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<u>University Department of Physics</u> <u>Model question</u> <u>Electronics Sem-I</u> <u>Paper-CC-02</u>

Question 1. 3 0 0 4 2 0 5 3 7 = A then |A| = ? (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 42 (d) 15 Answer: (c) 42

Question 2. The inverse of $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & k$ Type equation here. k will not be obtained if A has the value (a) 2 (b) 32 (c) 52 (d) 152 Answer: (d) 152

Question 3. For any unit matrix I (a) I² = I (b) |I| = 0 (c) |I| = 2 (d) |I| = 5

Answer: (a) $I^2 = I$

Question 4. A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is said to be symmetric if (a) $a_{ij} = 0$ (b) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ (c) $a_{ij} = a_{ij}$ (d) $a_{ij} = 1$

Answer: (b) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

Question 6. A matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is said to be skew symmetric if (a) $a_{ij} = 0$ (b) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ (c) $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ (d) $a_{ij} = 1$

Answer: (b) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

Question 7. A = $[a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is a square matrix if (a) m = n (b) m < n (c) m > n (d) None of these

Answer: (a) m = n

Question 8. If A and B are square matrices then (AB)' = (a) B'A' (b) A'B' (c) AB' (d) A'B' Answer: (a) B'A' Question 9. If A = $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$ and adj A is (a) $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$ and adj A is (a) $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ Answer: (c) $[\cos\theta - \sin\theta\sin\theta\cos\theta]$

Question 10. $A^2 - A + I = 0$ then the inverse of A (a) A (b) A + I (c) I - A (d) A - I

Question 11. If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, the value of x is (a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 24 (d) 0 Answer: (b) 8

Question 12.
If
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{vmatrix}$$
 then $A^2 =$
(a) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
(b) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
(d) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Answer: (b) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

Question 13. Let A be a non-singular matrix of the order 2 × 2 then |A⁻¹|= (a) |A| (b) 1|A| (c) 0 (d) 1 Answer: (b) 1|A|

Question 14.
If
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 then adj $A =$
(a) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
(b) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
(d) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
Answer: (a) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Question 15.
If
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
 then $AB = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$
(b) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
(d) 10
Answer: (b)

Group-B

Short answer type:

- 1. Discuss conjugate of matrices and their properties.
- 2.
 - a. The necessary and sufficient condition for a square matrix to be invertible is that it is non-singular.
 - b. Show that inverse of a matrix is unique
- 3. Find the inverse of the matrix:

$\left(\right)$			\mathcal{C}		$\overline{}$	
3	5	6	0	2	4	
6	7	8	5	3	2	
6	0	1	1	0	3	
$\overline{\ }$			$\left(\right)$			

4. Discuss orthogonality of a matrix with an example.

Group-C

Long Questions

1.

- a. Discuss crammer rule in matrices.
- b. Using crammer rule solve the following equation 3x+y-2z=2 2x-3y-z=-3 2x+3y-5z=0

2.

- a. State the Gaussian elimination method. $5X_{1}+3X_{2}-2X_{3}=5$ $3X_{1}+X_{2}+5X_{3}=1$ $7X_{1}-4X_{2}-3X_{3}=-6$
- 3. Find the characteristic equation of the matrix