

Form 5 Chapter 2
Matrices
Fully-Worked Solutions

UPSKILL 2.1

1 The matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 10 & 5 \\ 12 & 11 & 2 \\ 10 & 13 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

2 The matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

3

	Number of rows	Number of columns	Order
(a)	1	3	1×3
(b)	3	2	3×2
(c)	2	2	2×2
(d)	3	3	3×3

- 4 (a) Column matrix
(b) Row matrix
(c) Square matrix
(d) Rectangular matrix

5

a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{21}	a_{22}
7	5	2	-1
3	-5	4	0
12	10	9	11
2	-4	-2	-6

6 $e = b_{12} = -8$
 $f = b_{23} = 7$
 $g = a_{41} = -3$
 $h = a_{31} = -6$

- 7 (a) Same
(b) Not the same

8 (a) $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3k-5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4h-1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 15 \\ -11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$
 $4h-1=15$
 $4h=16$
 $h=4$
 $3k-5=-11$
 $3k=-6$
 $k=-2$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 9-h & -5 \\ 8 & h+3 \\ 2k-1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 \\ 8 & h+3 \\ 3k+2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
 $9-h=10$
 $h=-1$
 $2k-1=3k+2$
 $k=-3$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} h+3k & -6 & h-17 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 & 2k \end{bmatrix}$
 $h+3k=-3 \dots (1)$
 $h-17=2k$
 $h-2k=17 \dots (2)$
 $(1)-(2): 5k=-20$
 $k=-4$
From (1):
 $h+3(-4)=-3$
 $h=12-3$
 $h=9$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 13-k \\ 4h-3k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 8h \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$
 $13-k=8h$
 $k=13-8h \dots (1)$
 $4h-3k=17 \dots (2)$
Substitute (1) into (2):
 $4h-3(13-8h)=17$
 $4h-39+24h=17$
 $28h=56$
 $h=2$

From (1):
 $k=13-8(2)=-3$

9 (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2a+b \\ 2a-b & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 2c & 2b-a \end{bmatrix}$
 $2a+b=8$
 $b=8-2a \dots (1)$
 $-a+2b=1 \dots (2)$
Substitute (1) into (2):
 $-a+2(8-2a)=1$
 $-a+16-4a=1$
 $-5a=-15$
 $a=3$

From (1):
 $b=8-2(3) \dots (1)$
 $b=2$
 $2a-b=2c$
 $2(3)-2=2c$
 $2c=4$
 $c=2$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} a-2b & -5 & \frac{abc}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & b-a & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a-2b=6$$

$$a=2b+6 \dots (1)$$

$$b-a=-5 \dots (2)$$

Substitute (1) into (2) :

$$b-(2b+6)=-5$$

$$-b-6=-5$$

$$b=-6+5$$

$$b=-1$$

From (1) :

$$a=2(-1)+6=4$$

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

$$(4)(-1)(c)=-2$$

$$-4c=-8$$

$$c=2$$

UPSKILL 2.2

1 (a) Yes (b) No

$$2 (a) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -5 & -5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -10 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -6 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 7 & -8 \\ -12 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 \\ -16 & 5 \\ -14 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ -9 & -3 \\ -26 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 (a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 9 & -7 \\ 8 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -11 & 10 \\ -9 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 12 & 2 \\ 6 & -4 & 7 \\ -1 & -13 & 8 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -2 & -3 \\ -12 & -5 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 14 & 5 \\ 18 & 1 & 6 \\ -6 & -9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4 (a) \begin{pmatrix} 2a \\ -b \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3a \\ -5b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5a \\ 4b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) (-4c = 9d) + [9c \ -2d] = [5c \ -11d]$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 3e & 2f \\ -4f & 7e \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2e & -f \\ -5f & 7e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5e & 3f \\ f & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) [9g \ -3h \ -4i] - [-2g \ 3h \ -5i] = [11g \ -6h \ i]$$

$$5 (a) \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \\ -7 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 18 & 11 \\ -9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 23 & 5 \\ -9 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6 (a) [-3x \ 3y] + [2x \ -7y] - [5x \ 9y] = [-6x \ -13y]$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} p \\ 4q \\ 2r \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2p \\ -5q \\ 7r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6p \\ -10q \\ -4r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9p \\ -q \\ -9r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 3a & 5b \\ -6c & -d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2a & -2b \\ 4c & -7d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6a & 3b \\ 5c & -8d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5a & 4b \\ -15c & 14d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7 (a) \begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 6 & y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x-3=7$$

$$x=10$$

$$y-9=-4$$

$$y=5$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -8 & y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x & -4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 \\ -14 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7-x=12$$

$$x=-5$$

$$y-3=7$$

$$y=10$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & x \\ y & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & y \\ -2x & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1+x=y \Rightarrow x-y=-1 \dots (1)$$

$$-7+y=-2x \Rightarrow 2x+y-7 \dots (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) : 3x=6 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$\text{From (1) : } 2-y=-1 \Rightarrow y=3$$

$$(d) \begin{bmatrix} x & -8 \\ 5 & 3x \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3y & 5 \\ -9 & y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -13 \\ 14 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x-3y=11$$

$$x=3y+11 \dots (1)$$

$$3x-y=9 \dots (2)$$

Substitute (1) into (2) :

$$3(3y+11)-y=9$$

$$9y+33-y=9$$

$$8y=-24$$

$$y=-3$$

$$\text{From (1) : } x=3(-3)+11$$

$$x=2$$

$$8 \text{ (a)} \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -35 \\ 20 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -7 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -14 & 28 \\ -35 & 42 & -49 \\ 21 & -63 & 56 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -5 & 6 & -7 \\ 3 & -9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$9 \text{ (a)} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -28 \\ -16 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -48 \\ -6 & -30 \\ 18 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \\ = 6 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$10 \text{ (a)} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{(b)} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -20 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \text{ (a)} 3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 5 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 9 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -14 & 16 \\ 12 & -8 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -27 \\ -36 & 45 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -24 \\ -18 & 30 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 12 & -15 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -15 \\ 20 & -25 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 8 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ -7 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 & 4 \\ -4 & 12 & 16 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 6 & 3 \\ -3 & -6 & -9 \\ 0 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 24 & 29 \\ 4 & 4 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \text{ (a)} 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3y \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 20x \\ -60y \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 8x \\ 4y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 9y \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4x \\ -12y \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 7x \\ 25y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} 5[3m \ 2n] - 4[2m \ 3n] + \frac{1}{4}[-16 \ 24n] \\ = [15m \ 10n] - [8m \ 12n] + [-4m \ 6n] \\ = [3m \ 4n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -3a & 6b \\ 9c & 15d \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -8a & 12b \\ -16c & 20d \end{bmatrix} \\ - \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6a & -18b \\ 24c & -30d \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 2b \\ 3c & 5d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2a & 3b \\ -4c & 5d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a & -3b \\ 4c & -5d \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -4a & 8b \\ -5c & 15d \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{13 (a)} \quad & -3 \begin{bmatrix} 3h & -1 \\ 2 & k \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 4 & 2k \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} -9h & 3 \\ -6 & -3k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -8 \\ 16 & 8k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -25 & -5 \\ 10 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & -9h + 20 = -25 \\
 & \quad -9h = -45 \\
 & \quad \quad h = 5 \\
 & -3k + 8k = -15 \\
 & \quad 5k = -15 \\
 & \quad \quad k = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{(b)} \quad & 2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2k \\ 2 & 3h \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4k \\ 4 & 6h \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 21 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 10 \\ 25 & 30 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & 4k + 6 = 10 \\
 & \quad k = 1 \\
 & 6h + 12 = 30 \\
 & \quad 6h = 18 \\
 & \quad \quad h = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{(c)} \quad & 3 \begin{bmatrix} h & 6 \\ -4 & 10 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 21 \\ k & 15 \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 3h & 18 \\ -12 & 30 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ \frac{k}{3} & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 25 \\ -5 & 35 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & 3h - 4 = -10 \\
 & \quad 3h = -6 \\
 & \quad \quad h = -2 \\
 & -12 + \frac{k}{3} = -5 \\
 & \quad \quad \frac{k}{3} = 7 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad k = 21
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{(d)} \quad & 3 \begin{bmatrix} h & 4 \\ -5 & -k \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} k & 4 \\ -2 & 3h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 20 \\ -19 & 48 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 3h & 12 \\ -15 & -3k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & 8 \\ -4 & 6h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 20 \\ -19 & 48 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & 3h + 2k = 3 \quad \dots (1) \\
 & -3k + 6h = 48 \\
 & \quad -k + 2h = 16 \quad \dots (2) \\
 & \quad \quad 3h + 2k = 3 \quad \dots (1) \\
 & (+) \quad 4h - 2k = 32 \quad \dots (2) \times 2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \underline{7h = 35} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad h = 5 \\
 & \text{From (1) :} \\
 & \quad 3(5) + 2k = 3 \\
 & \quad \quad 2k = -12 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad k = -6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{(e)} \quad & \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 9 \\ h & k \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ k & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 20 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ \frac{2}{3}h & \frac{2}{3}k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ 3k & 3h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 20 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \frac{2}{3}h + 3k = 20 \\
 & 2h + 9k = 60 \quad \dots (1) \\
 & \frac{2}{3}k + 3h = 13 \\
 & 2k + 9h = 39 \quad \dots (2) \\
 & (1) \times 9: 2h + 9k = 60 \quad \dots (3) \\
 & (2) \times 2: 9h + 2k = 39 \quad \dots (4) \\
 & \quad \quad 18h + 81k = 540 \quad \dots (3) \times 9 \\
 & \quad \quad (-) \quad 18h + 4k = 78 \quad \dots (4) \times 2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \underline{77k = 462} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad k = 6 \\
 & \text{From (1) : } 2h + 9(6) = 60 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 2h = 6 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad h = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{14} \quad & kQ + R = P \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}k & 2k \\ 3k & 5k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p & 4 \\ 5 & 2q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ 14 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & 2k + 4 = 10 \\
 & \quad 2k = 6 \\
 & \quad \quad k = 3 \\
 & 5k + 2q = 7 \\
 & 5(3) + 2q = 7 \\
 & \quad 2q = -8 \\
 & \quad \quad q = -4 \\
 & \frac{k}{3} + p = 6 \\
 & \frac{3}{3} + p = 6 \\
 & \quad p = 6 - 1 \\
 & \quad \quad p = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$15 \text{ (a)} \quad 3Y - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 14 & -20 \end{bmatrix} - 4Y$$

$$7Y = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 14 & -20 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7Y = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 21 & -21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 21 & -21 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$15 \text{ (b)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 5 & -15 \end{bmatrix} - 3Y = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -9 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + Y$$

$$4Y = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 5 & -15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -9 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4Y = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 \\ 4 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$15 \text{ (c)} \quad 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 3Y = 2Y - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 16 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$16 \text{ (a)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -4 & -7 \\ 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 \times 3 & & 3 \times 2 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{---} & & \text{---} \\ & = & \end{array}$$

Can be multiplied

$$16 \text{ (b)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 \times 2 & & 2 \times 3 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{---} & & \text{---} \\ & = & \end{array}$$

Can be multiplied

$$16 \text{ (c)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 & -1 \\ -6 & -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \times 2 & & 2 \times 3 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{---} & & \text{---} \\ & = & \end{array}$$

Can be multiplied

$$17 \text{ (d)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 6 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 \times 3 & & 1 \times 3 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{---} & & \text{---} \\ & \neq & \end{array}$$

Cannot be multiplied

$$17 \text{ (a)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 \times 3 & 3 \times 1 \\ \text{Order} = & 1 \times 1 \end{array}$$

$$17 \text{ (b)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 3 \times 1 & 1 \times 3 \\ \text{Order} = & 3 \times 3 \end{array}$$

$$17 \text{ (c)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -9 & 6 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2 \times 3 & 3 \times 2 \\ \text{Order} = & 2 \times 2 \end{array}$$

$$18 \text{ (a)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8-3 \\ 6-6 \\ -4+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$18 \text{ (b)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4-6 \\ -12-12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$18 \text{ (c)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$18 \text{ (d)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -28 & 9 \\ 19 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$18 \text{ (e)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -\frac{1}{5} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -6-3+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(f)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ -10 & 13 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(g)} \quad & [1 \quad -2 \quad 5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ -4 & 6 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = [1+8-15 \quad -5-12+20] \\ & = [-6 \quad 3] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{19} \quad & [x \quad 5] \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -x & 2 \end{bmatrix} = [-7 \quad 10] \\ & [4x-5x \quad 10] = [-7 \quad 10] \\ & [-x \quad 10] = [-7 \quad 10] \\ & \quad \quad \quad -x = -7 \\ & \quad \quad \quad x = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{20} \quad & [y \quad -4] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & y \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = [-12 \quad 20] \\ & y^2 + 4 = 20 \\ & y^2 = 16 \\ & y = \pm 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{21} \quad & [z \quad 5] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -z & 2 \end{bmatrix} = [12 \quad 10] \\ & [2z-5z \quad 10] = [12 \quad 10] \\ & \quad \quad \quad -3z = 12 \\ & \quad \quad \quad z = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{22} \quad & [p \quad 3] \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & q \end{bmatrix} = [-18 \quad 23] \\ & -3p+6 = -18 \\ & \quad \quad \quad -3p = -24 \\ & \quad \quad \quad p = 8 \\ & p+3q = 23 \\ & 8+3q = 23 \\ & \quad \quad \quad 3q = 15 \\ & \quad \quad \quad q = 5 \\ & p-q = 8-5 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{23} \quad & [3k \quad 4] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2k & 5 \end{bmatrix} = [12 \quad 20] \\ & \quad \quad \quad -2k = 12 \\ & \quad \quad \quad k = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{24} \quad & [7 \quad x \quad 3x] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = [30] \\ & [7x-x-x] = [30] \\ & \quad \quad \quad 5x = 30 \\ & \quad \quad \quad x = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{25 (a)} \quad & PI+Q \\ & = P+Q \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & P-IQ \\ & = P-Q \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{26 (a)} \quad & IAB \\ & = AB \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & -3 & -7 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -2 \\ 5 & 7 & -3 \\ -7 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 60 & 20 \\ 40 & -13 & -66 \\ 18 & 62 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & (A+B)I-I^2 \\ & = A+B-I \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 & 2 \\ 11 & 4 & -10 \\ -8 & 12 & 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 2 \\ 11 & 3 & -10 \\ -8 & 12 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$27 \text{ (a) } BA = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 9 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, B is the inverse matrix of A .

$$27 \text{ (b) } QP = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence, Q is not the inverse matrix of P .

$$28 \text{ (a) } R^{-1} = \frac{1}{9-8} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$28 \text{ (b) } S^{-1} = \frac{1}{9-10} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \text{ (a) } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \text{ (b) } Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$29 \text{ (c) } R^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & 2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \text{ (d) } S^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \text{ (e) } T^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{3}{11} & \frac{2}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$29 \text{ (f) } U^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$30 \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} m & n \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -9 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \boxed{A^{-1}} & \boxed{A} \end{array}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore h=3, m=4, n=1$$

$$31 \text{ (a) } 4k - 24 = 0$$

$$k = 6$$

$$31 \text{ (b) } -3k - 12 = 0$$

$$-3k = 12$$

$$k = -4$$

$$31 \text{ (c) } 6 + k = 0$$

$$k = -6$$

$$31 \text{ (d) } -20 + 10k = 0$$

$$10k = 20$$

$$k = 2$$

$$32 \text{ (a) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$32 \text{ (b) } 7h - 2k = 24$$

$$3h - 4k = 26$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$32 \text{ (c) } 2x - 3y = -11$$

$$4x + y = 6$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$33 \text{ (a) } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-5} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$33 \text{ (b) } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -35 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$33 \text{ (c) } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$34 \text{ (a) } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-1-(-6)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore h=6, k=1$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-12-3} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-15} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-15} \begin{bmatrix} -30 \\ -45 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore m=2, n=3$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ -21 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore p=2, q=3$$

$$35 (a) \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & n \\ -1 & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & n \\ -1 & k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m=-22, n=-2, k=5$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-22} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$36 (a) P = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore h=4, k=-3$$

$$37 \quad 9x+6y=21 \Rightarrow 3x+2y=7$$

$$8x+6y=20 \Rightarrow 4x+3y=10$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore x=1, y=2$$

Hence, the price of a bottle of 500 ml mineral water and the price of a 1 000 ml mineral water are RM1 and RM2 respectively.

$$38 \quad 6x+7y=138$$

$$8x+9y=182$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 138 \\ 182 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -7 \\ -8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 138 \\ 182 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -32 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x=16, y=6$$

Hence, the price of 1 kg of garlic and 1 kg of onions are RM16 and RM6 respectively.

Summative Practice 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

$$1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5n \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5n-3 \\ -6+m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5n = 35$$

$$n = 7$$

$$-6 + m = -2$$

$$m = 4$$

Answer: A

$$2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 \\ 5 & 2b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = 4, b = -3$$

$$a - b = 4 - (-3) = 7$$

Answer: D

$$3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} [3 \ 5] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: C

$$4 \text{ Determinant} = 1(4) - 2(3) = -2$$

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore x = 1, y = 2$$

Answer: B

$$2 \quad 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & p \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -3 \\ q & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2p - 9 = -3$$

$$p = 3$$

$$4 + 9 = q$$

$$q = 13$$

$$3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6 + 2 = 4q$$

$$4q = 8$$

$$q = 2$$

$$4 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - P = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [11 \ 1]$$

$$6 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2x & 3 \\ -1 & x & -3 \end{bmatrix} = [6]$$

$$7x - 2x - 9 = 6$$

$$5x = 15$$

$$x = 3$$

Structured Questions

$$1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} m & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -15 \\ 9 & n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ -7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m - 4 = 5$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{3}n = -2$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}n = -5$$

$$n = 15$$

$$m + n = 24$$

7 The inverse matrix of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

But it is given that the inverse matrix

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

By comparison, $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{3}{2}$.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4-16 \\ -2+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = -6, y = 5$$

8 (a) Determinant = 0

$$-6 + 3h = 0$$

$$3h = 6$$

$$h = 2$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(i) B = A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore m = 4, n = \frac{1}{3}$$

9 (a) $Q = P^{-1}$

$$Q = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

But it is given that $Q = \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & h \\ -6 & k \end{bmatrix}$

By comparison,

$$m = 15, h = 2, k = 1$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -30 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

10 (a) $\frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} h & k \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is the inverse matrix of

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

But it is given that the inverse matrix is

$$\frac{1}{20+6} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

By comparison,

$$m = 26, h = 4, k = 2.$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{26} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{26} \begin{bmatrix} 104 \\ -26 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore x = 4, y = -1$$

$$11 \text{ (a) } P = \frac{1}{-10+12} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 3, y = -2 \end{aligned}$$

12 (a) Inverse matrix

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{-18+15} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

But it is given that the inverse matrix

$$= \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ n & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

By comparison,
 $m = -3, n = -5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 8, y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$13 \text{ (a) Inverse matrix} = \frac{1}{4n-6} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

But it is given that the inverse matrix

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & m \\ 6 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

By comparison,
 $= m = 1, 4n - 6 = 2 \Rightarrow n = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= -7, y = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$14 \text{ (a) } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 6 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -15 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -15 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 1.5, y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$15 \text{ (a) } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, h = -\frac{1}{2}, k = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 1.5, y = -0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$16 \quad 6x + 3y = 84$$

$$2x + y = 28 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$7x + 4y = 108 \quad \dots (2)$$

Inverse matrix of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 \\ 108 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 28 \\ 108 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 4, y = 20$$

Hence, the prices of a pineapple and a watermelon are RM4 and RM20 respectively.

$$17 \quad \begin{aligned} 5x+6y &= 16 \quad \dots (1) \\ 2x+y &= 5 \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

The inverse matrix of $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is

$$\frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\therefore x = 2, y = 1$$

Hence, the price of a 2B pencil and a ruler are RM2.00 and RM1.00 respectively.

$$18 \quad \begin{aligned} 4x+2y &= 22 \Rightarrow 2x+y = 11 \quad \dots (1) \\ 3x+2y &= 18 \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

The inverse matrix of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 4, y = 3$$

Hence, the prices of a red tilapia fish and a black tilapia fish are RM4 and RM3 respectively.