II} & \text{III} \\ \text{III} & \text{III} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

[I] লাইনী $(1 \ -1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 1 + 10 = 13$

[II] লাইনী $(1 \ -1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 7 - 1 + 8 = 14$ ~~$= -2$~~

[III] " $(0 \ 3 \ 4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 0 - 3 + 20 = 17$

[IV] " $(0 \ 3 \ 4) \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 + 3 - 16 = -13$

$$\therefore CD = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & -2 \\ 17 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (গাঠন)

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Ans.}$$

Ex $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2+1 & 1-2 & 3+3 \\ 0+2 & 3+6 & 5+1 \\ -1+0 & 2-3 & 5+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Ans}$$

Ex ধরা $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

তলে $2A - 3B$ উলিওতা.

Solⁿ. $2A - 3B = 2 \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -6 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4-3 & 8-9 \\ 6+6 & 4-15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex $A = \text{diag} (2 \ -5 \ 9)$ (diagonal \rightarrow কণ)

$B = \text{diag} (1 \ -1 \ -4)$

তলে $2A - 2B$ উলিওতা.

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

$$2A - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{diag}(2 \ -8 \ 26)$$

Ex $A = [x \ y \ z], B = \begin{bmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

$$BC = \begin{pmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ax+hy+gz \\ hx+by+fy \\ gx+fy+cz \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 3 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 1 \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$ABC = [x \ y \ z] \begin{bmatrix} ax+hy+gz \\ hx+by+fy \\ gx+fy+cz \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [\quad \quad \quad]_{1 \times 1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x(ax+hy+gz) + y(hx+by+fy) + z(gx+fy+cz) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} ax^2 + hxy + gzx + hxy + by^2 + fy^2 + gzx + fyz + cz^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2hxy + 2fyz + gzx \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \otimes & \otimes \\ \otimes & \otimes \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+(-2) & -1+(-3) \\ 2+6 & -2+9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+(-1) & 1+0 \\ 4+3 & 2+0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2AB = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 14 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

— x —

Ex. x ବ ସ୍ଥାନ উনিভবা- যদি

$$[1 \ x \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 15 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Solⁿ. $[1 \ x \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 15 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$3 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 1$

$$= (1 \ x \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1+6+2x \\ 2+10+x \\ 15+6+2x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$3 \times 1 \quad 1 \times 3 - 3 \times 0$

$$= \left(1 \times (1+6+2x) + x(2+10+x) + 1(15+6+2x) \right) = 0$$

$$= (1+6+2x + 2x+10x+x^2 + 15+6+2x) = 0$$

$$= (x^2 + 16x + 28) = 0 \quad (\text{ইমাল ৩০ মূল্য} \cdot \text{মালকম্ব})$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 16x + 28 = 0 \quad (\text{ইমাল ০ টুর্ এক অরক/মালকম্ব})$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+14)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -14, -2.$$

Ex. A এটা এক মালকম্ব-মাত্র $A^2 = I$ তেল

$$(A-I)^3 + (A+I)^3 - 7A$$

$$(A-I)^3 = A^3 - 3A^2I + 3AI^2 - I^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-I)^3 = A^3 - 3A^2 + 3A - I$$

$$(A+I)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2 + 3A + I$$

$$\text{Hence } (A-I)^3 + (A+I)^3 = 2(A^3 + 3A)$$

$$= 2(A^2 + 3A)$$

$$= 2(I + 3A)$$

$$= 2 \times 4A$$

$$= 8A$$

$$\therefore (A-I)^3 + (A+I)^3 - 7A = A \quad \text{Ans}$$

Ex $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. ~~$A^2 = 8A + kI$~~

ঢাও $A^2 = 8A + kI$ তলে k ক মান উলিও

Solⁿ. $A^2 = AA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+0 & 0+0 \\ -1+0 & 0+49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

2×2

$$A^2 = AA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+0 & 0+0 \\ -1-7 & 0+49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

এতিয়া, $A^2 = 8A + kI$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -8 & 56 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 49 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8+k & 0+0 \\ -8+0 & 56+k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 8+k \\ 49 = 56+k \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{যিকোনো একটা নংের ২য়} \\ \text{১ নংের ২য়} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -7 \quad \text{Ans}$$

Ex 9। $A_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ প্রমাণ-করা য়ে

(i) $A_\alpha A_\beta = A_{\alpha+\beta}$ (ii) $(A_\alpha)^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\alpha & \sin n\alpha \\ -\sin n\alpha & \cos n\alpha \end{pmatrix}$

Solⁿ.

$$A_\alpha A_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta & \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ -\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta & -\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta & \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ -(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) & \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha+\beta) & \sin(\alpha+\beta) \\ -\sin(\alpha+\beta) & \cos(\alpha+\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A_{\alpha+\beta}$$

(ii) প্রমাণ-করুন যে
 $(A_\alpha)^n = A_{n\alpha}$

(ii) $n=1 \Rightarrow A_\alpha^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

গতিকে $n=1$ ব যাঁহে উক্তিটি-সত্য।

ধরা হইল উক্তিটি- $n=m$ ব যাঁহে সত্য।

অর্থাৎ $A_\alpha^m = \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\alpha & \sin m\alpha \\ -\sin m\alpha & \cos m\alpha \end{pmatrix}$

এক্সি $A_\alpha^{m+1} = A_\alpha^m \cdot A_\alpha$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin m\alpha \sin \alpha & \cos m\alpha \sin \alpha + \sin m\alpha \cos \alpha \\ -\sin m\alpha \cos \alpha - \cos m\alpha \sin \alpha & -\sin m\alpha \sin \alpha + \cos m\alpha \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin m\alpha \sin \alpha & \sin m\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos m\alpha \sin \alpha \\ -(\sin m\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos m\alpha \sin \alpha) & \cos m\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin m\alpha \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(m+1)\alpha & \sin(m+1)\alpha \\ -\sin(m+1)\alpha & \cos(m+1)\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

১৭৮। 2×2 মৌলিকসংখ্যা গঠন করা যায়
মৌলিকসংখ্যা $a_{ij} = \frac{(i+2j)^2}{2}$

১৮০। অর্থাৎ $(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2}$ মৌলিকসংখ্যা-উল্লিখিত মাত্রা।

প্রথমতে $a_{11} = \frac{(1+2 \times 1)^2}{2} = \frac{(1+2)^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$

$a_{12} = \frac{(1+2 \times 2)^2}{2} = \frac{5^2}{2} = \frac{25}{2}$

$a_{21} = \frac{(2+2 \times 1)^2}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$

$a_{22} = \frac{(2+2 \times 2)^2}{2} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$

$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{2} & \frac{25}{2} \\ 8 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$

১৮১। 2×2 মৌলিকসংখ্যা গঠন করা যায়

HW. $a_{ij} = \frac{(i-2j)^2}{2}$ HW

১৮২। 2×2 মৌলিকসংখ্যা $A = (a_{ij})$ উল্লিখিত মাত্রা-গঠন

$a_{ij} = \frac{|2i-3j|}{2}$

ইয়াতে $a_{11} = \frac{|2 \times 1 - 3 \times 1|}{2} = \frac{|2-3|}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$a_{12} = \frac{|2 \times 1 - 3 \times 2|}{2} = \frac{|2-6|}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$a_{21} = \frac{|2 \times 2 - 3 \times 1|}{2} = \frac{|4-3|}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$a_{22} = \frac{|2 \times 2 - 3 \times 2|}{2} = \frac{|4-6|}{2} = 1$

$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Ans.

১৮৩। a ও b বাস্তব উল্লিখিত মাত্রা-গঠন যদি $A=B$

গঠন $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+4 & 3b \\ 8 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2a+2 & b^2+2 \\ 8 & b^2-10 \end{pmatrix}$

প্রথমতে, $A=B$

$\Rightarrow a+4 = 2a+2$ ①

$3b = b^2+2$ ②

$b^2-10 = -6$ ③

① $\Rightarrow a = 2$

② ও ③ $\Rightarrow b^2 = +4 \Rightarrow b = +2, -2$

এদিকে জানা যে $b = -2$ বসালে ② ও ③ সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ সিদ্ধ হয়।

$\therefore b = 2$ হতে সিদ্ধ হয়।

Ans $a=2, b=2$

Q. सत्यापन करें

$$\cos\theta \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} + \sin\theta \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

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