



MATHS

BOOKS - JEE MAINS PREVIOUS YEAR ENGLISH

MATRICES



1. Let A be a 2 imes 2 matrix with real entries. Let I

be the 2 imes 2 identity matrix. Denote by tr (A),

the sum of diagonal entries of A. Assume that $A^2=I$. Statement 1: If A
eq I and A
eq -I , then det A=-1 . Statement 2: If A
eq I and A
eq -I , then tr(A)
eq 0 .

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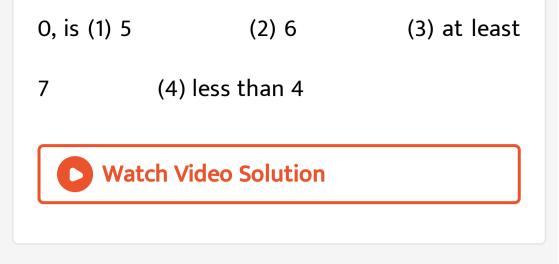
2. Let A be a square matrix all of whose entries are integers. Then which one of the following is true? (1) If $detA = \pm 1$, $thenA^1$ exists but all its entries are not necessarily integers (2) If $detA \neq \pm 1$, $thenA^1$ exists and all its entries are non-integers (3) If $detA=\pm 1, thenA^1$ exists and all its entries are integers (4) If $detA=\pm 1, thenA^1$ need not exist

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3. Let A be a 2×2 matrix with non-zero entries and let $A^2 = I$, where I is 2×2 identity matrix. Define Tr(A) = sum of diagonal elements of A and |A| = determinant of matrix A. Statement-1: 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. The number of 3 ´ 3 non-singular matrices, with four entries as 1 and all other entries as



5. consider the system of linear equations

 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3$

- $2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 3,$
- $3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$

the system has

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6. 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.



7. Let P and Q be 3 imes 3 matrices with P
eq Q .

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

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

1 (3)0 (4) 1

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