

EXERCISE 8.1

PAGE NO: 8.14

1. Solve the following system of equations by matrix method:

(i) $5x + 7y + 2 = 0$

$4x + 6y + 3 = 0$

(ii) $5x + 2y = 3$

$3x + 2y = 5$

(iii) $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$

$x - y + 3 = 0$

(iv) $3x + y = 19$

$3x - y = 23$

(v) $3x + 7y = 4$

$x + 2y = -1$

(vi) $3x + y = 7$

$5x + 3y = 12$

Solution:(i) Given $5x + 7y + 2 = 0$ and $4x + 6y + 3 = 0$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

Where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = 30 - 28 = 2$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 6 = 6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 4 = -4$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 7 = -7$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 5 = 5$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -12 + 21 \\ 8 - 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{-7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 9/2$ and $y = -7/2$

(ii) Given $5x + 2y = 3$

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 10 - 6 = 4$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 2 = 2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 3 = -3$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 2 = -2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 2 = 5$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 6 - 10 \\ -9 + 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = -1$ and $y = 4$

(iii) Given $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$

$$x - y + 3 = 0$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -3 - 4 = -7$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 4 = -4$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$\text{Also, } \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -5 + 12 \\ -5 - 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } X = 1 \quad Y = -2$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

(iv) Given $3x + y = 19$

$$3x - y = 23$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -3 - 3 = -6$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 1 = -1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 3 = -3$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 3 = 3$$

$$\text{Also, } \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -19 - 23 \\ -57 + 69 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -42 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 7$ and $y = -2$

(v) Given $3x + 7y = 4$

$x + 2y = -1$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 6 - 7 = -1$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 2 = 2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 1 = -1$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 7 = -7$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 3 = 3$$

$$\text{Also, } \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 8 + 7 \\ -4 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = -15$ $Y = 7$

(vi) Given $3x + y = 7$

$$5x + 3y = 12$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 9 - 5 = 4$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Let C_{ij} be the cofactor of a_{ij} in A , then

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 3 = 3$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 5 = -5$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 3 = 3$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 21 - 12 \\ -35 + 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } X = \frac{9}{4} \text{ } Y = \frac{1}{4}$$

2. Solve the following system of equations by matrix method:

(i) $x + y - z = 3$

$$2x + 3y + z = 10$$

$$3x - y - 7z = 1$$

(ii) $x + y + z = 3$

$$2x - y + z = -1$$

$$2x + y - 3z = -9$$

(iii) $6x - 12y + 25z = 4$

$$4x + 15y - 20z = 3$$

$$2x + 18y + 15z = 10$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

(iv) $3x + 4y + 7z = 14$

$$2x - y + 3z = 4$$

$$x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

(v) $(2/x) - (3/y) + (3/z) = 10$

$$(1/x) + (1/y) + (1/z) = 10$$

$$(3/x) - (1/y) + (2/z) = 13$$

(vi) $5x + 3y + z = 16$

$$2x + y + 3z = 19$$

$$x + 2y + 4z = 25$$

(vii) $3x + 4y + 2z = 8$

$$2y - 3z = 3$$

$$x - 2y + 6z = -2$$

(viii) $2x + y + z = 2$

$$x + 3y - z = 5$$

$$3x + y - 2z = 6$$

(ix) $2x + 6y = 2$

$$3x - z = -8$$

$$2x - y + z = -3$$

(x) $2y - z = 1$

$$x - y + z = 2$$

$$2x - y = 0$$

(xi) $8x + 4y + 3z = 18$

$$2x + y + z = 5$$

$$x + 2y + z = 5$$

(xii) $x + y + z = 6$

$$x + 2z = 7$$

$$3x + y + z = 12$$

(xiii) $(2/x) + (3/y) + (10/z) = 4,$

$$(4/x) - (6/y) + (5/z) = 1,$$

$$(6/x) + (9/y) - (20/z) = 2, x, y, z \neq 0$$

(xiv) $x - y + 2z = 7$

$$3x + 4y - 5z = -5$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 12$$

Solution:

(i) Given $x + y - z = 3$

$$2x + 3y + z = 10$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$3x - y - 7z = 1$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } |A| &= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -7 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-20) - 1(-17) - 1(11) \\ &= -20 + 17 + 11 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 21 + 1 = -20$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 7 - 1 = 8$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 14 - 3 = 17$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 7 + 3 = -4$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 1 + 2 = -3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} - 2 - 9 = -11$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} - 1 - 3 = 4$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 17 & -11 \\ 8 & -4 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -20 & 8 & 4 \\ 17 & -4 & -3 \\ -11 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 8 & 4 \\ 17 & -4 & -3 \\ -11 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$X = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -60 + 80 + 4 \\ 51 - 40 - 3 \\ -33 + 40 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 3$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 1$

(ii) Given $x + y + z = 3$

$$2x - y + z = -1$$

$$2x + y - 3z = -9$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= (3 - 1) - 1(-6 - 2) + 1(2 + 2)$$

$$= 2 + 8 + 4$$

$$= 14$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 3 - 1 = 4$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 6 - 2 = 8$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 3 - 2 = -5$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 1 - 2 = 1$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 1 - 2 = 1$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} - 1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 4 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 8 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 20 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-8}{7} \\ \frac{10}{7} \\ \frac{19}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } X = \frac{-8}{7}, Y = \frac{10}{7} \text{ and } Z = \frac{19}{7}$$

(iii) Given $6x - 12y + 25z = 4$

$$4x + 15y - 20z = 3$$

$$2x + 18y + 15z = 10$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 25 \\ 4 & 15 & -20 \\ 2 & 18 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 25 \\ 4 & 15 & -20 \\ 2 & 18 & 15 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 15 & -20 \\ 18 & 15 \end{vmatrix} - 12 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -20 \\ 2 & 15 \end{vmatrix} + 25 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 18 \end{vmatrix}$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6(225 + 360) + 12(60 + 40) + 25(72 - 30) \\
 &= 3510 + 1200 + 1050 \\
 &= 5760
 \end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} (225 + 360) = 585$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} (-180 - 450) = 630$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} (240 - 375) = -135$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} (60 + 40) = -100$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} (90 - 50) = 40$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} (-120 - 100) = 220$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} (72 - 30) = 42$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} (108 + 24) = -132$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} (90 + 48) = 138$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 585 & -100 & 42 \\ 630 & 40 & -132 \\ -135 & 220 & 138 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 585 & 630 & -135 \\ -100 & 40 & 220 \\ 42 & -132 & 138 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{5760} \begin{bmatrix} 585 & 630 & -135 \\ -100 & 40 & 220 \\ 42 & -132 & 138 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{5760} \begin{bmatrix} 2880 \\ 1920 \\ 1152 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } X = \frac{1}{2}, Y = \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } Z = \frac{1}{5}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

(iv) Given $3x + 4y + 7z = 14$

$2x - y + 3z = 4$

$x + 2y - 3z = 0$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + 7 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3(3 - 6) - 4(-6 - 3) + 7(4 + 1)$$

$$= -9 + 36 + 35$$

$$= 62$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 3 - 6 = -3$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 12 - 14 = 26$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 12 + 7 = 19$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 6 - 3 = 9$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 3 - 7 = -10$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 9 - 14 = 5$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 6 - 4 = -2$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} - 3 - 8 = -11$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 9 & 5 \\ 26 & -5 & -2 \\ 19 & 5 & -11 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 26 & 19 \\ 9 & -16 & 5 \\ 5 & -2 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{62} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 26 & 19 \\ 9 & -16 & 5 \\ 5 & -2 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{62} \begin{bmatrix} -42 + 104 + 0 \\ 126 - 64 + 0 \\ 70 - 8 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{62} \begin{bmatrix} 62 \\ 62 \\ 62 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 1$

(v) Given $(2/x) - (3/y) + (3/z) = 10$

$(1/x) + (1/y) + (1/z) = 10$

$(3/x) - (1/y) + (2/z) = 13$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 19 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 19 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } |A| &= 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 5(4 - 6) - 3(8 - 3) + 1(4 - 2) \\ &= -10 - 15 + 3 \\ &= -22 \end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1}(4-6) = -2$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}(12-2) = -10$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1}(9-1) = 8$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2}(8-3) = -5$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2}20-1 = 19$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2}15-2 = -13$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3}(4-2) = 2$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3}10-3 = -7$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3}5-6 = -1$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 & -3 \\ -10 & 19 & -7 \\ 8 & -13 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -10 & 8 \\ -5 & 19 & 13 \\ 3 & -7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{-22} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -10 & 8 \\ -5 & 19 & -13 \\ 3 & -7 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 19 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-22} \begin{bmatrix} -32 - 190 + 200 \\ -80 + 361 - 325 \\ 48 - 133 - 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-22} \begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ -44 \\ -110 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 2$ and $Z = 5$

(vi) Given $5x + 3y + z = 16$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8 Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$2x + y + 3z = 19$$

$$x + 2y + 4z = 25$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } |A| &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3(12 - 6) - 4(0 + 3) + 2(0 - 2) \\ &= 18 - 12 - 4 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1}(12 - 6) = 6$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}(24 + 4) = -28$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1}(-12 - 4) = -16$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2}(0 + 3) = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2}18 - 2 = 16$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2}-9 - 0 = 9$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3}(0 - 2) = -2$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3}(-6 - 4) = 10$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3}6 - 0 = 6$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 \\ -28 & 16 & 10 \\ -16 & 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -28 & -16 \\ -3 & 16 & -9 \\ 2 & 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -28 & -16 \\ -3 & 16 & -9 \\ 2 & 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 48 - 84 + 32 \\ -24 + 48 - 18 \\ -16 + 30 - 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $X = -2$, $Y = 3$ and $Z = 1$

(vii) Given $3x + 4y + 2z = 8$

$$2y - 3z = 3$$

$$x - 2y + 6z = -2$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } A X = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= 2(-6 + 1) - 1(-2 + 3) + 1(1 - 9)$$

$$= -10 - 1 - 8$$

$$= -19$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 6 + 1 = -5$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}(24 + 4) = -28$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 1 - 3 = -4$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 2 + 3 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} - 4 - 3 = -7$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 1 - 9 = -8$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & -8 \\ 3 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -10 + 15 - 24 \\ -2 - 35 + 18 \\ -16 + 5 + 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -19 \\ -19 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = -1$

(viii) Given $2x + y + z = 2$

$$x + 3y - z = 5$$

$$3x + y - 2z = 6$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= 2(-6 + 1) - 1(-2 + 3) + 1(1 - 9)$$

$$= -10 - 1 - 8$$

$$= -19$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 6 + 1 = -5$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}(24 + 4) = -28$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 1 - 3 = -4$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 2 + 3 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 4 - 3 = -7$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} - 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 1 - 9 = -8$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & -8 \\ 3 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -10 + 15 - 24 \\ -2 - 35 + 18 \\ -16 + 5 + 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-19} \begin{bmatrix} -19 \\ -19 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = -1$

(ix) Given $2x + 6y = 2$

$$3x - z = -8$$

$$2x - y + z = -3$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 0$$

$$= 2(0 - 1) - 6(3 + 2)$$

$$= -2 - 30$$

$$= -32$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 0 - 1 = -1$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}6 + 0 = -6$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 6 = -6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2}3 + 2 = 5$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1}2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} - 3 - 0 = -3$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} - 2 - 12 = 14$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1}0 - 18 = -18$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 & 14 \\ -6 & 2 & -18 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -6 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 14 & -18 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{-32} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -6 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 14 & -18 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{62} \begin{bmatrix} -2 + 48 + 18 \\ -10 - 16 - 6 \\ -6 - 112 + 54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{62} \begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ -32 \\ -64 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = -2$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 2$

(x) Given $2y - z = 1$

$$x - y + z = 2$$

$$2x - y = 0$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } |A| &= 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 + 4 - 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 - 2 = 1$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} - 1 - 0 = -1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} 0 - 2 = 2$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 4 - 0 = 4$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 2 - 0 = -2$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} - 1 + 2 = 1$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 0 + 1 \\ 4 - 0 + 2 \\ 8 - 0 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 2$ and $Z = 3$

(xi) Given $8x + 4y + 3z = 18$

$$2x + y + z = 5$$

$$x + 2y + z = 5$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8(-1) - 4(1) + 3(3)$$

$$= -8 - 4 + 9$$

$$= -3$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 4 - 6 = 2$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 - 1 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 8 - 3 = 5$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 8 - 6 = -2$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 16 - 4 = -12$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -12 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -12 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -18 + 10 + 5 \\ -18 + 25 - 10 \\ 54 - 60 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 1$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 2$

(xii) Given $x + y + z = 6$

$$x + 2z = 7$$

$$3x + y + z = 12$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, } |A| &= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(-2) - 1(1-6) + 1(1) \\ &= -2 + 5 + 1 \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 0 - 2 = -2$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 1 - 6 = 5$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 2 - 1 = -1$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 1 - 3 = 2$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 0 - 1 = -1$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -12 + 0 + 24 \\ 30 - 14 - 12 \\ 6 + 14 - 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 3$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 2$

(xiii) Given $(2/x) + (3/y) + (10/z) = 4$,

$(4/x) - (6/y) + (5/z) = 1$,

$(6/x) + (9/y) - (20/z) = 2$, $x, y, z \neq 0$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(75) - 3(-110) + 10(72)$$

$$= 150 + 330 + 720$$

$$= 1200$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 120 - 45 = 75$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 60 - 90 = 150$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 15 + 60 = 75$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 80 - 30 = 110$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 40 - 60 = -100$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 10 - 40 = 30$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 36 + 36 = 72$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 18 - 18 = 0$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} - 12 - 12 = -24$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 110 & 72 \\ 150 & -100 & 0 \\ 75 & 30 & -24 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{bmatrix} 600 \\ 400 \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $X = 2$, $Y = 3$ and $Z = 5$

(xiv) Given $x - y + 2z = 7$

$$3x + 4y - 5z = -5$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 12$$

The given system can be written in matrix form as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(12 - 5) + 1(9 + 10) + 2(-3 - 8)$$

$$= 7 + 19 - 22$$

$$= 4$$

So, the above system has a unique solution, given by

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

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 12 - 5 = 7$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 3 + 2 = 1$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 5 - 8 = -3$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 9 + 10 = -19$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} - 5 - 6 = 11$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} - 3 - 8 = -11$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} - 1 + 2 = -1$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -19 & -11 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $X = 2$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 3$

3. Show that each one of the following systems of linear equations is consistent and also find their solutions:

(i) $6x + 4y = 2$

$9x + 6y = 3$

(ii) $2x + 3y = 5$

$6x + 9y = 15$

(iii) $5x + 3y + 7z = 4$

$3x + 26y + 2z = 9$

$7x + 2y + 10z = 5$

(v) $x + y + z = 6$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$x + 2y + 3z = 14$$

$$x + 4y + 7z = 30$$

$$(vi) 2x + 2y - 2z = 1$$

$$4x + 4y - z = 2$$

$$6x + 6y + 2z = 3$$

Solution:

$$(i) \text{ Given } 6x + 4y = 2$$

$$9x + 6y = 3$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 36 - 36 = 0$$

So, A is singular, Now X will be consistence if $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 6 = 6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 9 = -9$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 4 = -4$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 6 = 6$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{Adj } A) \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12 - 12 \\ -18 + 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, $AX = B$ will be infinite solution,

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

Let $y = k$

Hence, $6x = 2 - 4k$ or $9x = 3 - 6k$

$$X = \frac{1-2k}{3}$$

Hence, $X = \frac{1-2k}{3}$, $Y = k$

(ii) Given $2x + 3y = 5$

$6x + 9y = 15$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 18 - 18 = 0$$

So, A is singular,

Now X will be consistence if $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 9 = 9$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 6 = -6$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 3 = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 2 = 2$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{Adj } A) \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 45 - 45 \\ -30 + 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, $AX = B$ will be infinite solution,

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8 Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

Let $y = k$

Hence,

$$2x = 5 - 3k \text{ or } X = \frac{5-3k}{2}$$

$$x = 15 - 9k \text{ or } X = \frac{5-3k}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } X = \frac{5-3k}{2}, Y = k$$

(iii) Given $5x + 3y + 7z = 4$

$$3x + 26y + 2z = 9$$

$$7x + 2y + 10z = 5$$

This can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & 26 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 5(260 - 4) - 3(30 - 14) + 7(6 - 182)$$

$$= 5(256) - 3(16) + 7(176)$$

$$|A| = 0$$

So, A is singular. Thus, the given system is either inconsistent or it is consistent with infinitely many solution according to as:

$$(\text{Adj } A) \times B \neq 0 \text{ or } (\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$$

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 260 - 4 = 256$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 30 - 14 = -16$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 6 - 182 = -176$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 30 - 14 = -16$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 50 - 49 = 1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 10 - 21 = 11$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 6 - 182 = -176$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 10 - 21 = 11$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 130 - 9 = 121$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 256 & -16 & -176 \\ -16 & 1 & 11 \\ -176 & 11 & 121 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 256 & -16 & -176 \\ -16 & 1 & 11 \\ -176 & 11 & 121 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 256 & -16 & -176 \\ -16 & 1 & 11 \\ -176 & 11 & 121 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, $AX = B$ has infinite many solution

Let $z = k$

Then, $5x + 3y = 4 - 7k$

$3x + 26y = 9 - 2k$

This can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 7k \\ 9 - 2k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 121$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 26 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj } A \times B$$

$$= \frac{1}{121} \begin{bmatrix} 26 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 7k \\ 9 - 2k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{121} \begin{bmatrix} 77 - 176k \\ 11k + 33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7 - 16k}{11} \\ \frac{k + 3}{11} \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

There values of x , y and z satisfy the third equation

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

(v) Given $x + y + z = 6$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 14$$

$$x + 4y + 7z = 30$$

This can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 14 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= 2 - 4 + 2$$

$$|A| = 0$$

So, A is singular. Thus, the given system is either inconsistent or it is consistent with infinitely many solution according to as:

$(\text{Adj } A) \times B \neq 0$ or $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 14 - 12 = 2$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 7 - 4 = -3$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 7 - 3 = -4$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 7 - 1 = 6$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 4 - 1 = -3$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 14 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, $AX = B$ has infinite many solution

Let $z = k$

Then, $x + y = 6 - k$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$x + 2y = 14 - 3k$$

This can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 - k \\ 14 - 3k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1$$

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

$$\text{Now, } X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Adj } A \times B$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 - k \\ 14 - 3k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 12 - 2k - 14 + 3k \\ -6 + k + 14 - 3k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + k \\ 8 - 2k \end{bmatrix}$$

There values of x , y and z satisfy the third equation

$$\text{Hence, } x = k - 2, y = 8 - 2k, z = k$$

$$\text{(vi) Given } x + y + z = 6$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 14$$

$$x + 4y + 7z = 30$$

This can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 2(14) - 2(14) - 2(0)$$

$$|A| = 0$$

So, A is singular. Thus, the given system is either inconsistent or it is consistent with infinitely many solution according to as:

$$(\text{Adj } A) \times B \neq 0 \text{ or } (\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$$

Cofactors of A are:

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 8 + 6 = 14$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 4 + 12 = -16$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 + 8 = 6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 8 + 6 = -14$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} 4 + 12 = 16$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 + 8 = -6$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 24 - 24 = 0$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 12 - 12 = 0$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -14 & 6 \\ -16 & 16 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -16 & 6 \\ -14 & 16 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -16 & 6 \\ -14 & 16 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, $AX = B$ has infinite many solution

Let $z = k$

Then, $2x + 2y = 1 + 2k$

$4x + 4y = 2 + k$

This can be written as:

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

Hence, $|A| = 0$ $z = 0$

Hence, the given equation doesn't satisfy.

4. Show that each one of the following systems of linear equations is consistent:

(i) $2x + 5y = 7$

$6x + 15y = 13$

(ii) $2x + 3y = 5$

$6x + 9y = 10$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$(iii) 4x - 2y = 3$$

$$6x - 3y = 5$$

$$(iv) 4x - 5y - 2z = 2$$

$$5x - 4y + 2z = -2$$

$$2x + 2y + 8z = -1$$

$$(v) 3x - y - 2z = 2$$

$$2y - z = -1$$

$$3x - 5y = 3$$

$$(vi) x + y - 2z = 5$$

$$x - 2y + z = -2$$

$$-2x + y + z = 4$$

Solution:

$$(i) \text{ Given } 2x + 5y = 7$$

$$6x + 15y = 13$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 30 - 30 = 0$$

So, A is singular,

Now X will be consistent if $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 15 = 15$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 6 = -6$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 5 = -5$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 2 = 2$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -5 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$(\text{Adj } A).B = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -5 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 105 - 65 \\ -35 + 26 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\neq 0$$

Hence, the given system is inconsistent.

(ii) Given $2x + 3y = 5$

$$6x + 9y = 10$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 18 - 18 = 0$$

So, A is singular,

Now X will be consistence if $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 9 = 9$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 6 = -6$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 3 = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 2 = 2$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{Adj } A).B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 45 - 30 \\ -30 + 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$$

Hence, the given system is inconsistent.

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

(iii) Given $4x - 2y = 3$

$$6x - 3y = 5$$

The above system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Or } AX = B$$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -12 + 12 = 0$$

So, A is singular,

Now X will be consistence if $(\text{Adj } A) \times B = 0$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 3 = -3$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 6 = -6$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 2 = 2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 4 = 4$$

$$\text{Also, adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

$$(\text{Adj } A).B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -9 + 10 \\ -18 + 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the given system is inconsistent.

(iv) Given $4x - 5y - 2z = 2$

$$5x - 4y + 2z = -2$$

$$2x + 2y + 8z = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 & -2 \\ 5 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 4(-36) + 5(36) - 2(18)$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Cofactors of A are:

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 32 - 4 = -36$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 40 + 4 = -36$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 10 - 8 = -18$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 40 - 4 = -36$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 32 + 4 = 36$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 8 + 10 = -18$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 10 + 8 = 18$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 8 + 10 = -18$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} - 16 + 25 = 9$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -36 & -36 & 18 \\ 36 & 36 & -18 \\ -18 & -18 & 9 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -36 & 36 & -18 \\ -36 & 36 & -18 \\ 18 & -18 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} -36 & 36 & -18 \\ -36 & 36 & -18 \\ 18 & -18 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -72 - 72 + 18 \\ -72 - 72 + 18 \\ 36 + 36 - 9 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the above system is inconsistent.

(v) Given $3x - y - 2z = 2$

$$2y - z = -1$$

$$3x - 5y = 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 3(-5) + 1(3) - 2(-6)$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Cofactors of A are

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 0 - 5 = -5$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 0 - 10 = 10$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 0 + 3 = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} 0 + 6 = 6$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} -3 - 0 = 3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 0 - 6 = -6$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} -15 + 3 = 12$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 6 - 0 = 6$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & -6 \\ 10 & 6 & 12 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 10 + 15 \\ 6 - 6 + 9 \\ -12 - 12 + 18 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the above system is inconsistent.

(vi) Given $x + y - 2z = 5$

$$x - 2y + z = -2$$

$$-2x + y + z = 4$$

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

$$|A| = 1(-3) - 1(3) - 2(-3) = -3 - 3 + 6$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Cofactors of A are:

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} -2 - 1 = -3$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 + 2 = -3$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 1 + 2 = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 - 4 = -3$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+1} 1 + 2 = -3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+2} 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 1 + 2 = -3$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 - 1 = -3$$

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

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

$$\text{Adj } A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -15 + 6 - 12 \\ -15 + 6 - 12 \\ -15 + 6 - 12 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the above system is inconsistent.

5. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ are two square matrices.

Find AB and hence solve the system of linear equations :

$$x - y = 3, 2x + 3y + 4z = 17, y + 2z = 7$$

Solution:

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

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 4 + 0 & 2 - 2 + 0 & -4 + 4 + 0 \\ 4 - 12 + 8 & 4 + 6 - 4 & -8 - 12 + 20 \\ 0 - 4 + 4 & 0 + 2 - 2 & 0 - 4 + 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

Now, we can see that it is $AB = 6I$. Where I is the unit Matrix

$$\text{Or, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 17 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 17 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 + 34 - 28 \\ -12 + 34 - 28 \\ 6 - 17 + 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $x = 2$, $y = -1$ and $z = 4$

6. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} and hence solve the system of linear equations :

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 11, 3x + 2y - 4z = -5, x + y - 2z = -3.$$

Solution:

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$|A| = 2(0) + 3(-2) + 5(1)$$

$$= -1$$

Now, the cofactors of A

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 4 + 4 = 0$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 6 - 5 = -1$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} 12 - 10 = 2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 6 + 4 = 2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 4 - 5 = -9$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} - 8 - 15 = 23$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 2 + 3 = -5$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 4 + 9 = 13$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -9 & -5 \\ 2 & 23 & 13 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -9 & 23 \\ 1 & -5 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -9 & 23 \\ 1 & -5 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 5 + 6 \\ -22 + 45 + 69 \\ -11 - 25 + 39 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 1$, $y = 2$ and $z = 3$

7. Find A^{-2} , if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Hence solve the following system of linear equations :

$$x + 2y + 5z = 10, x - y - z = -2, 2x + 3y - z = -11.$$

Solution:

Given

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

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1(1 + 3) + 2(-1 + 2) + 5(3 + 2) \\ &= 4 + 2 + 25 \\ &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

Now, the cofactors of A

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 2 - 15 = 17$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 + 5 = 3$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} - 1 + 2 = -1$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} - 1 - 10 = -11$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} - 1 - 5 = 6$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} 3 - 4 = 1$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} - 1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 17 & -11 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 17 & 3 \\ -1 & -11 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 17 & 3 \\ -1 & -11 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 17 & 3 \\ -1 & -11 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} 40 - 34 - 33 \\ -10 + 22 - 66 \\ 50 - 2 + 33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ -54 \\ 81 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $x = -1$, $y = -2$ and $z = 3$

8. (i) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} . Using A^{-1} , solve the system of linear equations :

$$x - 2y = 10, 2x + y + 3z = 8, -2y + z = 7$$

Solution:

Given

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$|A| = 1(1 + 6) + 2(2 - 0) + 0$$

$$= 7 + 4$$

$$= 11$$

Now, the cofactors of A

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 1 + 6 = 7$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} - 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 6 - 0 = -6$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 - 0 = -2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 3 - 0 = -3$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} - 4 - 0 = -4$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} - 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 70 + 16 - 42 \\ -20 + 8 - 21 \\ -40 + 16 + 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 44 \\ -33 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $x = 4$, $y = -3$ and $z = 1$

(ii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} and hence solve the system of linear equations :

$$3x - 4y + 2z = -1, 2x + 3y + 5z = 7, x + z = 2$$

Solution:

Given

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

$$|A| = 3(3 - 0) + 4(2 - 5) + 2(0 - 3)$$

$$= 9 - 12 - 6$$

$$= -9$$

Now, the cofactors of A

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} 3 - 0 = 3$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} -4 - 0 = 4$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} -20 - 6 = -26$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 - 5 = 3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} 15 - 4 = -11$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} 0 - 3 = -3$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+1} 0 + 4 = -4$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+1} 9 + 8 = 17$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & -4 \\ -26 & -4 & 27 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -26 \\ 3 & 1 & -11 \\ -3 & -4 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -26 \\ 3 & 1 & -11 \\ -3 & -4 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -26 \\ 3 & 1 & -11 \\ -3 & -4 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} -3 + 28 - 52 \\ 21 + 7 + 22 \\ 3 - 28 + 34 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ -18 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, $x = 3$, $y = 2$ and $z = -1$

**RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations**

(iii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ find AB . Hence solve the system of linear equations :

$$x - 2y = 10, 2x + y + 3z = 8 \text{ and } -2y + z = 7$$

Solution:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 7 + 4 - 0 & 2 - 2 + 0 & -6 + 6 + 0 \\ 14 - 2 - 12 & 4 + 1 + 6 & -12 - 3 + 15 \\ 0 - 4 + 4 & 0 - 2 + 2 & 0 + 6 + 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, we can see that it is $AB = 11I$. Where I is the unit Matrix

$$\text{Or, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 70 + 16 - 42 \\ -20 + 8 - 21 \\ -40 + 16 + 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 44 \\ -33 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 4$, $y = -3$ and $z = 1$

(iv) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} . Using A^{-1} solve the system of linear equations :

$$x - 2y = 10, 2x - y - z = 8, -2y + z = 7$$

Solution:

Given

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

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1(-1-1) - 2(-2-0) + 0 \\ &= -2 + 4 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Now, the cofactors of A

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} - 1 - 1 = -2$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} - 2 - 0 = -2$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 - 0 = -2$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} - 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} - 2 - 0 = -2$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} - 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} - 1 + 4 = 3$$

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

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

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = A^{-1}B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 10 - 16 + 0 \\ 20 - 8 - 7 \\ 0 - 16 + 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 5 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = -3$, $y = 2.5$ and $z = -4.5$

$$(v) \text{ Given } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

find BA and Use this to solve the system of linear equations $y + 2z = 7$, $x - y = 3$, $2x + 3y + 4z = 17$

Solution:

Given

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

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 4 - 0 & 2 - 2 + 0 & -4 + 4 + 0 \\ -4 - 12 + 16 & 4 + 6 - 4 & -8 - 12 + 20 \\ 0 - 4 + 8 & 0 - 2 + 2 & 0 - 4 + 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, we can see that it is $BA = 6I$. Where I is the unit Matrix

$$\text{Or, } B^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the given equation can be written as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{Or, } X = B^{-1}A$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 14 + 6 - 68 \\ -28 + 6 - 68 \\ 28 - 3 + 85 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -48 \\ -90 \\ 110 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -15 \\ \frac{110}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = -8$, $y = -15$ and $z = \frac{110}{6}$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

9. The sum of three numbers is 2. If twice the second number is added to the sum of first and third, the sum is 1. By adding second and third number to five times the first number, we get 6. Find the three numbers by using matrices.

Solution:

Let the numbers are x, y, z

$$x + y + z = 2 \dots\dots (i)$$

$$\text{Also, } 2y + (x + z) + 1$$

$$x + 2y + z = 1 \dots\dots (ii)$$

Again,

$$x + z + 5(x) = 6$$

$$5x + y + z = 6 \dots\dots (iii)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$|A| = 1(1) - 1(-4) + 1(-9)$$

$$= 1 + 4 - 9$$

$$= -4$$

Hence, the unique solution given by $x = A^{-1}B$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} (2 - 1) = 1$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} (1 - 5) = 4$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} (1 - 10) = -9$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} (1 - 5) = -4$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} (1 - 5) = 4$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} (1 - 2) = -1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} (2 - 1) = 1$$

$$X = A^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj } A) B$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -9 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \\ -9 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

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

$$X = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 6 \\ 8 - 4 \\ -18 + 4 + 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. An amount of ₹10,000 is put into three investments at the rate of 10, 12 and 15% per annum. The combined incomes are ₹1310 and the combined income of first and second investment is ₹ 190 short of the income from the third. Find the investment in each using matrix method.

Solution:

Let the numbers are x, y, and z

$$x + y + z = 10,000 \dots\dots (i)$$

Also,

$$0.1x + 0.12y + 0.15z = 1310 \dots\dots (ii)$$

Again,

$$0.1x + 0.12y - 0.15z = -190 \dots\dots (iii)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 0.12 & 0.15 \\ 0.1 & 0.12 & -0.15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10000 \\ 1310 \\ -190 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$|A| = 1(-0.036) - 1(-0.03) + 1(0)$$

$$= -0.006$$

Hence, the unique solution given by $x = A^{-1}B$

$$C_{11} = -0.036$$

$$C_{12} = 0.27$$

$$C_{13} = 0$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$C_{21} = 0.27$$

$$C_{22} = -0.25$$

$$C_{23} = -0.02$$

$$C_{31} = 0.03$$

$$C_{32} = -0.05$$

$$C_{33} = 0.02$$

$$X = A^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj } A) B$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.036 & 0.27 & 0.03 \\ 0.27 & -0.25 & -0.05 \\ 0.03 & -0.02 & 0.02 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.036 & 0.27 & 0.03 \\ 0.03 & -0.25 & -0.05 \\ 0 & -0.02 & 0.02 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-0.006} \begin{bmatrix} -0.036 & 0.27 & 0.03 \\ 0.03 & -0.25 & -0.05 \\ 0 & -0.02 & 0.02 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10000 \\ 1310 \\ -190 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-0.006} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ -18 \\ -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2000 \\ 3000 \\ 5000 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = \text{Rs } 2000$, $y = \text{Rs } 3000$ and $z = \text{Rs } 5000$

EXERCISE 8.2

PAGE NO: 8.20

Solve the following systems of homogeneous linear equations by matrix method:

1. $2x - y + z = 0$

$$3x + 2y - z = 0$$

$$x + 4y + 3z = 0$$

Solution:

Given

$$2x - y + z = 0$$

$$3x + 2y - z = 0$$

$$x + 4y + 3z = 0$$

The system can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 2(6 + 4) + 1(9 + 1) + 1(12 - 2)$$

$$|A| = 2(10) + 10 + 10$$

$$|A| = 40 \neq 0$$

Since, $|A| \neq 0$, hence $x = y = z = 0$ is the only solution of this homogeneous equation.

2. $2x - y + 2z = 0$

$$5x + 3y - z = 0$$

$$x + 5y - 5z = 0$$

Solution:

Given $2x - y + 2z = 0$

$$5x + 3y - z = 0$$

$$x + 5y - 5z = 0$$

The system can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 2(-15 + 5) + 1(-25 + 1) + 2(25 - 3)$$

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Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$|A| = -20 - 24 + 44$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Hence, the system has infinite solutions

Let $z = k$

$$2x - y = -2k$$

$$5x + 3y = k$$

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

$$AX = B$$

$$|A| = 6 + 5 = 11 \neq 0 \text{ So, } A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

$$\text{Now adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj } A) B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2k \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-5k}{11} \\ \frac{12k}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = \frac{-5k}{11}, y = \frac{12k}{11} \text{ and } z = k$$

$$3. \quad 3x - y + 2z = 0$$

$$4x + 3y + 3z = 0$$

$$5x + 7y + 4z = 0$$

Solution:

$$\text{Given } 3x - y + 2z = 0$$

$$4x + 3y + 3z = 0$$

$$5x + 7y + 4z = 0$$

The system can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = 0$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 3(12 - 21) + 1(16 - 15) + 2(28 - 15)$$

$$|A| = -27 + 1 + 26$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Hence, the system has infinite solutions

Let $z = k$

$$3x - y = -2k$$

$$4x + 3y = -3k$$

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

$$AX = B$$

$$|A| = 9 + 4 = 13 \neq 0 \text{ So, } A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

$$\text{Now adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj } A)B = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2k \\ -3k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-9k}{13} \\ \frac{-k}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = \frac{-9k}{13}, y = \frac{-k}{13} \text{ and } z = k$$

$$4. \quad x + y - 6z = 0$$

$$x - y + 2z = 0$$

$$-3x + y + 2z = 0$$

Solution:

$$\text{Given } x + y - 6z = 0$$

$$x - y + 2z = 0$$

$$-3x + y + 2z = 0$$

The system can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 8
Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations

$$A X = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 1(-2-2) - 1(2+6) - 6(1-3)$$

$$|A| = -4 - 8 + 12$$

$$|A| = 0$$

Hence, the system has infinite solutions

$$\text{Let } z = k$$

$$x + y = 6k$$

$$x - y = -2k$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6k \\ -2k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$|A| = -1 - 1 = -2 \neq 0 \text{ So, } A^{-1} \text{ exist}$$

$$\text{Now } \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj } A) B = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6k \\ -2k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -6k + 2k \\ -6k - 2k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -4k \\ -8k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 2k, y = 4k \text{ and } z = k$$