

\* Singular & non-singular matrix :

$\Rightarrow$  The square matrix  $A$  is said to be singular

if  $|A| = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  The square matrix  $A$  is said to be non-singular

if  $|A| \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow$  Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two square matrices then

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

$\Rightarrow$  For a square matrix  $A$  of order  $n$ ,

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

$\Rightarrow$  Inverse of matrix :

Let  $A$  be a non-singular matrix of order  $n$  then  $A^{-1}$  is obtained by

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

$\Rightarrow$  A square matrix  $A$  is invertible iff  $A$  is a non-singular matrix.

IMP (IM)

EX : If  $A$  is a square matrix with  $|A| = 8$  then find the value of  $|AA^{-1}|$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |AA^{-1}| &= |A||A^{-1}| && \because |A| = |A^{-1}| \\ &= 8 \times 8 \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

EX : If  $A$  is an invertible matrix of order 2 then find  $|A^{-1}|$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow AA^{-1} &= I && \because |I| = 1 \\ |AA^{-1}| &= |I| \\ |A||A^{-1}| &= 1 \\ \therefore |A^{-1}| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

EX : If  $|A| = 8$  is a square matrix of order 3 then find  $|\text{adj}A|$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |\text{adj}A| &= |A|^{n-1} \\ &= 8^{3-1} \\ &= 8^2 \\ |\text{adj}A| &= 64 \end{aligned}$$