UNIT-1 MATRICES

Multiple Choice questions

1	The rank of a unit matrix of order "n" is
	(a)0 (b) 1
	(c) 2 (d) n
2	[1 1 1]
	The rank of a matrix 1
	[1 1 1]
	(a)0 (b) 1
	(c) 2 (d) n
3.	Rank of a zero matrix of order m is
	(a) n (b) m
	(c) not defined (d) 0
4.	If a square matrix A satisfies $A^T = A$, then the matrix is
	(a) symmetric (b) orthogonal
	(c) unitary (d) Hermitian
5	The system of equations AX = B is said to have Unique if
	$(a) \rho(A) = \rho(A/R) \qquad (b) \rho(A) \neq \rho(A/R)$
	(c) $\rho(A) = \rho(A/R) < n$ (d) $\rho(A) = \rho(A/R) = n$
6.	If the system of equations $x - 3y - 8z = 0.3x + y - \lambda z = 0.2x + 3y + 6z = 0.2x + 3y + 0.2x + 3y + 0.2x + 3y + 0.2x + $
	0 possess a nontrivial solution then $\lambda =$
	(a)0 (b) -4/9
	(c) 6 (d) 8
7	The system of equations AX = B is said to have infinite solutions if
	$(a) \rho(A) = \rho(A/B) \qquad (b) \rho(A) \neq \rho(A/B)$
	(c) $\rho(A) = \rho(A/B) < n$ (d) $\rho(A) = \rho(A/B) = n$
8.	The equations $x + 4y + 8z = 16$, $3x + 2y + 4z = 12$ and $4x + y + 2z = 10$
]	have
	a) only one solution b) two solutions
	c) infinitely many solutions d) no solutions
9	1 2 4 7
	If the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ is symmetric, then the values of a, b
	a b 5
	(a)-1, 4 (b) 2, -1
	(c) 1, 5 (d) 4, -1

	,
10.	Rank of a nonsingular matrix of order m is
	(a) 1 (b) m
	(c) 3 (d) 4
11.	The system of equations $x_1+x_2+2x_3=1$, $x_1+2x_2+3x_3=2$, $x_1+4x_2+\alpha x_3=4$ has
	lpha unique solution the only possible values of $lpha$ are
	(a) 0 (b) either 0 or 1
	(c) one of 0,1, or -1 (d) any real number
12.	
	Rank of the matrix is $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
13.	For matrices of same dimension A and B and a scalar k which of these
13.	properties does not always hold
	$(L_{\bullet}) (AT)T$
	(a) $(A^T)^T = A^T$ (b) $(RA)^T = RA^T$ (c) $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$ (d) $BA = AB$
14	If 5 non homogeneous equations are given with 4 unknowns. The system
	of equations AX=B consistent if
	(a) The rank of $A \le 4$ (b) the rank of A is 3
	(c) the rank of A > 4 (d) the rank of A is 5
15	The system of linear equations $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$ has
	The system of linear equations $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$ has
	(a) A unique solution (b) infinitely many solutions
	(b) No solution (d) exactly two solutions
	Fill in the blanks
1.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
	The rank of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ is
2.	The necessary and sufficient condition that the system of equations AX=B is
	inconsistent if
	inconsistent ii
3.	If the rank of a matrix is 4. Then the rank of its transpose is
4.	In Gauss-seidel method the diagonal coefficients are not zero and large
	compared to other coefficients such a system is called
5	The norma form a matrix is
6	The value of k for which the system of equations 5x+3y=12, 15x+9y=k-3
	has infinitely many solution is

7	If A is orthogonal then A-1=
8	If A is 2x2 non-singular matrix, then its rank is
9	If the rank r is equal to n, the no. of variables for the system AX= B, the
	system will have
10	The maximum value of the rank of a 4×5 matrix is
11	The rank of a unit matrix of order '9' is
12	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, Find $A^{-1} = $
13	The rank of a singular matrix of order n is
14	[5 10 10]
	The rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is
15	The system of equations $x + y + z = 3$, $x + 2y + 3z = 4$, $x + 4y + 3z = 4$
	9z = 6 will have