



# MATHS

## BOOKS - JEE MAINS PREVIOUS YEAR

### MATRICES

#### Others

1. Let  $A$  be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix with real entries. Let  $I$  be the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix. Denote by  $\text{tr}(A)$ , the sum of diagonal entries of  $A$ . Assume that

$A^2 = I$ . Statement 1: If  $A \neq I$  and  $A \neq -I$ , then  $\det A = -1$ . Statement 2: If  $A \neq I$  and  $A \neq -I$ , then  $\text{tr}(A) \neq 0$ .



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2. Let  $A$  be a square matrix all of whose entries are integers. Then which one of the following is true? (1) If  $\det A = \pm 1$ , then  $A^{-1}$  exists but all its entries are not necessarily integers (2) If  $\det A \neq \pm 1$ , then  $A^{-1}$  exists and all its entries are non-integers (3) If  $\det A = \pm 1$ , then  $A^{-1}$

exists and all its entries are integers (4) If

$\det A = \pm 1$ , then  $A^{-1}$  need not exist



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3. Let  $A$  be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix with non-zero entries and let  $A^2 = I$ , where  $I$  is  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix. Define  $\text{Tr}(A)$  = sum of diagonal elements of  $A$  and  $|A|$  = determinant of matrix  $A$ . Statement-1:  $\text{Tr}(A) = 0$  Statement-2:  $|A| = 1$  (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct

explanation for Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1



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4. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two symmetric matrices of order 3. Statement-1 :  $A(BA)$  and  $(AB)A$  are symmetric matrices. Statement-2 :  $AB$  is symmetric matrix if matrix multiplication of  $A$

with B is commutative. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true.



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5. Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be  $3 \times 3$  matrices with  $P \neq Q$ .

If  $P^3 = Q^3$  and  $P^2Q = Q^2P$ , then

determinant of  $(P^2 + Q^2)$  is equal to (1) 2 (2)

1 (3) 0 (4) 1



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