

CLASS 12

MATHEMATICS

NCERT SOLUTIONS

NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Mathematics Chapter 3: Matrices – Free PDF Download

Complete, verified solutions to the NCERT Class 12 Maths Chapter 3 (Matrices) exercise questions. These Class 12 Mathematics Chapter 3 solutions are also useful as quick revision notes before exams.

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NCERT Exercise Solutions

3.1 In the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 19 & -7 \\ 35 & -2 & 5/2 & 12 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & -5 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$, write (i) the order, (ii) the number of elements, (iii) elements a_{21} , a_{33} , a_{23} .

Ans: (i) Order 3×4 . (ii) 12 elements. (iii) $a_{21}=35$, $a_{33}=-5$, $a_{23}=5/2$.

3.2 How many possible orders are there for a matrix with 24 elements? With 13 elements?

Ans: $24 = 1 \times 24, 2 \times 12, 3 \times 8, 4 \times 6, 6 \times 4, 8 \times 3, 12 \times 2, 24 \times 1 \Rightarrow 8$ possible orders. For 13 (prime): $1 \times 13, 13 \times 1 \Rightarrow 2$ possible orders.

3.3 Construct a 2×2 matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = (i+j)^2/2$.

Ans: $a_{11} = (1+1)^2/2 = 2$, $a_{12} = (1+2)^2/2 = 4.5$, $a_{21} = (2+1)^2/2 = 4.5$, $a_{22} = (2+2)^2/2 = 8$. So $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4.5 \\ 4.5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$.

3.4 If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & -a \\ b & b \end{bmatrix}$, find a, b such that $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + B^2$.

Ans: Expanding $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$, this equals $A^2 + B^2$ only when $AB + BA = 0$ (the zero matrix), not when $AB = BA$. Computing $AB = \begin{bmatrix} a+b & b-a \\ b-a & a+b \end{bmatrix}$ and $BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 0 \\ 0 & 2b \end{bmatrix}$, so $AB + BA = \begin{bmatrix} 3a+b & b-a \\ b-a & a+3b \end{bmatrix}$. Setting every entry to zero: $b-a=0$ gives $b=a$, and substituting into $3a+b=0$ gives $4a=0$, so $a=0$ and $b=0$.

3.5 (Express as sum of symmetric/skew-symmetric) For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, express A as $P+Q$ where P is symmetric and Q is skew-symmetric.

Ans: $P = (A+A^T)/2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $Q = (A-A^T)/2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Check: $P+Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A$.

Class 12 Mathematics Chapter 3 – Notes and Extra Questions

Along with these NCERT Solutions, students can also use the [Class 12 Mathematics Chapter 3 Extra Questions](#) and [Class 12 Mathematics Chapter 3 Revision Notes](#) for quick revision and extra practice.

See also: [Chapter 1](#) | [Chapter 2](#)

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