

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

(For ESE & GATE Exam)

(CE, ME, PI, CH, EC, EE, IN, CS, IT)

Salient Features :

- 280 topics under 32 chapters in 8 units
- 640 Solved Examples for comprehensive understanding
- 1566 questions from last 29 years of GATE & ESE exams with detailed solutions
- Only book having complete theory on ESE & GATE Pattern
- Comprising conceptual questions marked with '*' for quick revision



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PREFACE

Science and technology has contributed greatly to the progress of the human race, and thus has made our life quite easier and comfortable. Engineers have played a vital role in the advancements of the technological world. However, with advancements in technology, there come challenges. It is here that the role of Engineering Mathematics comes in play to address the technological challenges posed by the modern era.

Engineering Mathematics is the art of applying mathematics to complicated real-world problems. It is a mix of mathematical theory, practical engineering and scientific computing.

Keeping in mind the importance of Engineering Mathematics skill in modern engineers, in the year 2017, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) introduced Engineering Mathematics as a common paper in the syllabus for Engineering Services Examination (ESE), and technical paper for Electrical (EE) stream. It has already been given a weightage of 15% in the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE)

With an objective to develop an ESE or GATE aspirant's numerical abilities and calculation skills, IES Master has come up with this Engineering Mathematics book that brings them face to face with 280 topics under 32 chapters in 8 units, along with previous years questions from GATE (last 29 years), and ESE (last 5 years) and their detailed solutions. Equipped with all this, students can easily decide, how much time to allocate on each chapter based on the number of questions asked in that particular exam.

It is the only book in the market that includes complete theory exactly on the basis of ESE & GATE exams pattern. After each topic, the book includes more than 640 solved examples for concept building & easy learning. To save students time during revision, all the previously asked conceptual questions are marked with '*' symbol.

Our special thanks to the entire IES Master team for their continuous support in bringing out the book. We strongly believe that this book will help students in their journey to success. Suggestions from students, teachers & educators for further improvement in the book are always welcome.

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CONTENTS

UNIT 1 : LINEAR ALGEBRA

1.1	Algebra of Matrices	01 – 36
	(i) Definition of Matrix	01
	(ii) Types of Matrices	01
	(iii) Product of Matrix by a Scalar (or Constant)	03
	(iv) Addition and Subtraction of Matrices	03
	(v) Multiplication of Matrices	04
	(vi) Minors of Matrix	05
	(vii) Cofactors of a Matrix	05
	(viii) Properties of Determinants	06
	(ix) Adjoint of Matrix	06
	(x) Inverse of a Matrix	07
	(xi) Conjugate of a Matrix	07
	(xii) Conjugate Transpose of a Matrix	08
	(xiii) Special Types of Matrices	08
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	14
1.2	Rank of Matrices	37 – 56
	(i) Definition of Rank	37
	(ii) Elementary Transformations or E-Operation	38
	(iii) Equivalent Matrices	38
	(iv) Properties of Rank	38
	(v) Echelon Form / Triangular Form	39
	(vi) Normal Form of a Matrix (Canonical Form)	41
	(vii) Elementary Matrices	44
	(viii) Computation of the Inverse of Matrix by Elementary Transformation	45
	(ix) Row Rank and Column Rank of a Matrix	48
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	50
1.3	System of Equations	57 – 98
	(i) Linear Dependence and Independence of Vectors	57
	(ii) System of Linear Equations	60

	(iii) Methods of Solving Non-Homogenous System	61
	(iv) Methods of Solving Homogenous System	68
	(v) LU Decomposition (Factorization) Method	72
	(vi) Dolittle's Method	72
	(vii) Crout's Method	75
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	78
1.4	Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors	99 – 146
	(i) Definition	99
	(ii) Algebraic & Geometric Multiplicity	100
	(iii) Properties of Eigen Values & Eigen Vectors	100
	(iv) Similar Matrices & Diagonalisation	107
	(v) Cayley-Hamilton Theorem	108
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	112
1.5	Pivoting & Vector Space	147 – 155
	(i) Normalisation	147
	(ii) ILL-Conditioned System	147
	(iii) Diagonally Dominant System	147
	(iv) Gauss Elimination Method with Pivoting	147
	(v) Gauss-Jordan Method	150
	(vi) Vector Space	151
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	153
UNIT 2 : CALCULUS		
2.1	Functions and their Graphs	156 – 169
	(i) Functions	156
	(ii) Types of Functions	156
	(iii) Some Basic Graphs	157
	(iv) Graph Transformation	163
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	164
2.2	Infinite Series	170 – 184
	(i) Expansion of Functions	170
	(ii) Maclaurin's Theorem (Series)	170
	(iii) Taylor's Theorem (Series)	170
	(iv) Convergence and Divergence of Infinite Series	173
	(v) Methods to Find Convergence of Infinite Series	174
	(vi) Power Series	175
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	177

2.3	Limits, Continuity and Differentiability	185 – 228
	(i) Function	185
	(ii) Limit of a Function	185
	(iii) Theorem on Limits	186
	(iv) Indeterminate Forms	188
	(v) L-Hospital Rule	189
	(vi) Fundamentals of Continuity	192
	(vii) Kinds of Discontinuities	193
	(viii) Properties of Continuous Functions	199
	(ix) Function of Two Variables	200
	(x) Limit of a Function of Two Variables	200
	(xi) Continuity of Function of Two Variables	205
	(xii) Differentiability	207
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	212
2.4	Mean Value Theorems	229 – 237
	(i) Rolle's Theorem	229
	(ii) Lagrange's First Mean Value Theorem	230
	(iii) Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem	230
	(iv) Bolzano Theorem	231
	(v) Intermediate Value Theorem	231
	(vi) Darboux's Theorem	231
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	233
2.5	Maxima and Minima	238 – 268
	(i) Increasing-Decreasing Function	238
	(ii) Maxima and Minima of Function of Single Variable	239
	(iii) Maxima-Minima of Functions of Two Variables	242
	(iv) Sufficient Condition (Lagrange's Conditions)	243
	(v) Lagrange's Method of Undetermined Multipliers	246
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	251
2.6	Partial Differentiation	269 – 293
	(i) Partial Derivatives	269
	(ii) Homogeneous Functions	274
	(iii) Euler's Theorem on Homogenous Function	275
	(iv) Total Differential Coefficient	277
	(v) Change of Variables	277

(vi) Jacobian	281
(vii) Chain Rule of Jacobians	284
(viii) Functional Dependence	285
Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	288

2.7 Multiple Integral 294 – 357

(i) Concept of Integration	294
(ii) Some Standard Formulae	294
(iii) Some Important Integration and their Hints	295
(iv) Definite integrals	296
(v) Fundamental Properties of Definite Integrals	296
(vi) Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus	298
(vii) Definite integral as the Limit of a Sum	298
(viii) Leibnitz Rule of Differentiation Under the Sign of Integration	301
(ix) Improper Integral	302
(x) Beta and Gamma Functions	303
(xi) Properties of Beta and Gamma Functions	303
(xii) Double Integrals	310
(xiii) Double Integrals in Polar Coordinates	311
(xiv) Triple Integrals	317
(xv) Change of Order of Integration	319
(xvi) Use of Jacobian in Multiple Integrals	322
(xvii) Multiple Integral using Change of Variables Concept	324
(xviii) Area and Volume in Different Coordinates Systems	325
(xix) Arc Length of Curves (Rectification)	328
(xx) Intrinsic Equation of a Curve	328
(xxi) Volumes of Solids of Revolution	331
(xxii) Surfaces of Solids of Revolution	332
Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	334

UNIT 3 : VECTOR CALCULUS

3.1 Vector & their Basic Properties 358 – 376

(i) Vector	358
(ii) Dot Product	359
(iii) Cross Product	361

(iv)	Scalar Triple Product	363
(v)	Vector Triple Product	363
(vi)	Direction Cosines & Direction Ratios	364
(vii)	Straight Lines in 3D	365
(viii)	3D Plane	369
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	372

3.2 Gradient, Divergence and Curl 377 – 404

(i)	Partial Derivatives of Vectors	377
(ii)	Point Functions	377
(iii)	Del Operator	378
(iv)	The Laplacian Operator	378
(v)	Gradient	379
(vi)	Directional Derivative (D.D.)	379
(vii)	Level Surface	380
(viii)	Divergence	385
(ix)	Curl (Rotation)	386
(x)	Vector Identities	387
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	391

3.3 Vector Integration 405 – 425

(i)	Line Integral	405
(ii)	Surface Integral	407
(iii)	Volume Integral	408
(iv)	Gauss' Divergence Theorem	409
(v)	Stoke's Theorem	411
(vi)	Green's Theorem	412
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	414

UNIT 4 : COMPLEX ANALYSIS

4.1 Complex Number 426 – 442

(i)	IOTA	426
(ii)	Complex Numbers as Ordered Pairs	426
(iii)	Euler Notation	427
(iv)	Geometrical Representation	427
(v)	Algebraic Properties	428

(vi)	Complex Conjugate Numbers	429
(vii)	Modulus and Argument	430
(viii)	Equation of a Circle in Complex Form	433
(ix)	Roots of a Complex Number	433
(x)	Complex No. as a Rotating Arrow	435
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	436
4.2	Analytic Functions	443 – 469
(i)	Neighbourhood of Complex Number z_0	443
(ii)	Function of a Complex Variable	443
(iii)	Types of Complex Function	444
(iv)	Complex Mapping/Transformation	444
(v)	Continuity of Complex Function	446
(vi)	Differentiability of Complex Function	446
(vii)	Analytic Functions/Regular Function/Holomorphic Function	447
(viii)	Cauchy-Riemann Equations	448
(ix)	Polar Form of Cauchy-Riemann Equations	450
(x)	Orthogonal System	452
(xi)	Harmonic Functions	452
(xii)	Construction of an Analytic Function	456
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	458
4.3	Complex Integration	470 – 504
(i)	Contour	470
(ii)	Elementary Properties of Complex Integrals	471
(iii)	Cauchy Integral Theorem	474
(iv)	Cauchy's Integral Formula	475
(v)	Taylor Series of Complex Function	480
(vi)	Laurent's Series	480
(vii)	Zeroes of an Analytic Function	481
(viii)	Singularities of an Analytic Function	482
(ix)	Types of Isolated Singular Points	482
(x)	Residue	483
(xi)	Cauchy-Residue Theorem	484
(xii)	Methods of Evaluating Residues	484
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	487

UNIT 5 : DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

5.1	Ordinary Differential Equations	505 – 538
	(i) Definition of Differential Equations	505
	(ii) Order and Degree of Ordinary Differential Equation	505
	(iii) Non-Linear Differential Equation	506
	(iv) Solution of Differential Equations	506
	(v) Formation of Differential Equation	507
	(vi) Wronskian	508
	(vii) Linearly Dependent (LD) & Linearly Independent (LI) Solutions	508
	(viii) Methods of Solving Differential Equation	509
	(ix) Differential Equations of First Order and First Degree	509
	(x) Exact Differential Equation	511
	(xi) Equation Reducible to Exact Form	512
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	517
5.2	Linear Differential Equations of Higher Order with Constant Coefficients	539 – 585
	(i) Complementary Function (C.F.)	539
	(ii) Rules for Finding the Complementary Function	539
	(iii) Particular Integral (P.I.)	542
	(iv) Methods of Evaluating (P.I.)	542
	(v) Cauchy's Homogeneous Linear Differential Equation	550
	(vi) Legendre's Homogeneous Linear Differential Equations	550
	(vii) Simultaneous Linear Differential Equation	554
	(viii) Variation of Parameters	554
	(ix) Differential Equations of First Order and Higher Degree	555
	(x) Clairaut's Equation	558
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	560
5.3	Partial Differential Equations	586 – 608
	(i) Order and Degree of Partial Differential Equation	586
	(ii) Linear P.D. Equation	586
	(iii) Lagrange's Method of Solving Linear	587
	(iv) Homogenous Linear P.D.E. with Constant Coefficient	590
	(v) Non Homogeneous Linear P.D.E. with Constant Coefficient	590
	(vi) Classification of 2nd Order Linear P.D.E. in Two Variables	598
	(vii) One Dimensional Wave Equation	599

(viii)	One Dimensional Heat Equation	600
(ix)	Two Dimensional Heat Equation	601
(x)	Laplace Equation	602
(xi)	Clairaut Ordinary Differential Equation	603
(xii)	Clairaut Partial Differential Equation	603
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	604

UNIT 6 : NUMERICAL METHODS

6.1	Numerical Solutions of Linear Equations	609 – 618
	(i) Gauss-Jacobi Method	610
	(ii) Gauss-Seidel Method of Iteration	612
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	617
6.2	Numerical Solution of Algebraic and Transcendental Equations	619 – 643
	(i) Graphical Method	619
	(ii) Bisection Method	620
	(iii) Regula-Falsi Method	624
	(iv) The Secant Method	626
	(v) Newton-Raphson Method	627
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	631
6.3	Interpolation	644 – 652
	(i) Interpolation and Extrapolation	644
	(ii) Various Methods of Interpolation	644
	(iii) Notation of Finite Difference Calculus	644
	(iv) Newton-Gregory Forward Interpolation Formula for Equal Intervals	645
	(v) Newton-Gregory Backward Interpolation Formula for Equal Intervals	646
	(vi) Newton's Divided Difference Interpolation Formula for Unequal Intervals	648
	(vii) Lagrange's Interpolation Formula for Unequal Intervals	649
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	651
6.4	Numerical Integration (Quadrature)	653 – 669
	(i) General Quadrature Formula	653
	(ii) The Trapezoidal Rule	653
	(iii) Simpson's One-Third Rule	654
	(iv) Simpsons 3/8 th Rule	655

	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	661
6.5	Numerical Solution of a Differential Equation	670 – 686
	(i) Picard's Method of Successive Approximation	670
	(ii) Euler's Method/Forward Euler Method/Explicit Euler Method	673
	(iii) Backward Euler's Method/Implicit Euler Method	673
	(iv) Runge-Kutta Methods	676
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	682

UNIT 7 : TRANSFORM THEORY

7.1	Laplace Transform	687 – 714
	(i) Definition of Laplace Transform	687
	(ii) Properties of Laplace Transform	687
	(iii) Laplace Transform of Periodic Function	688
	(iv) Types of Laplace Transform	688
	(v) Evaluation of Integrals with the help of Laplace Transform	690
	(vi) Inverse Laplace Transform	690
	(vii) Properties of Inverse Laplace Transform	691
	(viii) Types of Inverse Laplace Transform	691
	(ix) Convolution of Two Functions (Faltung of Two Functions)	692
	(x) Unit Step Function (Heaviside's Unit Step Function)	692
	(xi) Unit Impulse Function (Dirac Delta Function)	692
	(xii) Existence Theorem for Laplace Transform	694
	(xiii) Initial Value Theorem	694
	(xiv) Final Value Theorem	695
	(xv) Application of Laplace Transform in Differential Equation	695
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	697
7.2	Fourier Series	715 – 727
	(i) Periodic Function	715
	(ii) Fourier Series : (Main Definition)	716
	(iii) Euler's Formula of Fourier Series	716
	(iv) Dirichlet's Conditions	718
	(v) Fourier Expansion of Even and Odd Function	719
	(vi) Half Range Fourier Series	721
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	723

7.3	Fourier and Z-Transforms	728 – 738
	(i) Integral Transform	728
	(ii) Fourier Integral Theorem	728
	(iii) Fourier Transforms	729
	(iv) Z-Transform (Definition)	733
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	737

UNIT 8 : PROBABILITY & STATISTICS

8.1	Probability	739 – 794
	(i) Some Basic Concepts	739
	(ii) Representation of Various Events Based on Algebraic Operations	742
	(iii) Probability (Definition)	743
	(iv) Addition Theorem of Probability	747
	(v) Odds in Favour and Odds Against	750
	(vi) Independent Events	751
	(vii) Conditional Probability	755
	(viii) Binomial Theorem on Probability	758
	(ix) Total Probability Theorem	759
	(x) Baye's Theorem (Inverse Probability Theorem)	760
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	764
8.2	Statistics - I (Probability Distributions)	795 – 848
	(i) Random Experiment	795
	(ii) Discrete Random Variable	795
	(iii) The Bernoulli Random Variable	797
	(iv) The Binomial Random Variable	797
	(v) The Geometric Random Variable	799
	(vi) The Poisson Random Variable	799
	(vii) Continuous Random Variable	800
	(viii) Uniform Random Variable	802
	(ix) Exponential Random Variable	803
	(x) Gamma Random Variable	803
	(xi) Normal Random Variable/Normal Distribution/Gaussian Distribution	803
	(xii) Standard Normal Distribution	804
	(xiii) Skewness in Normal Curve	805

(xiv)	Expectation of Random Variable	805
(xv)	Variance	807
(xiv)	Standard Deviation	807
(xvii)	Covariance	807
(xviii)	Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for Discrete Random Variable	808
(xix)	Cumulative Distribution Function for Continuous Random Variable	810
(xx)	Mean	810
(xxi)	Median	810
(xxii)	Mode	811
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	812
8.3	Statistics - II (Correlation & Regression)	849 – 863
(i)	Curve Fitting	849
(ii)	Methods of Least Squares	849
(iii)	Correlation	853
(iv)	Methods of Estimating Correlation	854
(v)	Regression Analysis	856
(vi)	Line of Regression of y on x	856
(vii)	Line of Regression of x on y	857
(viii)	Properties of Regression Coefficients	858
(ix)	Angle between Two Lines of Regression	858
	Previous Years GATE & ESE Questions	862

Algebra of Matrices

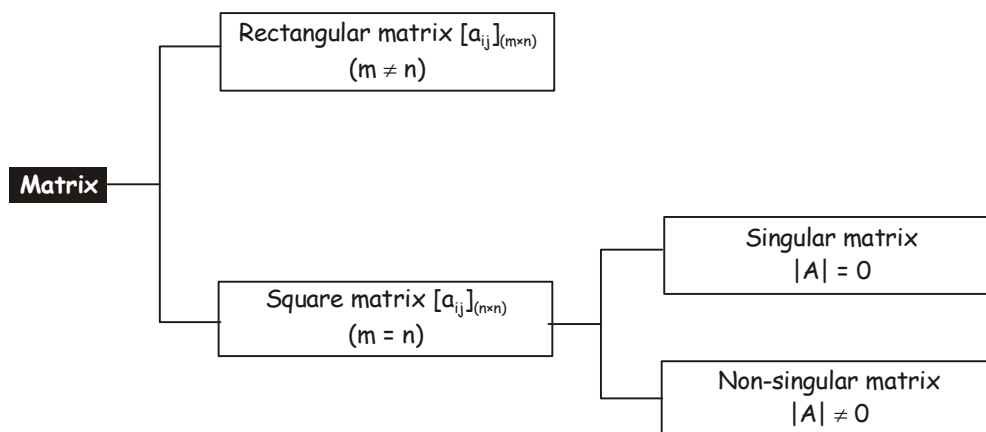
1.1

DEFINITION OF MATRIX

Matrix is a convenient way of storing information in form of m horizontal rows and n vertical columns.

Matrix can be represented either $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ or $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$

TYPES OF MATRICES



Rectangular Matrices:

1. **Row Matrix:** A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $m = 1$ and $n > 1$, matrix is known as row matrix.

e.g. $A = [a_{ij}]_{1 \times n} = [a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}]$ or $[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$ is a row matrix of order n or matrix of order $1 \times n$.

2. **Column Matrix:** A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $m > 1$ and $n = 1$, matrix is known as row matrix.

e.g. $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{bmatrix}$ is a column matrix of order m or matrix of order $m \times 1$.

3. **Null Matrix or Zero Matrix:** A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $[a_{ij}] = 0, \forall i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ is called a zero matrix or Null Matrix i.e.

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

4. **Horizontal Matrix :** A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $m < n$, matrix is called as horizontal matrix

2 Algebra of Matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

5. **Vertical Matrix** : A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $m > n$, matrix is called as vertical matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 3}$$

Square Matrix:

A matrix in which the number of rows is equal to the number of columns is called a square matrix i.e. $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ is a square matrix if and only if $m = n$. A matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$
 is a square matrix of order 3. The elements a_{11} , a_{22} , a_{33} of the above square matrix are

called its diagonal elements and the diagonal containing these elements is called the principal diagonal or leading diagonal or main diagonal.

Trace of Matrix: The sum of the diagonal elements of a square matrix is called **trace** of the matrix.

1. **Diagonal Matrix:** A square matrix is called diagonal matrix if all its non-diagonal elements are zero i.e. in general a matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is called a diagonal matrix if $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$;

For example
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is a diagonal matrix of order 3'.

2. **Upper Triangular Matrix:** A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ is called an upper triangular matrix if $a_{ij} = 0$ whenever $i > j$. Thus in an upper triangular matrix all the elements below the principal diagonal are zero. For example,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

are 4×4 and 3×3 upper triangular matrices respectively.

3. **Lower Triangular Matrix** : A square matrix of $A = [a_{ij}]$ is called a lower triangular matrix if $a_{ij} = 0$ whenever $i < j$. Thus in a lower triangular matrix all the elements above the principal diagonal are zero. For example,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 are 4×4 and 2×2 lower triangular matrices respectively.

4. **Scalar Matrix:** If all the elements of a diagonal matrix of order n are equal, i.e. if $a_{ii} = k \forall i$, then the matrix is called a scalar matrix, i.e.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is a scalar matrix of order 3.

5. **Unit or Identity Matrix:** A square matrix is called a unit matrix or identity matrix if all the diagonal elements are unity and non-diagonal elements are zero. e.g.

$$I_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

are identity matrices of order 3×3 and 2×2 respectively.

6. Sub matrix : A matrix obtained from a given matrix, say $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ by deleting some rows or columns or both

is called a sub matrix of A. For example if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ are sub matrices

of A.

7. Equal matrices :

Two matrices are said to be equal if :

- (i) They are of the same order.
- (ii) The elements in the corresponding positions are equal.

Thus if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $A = B$

In general if $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ and $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ are matrices each of order $m \times n$ and $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$ for all i and j then $A = B$.

PRODUCT OF MATRIX BY A SCALAR (OR CONSTANT)

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ be a matrix of order $m \times n$ and k is a constant, then their product is matrix $kA = [ka_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ i.e. every

element of A is multiplied by k . For example, if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Then we have $4A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & 0 \\ 16 & 20 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF MATRICES

Let A and B be two matrices of the same order, then their sum $A + B$ is defined as the matrix each element of which is the sum of the corresponding elements of A and B.

In general if $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ and $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ then their sum is defined by the matrix.

$$C = A + B = (C_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

where $c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

$$\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 11 & 13 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then } A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 4+1 & 2+0 & 5+2 \\ 11+3 & 13+1 & -6+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 14 & 14 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly, if A and B are two matrices of the same order, then their difference is defined by

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 4-1 & 2-0 & 5-2 \\ 11-3 & 13-1 & -6-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 12 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of Matrix Addition

- (i) Matrix addition is commutative :