



# MATHS

## BOOKS - JMD MATHS (PUNJABI ENGLISH)

### MATRICES

#### Exercise

1. If  $\begin{bmatrix} 3y - x & -2x \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , then find  $x$   
and  $y$

A. 2, 1

B. 1, 2

C. 2, 3

D. 1, 3

**Answer: B**



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2. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , then

$$2A + 3B =$$

A.  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 20 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

B.  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -20 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

C.  $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & 20 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

D.  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 20 \\ 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

**Answer: A**



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3. Find  $x$  if  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ x & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  is symmetric

matrix

A.  $-3$

B.  $3$

C.  $2$

D.  $-2$

**Answer: B**



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**4.** The number of all positive matrices of order  $3 \times 3$  with each entry 0 or 1 is

A. 18

B. 512

C. 27

D. 64

**Answer: B**



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5. If  $A$  is  $3 \times 4$  matrix and  $B$  is  $4 \times 3$  matrix, then the order of  $AB$  is

A.  $3 \times 4$

B.  $4 \times 3$

C.  $4 \times 4$

D.  $3 \times 3$

**Answer: D**



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**6.** If A is a  $(x + 2) \times (y - 3)$  matrix and B is a  $2 \times 5$  matrix AB is a  $3 \times 5$ , then values of x and y are

A. 5, 1

B. 2, 3

C. 1, 5

D. 3, 2

**Answer: C**



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7. If  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ x & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $x^2 + y^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



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8. If  $A$  is of order  $3 \times 4$  and  $B$  is of order  $4 \times 2$ , then order of  $AB$  is \_\_\_\_\_



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9. If  $A$  is of order  $3 \times 2$  and  $B$  is of order  $3 \times 4$ , then order of  $(AB)$  is \_\_\_\_\_



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10. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 3 \\ 2 & b+2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is skew symmetric, then  $2a + b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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11. If  $A, B$  are symmetric matrices of the same order, then  $AB - BA$  is \_\_\_\_\_

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12. Matrices A and B will be inverse of each other if \_\_\_\_\_



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13. If  $A = [1, 2, 3]$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ , then AB is

\_\_\_\_\_



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**14.** State True/False: If  $A$  is a symmetric matrix, then  $A' = -A$



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**15.** State True/False: Every rectangular matrix can be expressed as sum of symmetric and skew symmetric matrices.



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**16.** State True/False: If A is of order  $2 \times 3$  and B is of order  $3 \times 4$ , then AB is of order  $2 \times 4$ .



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**17.** If  $(A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix})$ , prove that  $A - A'$  is a skew symmetric matrix where  $(A^{\tau})$  denotes the transpose of matrix A



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18. IF  $\left( A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$ , find a matrix B such that  $(AB = 1)$



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19. Construct a (2 times 2) matrix where (

$$a_{ij} = \frac{(i + (2)j)^2}{4})$$



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20. If  $(A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix})$ , find  $K$  such that  $(A^2 = KA - 2I_2)$ .



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21. Find  $x$  and  $y$ , if  $(2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix})$



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22. Show that the matrix  $B^{-1}AB$  is symmetric or skew symmetric according as  $A$  is symmetric or skew symmetric.



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23. For the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & 0 \\ 4 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $\left(\frac{1}{2}(A - A')\right)$ , where  $A'$  is the transpose of matrix  $A$ .



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24. Construct a  $(2 \times 2)$  matrix where ( $a_{ij} = \frac{3i - j}{2}$ ).



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25. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , show that  $AB \neq BA$ .



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26. Solve for  $x$  and  $y$ , ( $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$ )





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27. If  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix}$ , find  $x$ , ( $0$



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28.  $\frac{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ .



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29. Write the element  $(a_{23})$  of  $(3 \times 3)$  matrix

$A = (a_{ij})$ , whose elements  $(a_{ij})$  are given by

$$(a_{ij} = \frac{|i - j|}{2})$$



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