

QN	<p style="text-align: center;">FYBSc Sem1 Mathematics Paper I Matrix Algebra Question Paper for internal exam (For 20marks)</p>	Ans
1	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ is said to be non-homogeneous. If B is</p> <p>(A) Null Matrix (B) Non zero matrix (C) Singular matrix (D) None of these</p>	B
2	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ is said to be consistent if system has</p> <p>(A) No solution (B) Unique solution (C) Solution (D) None of these</p>	C
3	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ is said to be inconsistent if system has</p> <p>(A) No solution (B) Unique solution (C) Solution (D) None of these</p>	A
4	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ is said to be consistent if system has</p> <p>(A) $\rho(A) \neq \rho(A, B)$ (B) $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B)$ (C) $\rho(A) < \rho(A, B)$ (D) None of these</p>	B
5	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ is said to be inconsistent if system has</p> <p>(A) $\rho(A) \neq \rho(A, B)$ (B) $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B)$ (C) $\rho(A) < \rho(A, B)$ (D) None of these</p>	A
6	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ of n unknowns such that $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) = n$ then system has solution.</p> <p>(A) No (B) Unique (C) Infinite (D) None of these</p>	B
7	<p>A system of linear equations $AX = B$ of n unknowns such that $\rho(A) = \rho(A, B) < n$ then system has solution.</p> <p>(A) No (B) Unique (C) Infinite (D) None of these</p>	C

8	A homogeneous system of three linear equations in three unknowns has a unique solution if	B
	(A) $ A = 0$ (B) $ A \neq 0$ (C) $ A = 1$ (D) None of these	
9	A homogeneous system of three linear equations in three unknowns has a trivial solution if	B
	(A) $ A = 0$ (B) $ A \neq 0$ (C) $ A = 1$ (D) None of these	
10	A homogeneous system of three linear equations in three unknowns has a infinite number of solution if	A
	(A) $ A = 0$ (B) $ A \neq 0$ (C) $ A = 1$ (D) None of these	
11	A homogeneous system of three linear equations in three unknowns has a non trivial solution if	A
	(A) $ A = 0$ (B) $ A \neq 0$ (C) $ A = 1$ (D) None of these	
12	If A is non singular matrix then solution of system of linear equations $AX = B$ is given by	C
	(A) $X = BA^{-1}$ (B) $X = AB$ (C) $X = A^{-1}B$ (D) None of these	
13	If A is an orthogonal matrix if $ A = \dots\dots$	C
	(A) I (B) 0 (C) ± 1 (D) None of these	
14	If A is an orthogonal matrix then $A^{-1} = \dots\dots$	B
	(A) A (B) A' (C) I (D) None of these	
15	The product of two orthogonal matrices is	A
	(A) Orthogonal (B) Not orthogonal (C) Proper orthogonal (D) None of these	

16	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$ then A is</p> <p>(A) Improper orthogonal (B) Proper orthogonal (C) Not orthogonal (D) None of these</p>	B
17	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$ then A is</p> <p>(A) Improper orthogonal (B) Proper orthogonal (C) Not orthogonal (D) None of these</p>	A
18	<p>Let A be a nonzero square matrix and X be a nonzero (vector) column matrix. If there exist a number λ such that $AX = \lambda X$ then λ is called of the matrix A.</p> <p>(A) Eigen vector (B) Eigen value (C) Not eigen value (D) None of these</p>	B
19	<p>Let A be a nonzero square matrix and X be a nonzero (vector) column matrix. If there exist a number λ such that $AX = \lambda X$ then X is called of the matrix A.</p> <p>(A) Eigen vector (B) Eigen value (C) Not eigen value (D) None of these</p>	A
20	<p>Let A be a nonzero square matrix then characteristic polynomial of A is</p> <p>(A) $A - \lambda I = 1$ (B) $A - \lambda I = 0$ (C) $A - \lambda I$ (D) $(A - \lambda I)$</p>	C
21	<p>Let A be a nonzero square matrix then characteristic Equation of A is</p> <p>(A) $(A - \lambda I) = 0$ (B) $A - \lambda I = 0$ (C) $A - \lambda I$ (D) None of these</p>	B
22	<p>Let A is non zero square matrix k is a non zero scalar. If λ is eigen value of A then eigen value of kA is</p> <p>(A) $k\lambda$ (B) λ (C) $\frac{k}{\lambda}$ (D) None of these</p>	A
23	<p>If λ is an eigen value of a non singular matrix A then an eigen value of A^m is</p> <p>(A) λ (B) λ^m (C) 2λ (D) None of these</p>	B

24	If λ is an eigen value of a non singular matrix A then an eigen value of A^{-1} is	B
	(A) λ (B) $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ (C) $-\lambda$ (D) None of these	
25	If λ is an eigen value of a non singular matrix A then an eigen value of $adjA$ is	A
	(A) $\frac{ A }{\lambda}$ (B) $\lambda A $ (C) $\frac{\lambda}{ A }$ (D) None of these	
26	If λ is an eigen value of a non singular matrix A then an eigen value of A^2 is	B
	(A) λ (B) λ^2 (C) 2λ (D) None of these	
27	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then the characteristic polynomial of A is	B
	(A) $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 8$ (B) $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4$ (C) 2λ (D) None of these	
28	If origin is shifted to the point (h, k) the direction of axes remains same then translation of point (x, y) is	B
	(A) $(x - h, y - k)$ (B) $(x + h, y + k)$ (C) (x, y) (D) None of these	
29	The translation of the point (x, y) by h units in the x-direction and k units in y direction is	A
	(A) $(x + h, y + k)$ (B) $(x - h, y - k)$ (C) (x, y) (D) None of these	
30	The translation of the point $(2, 3)$ by 3 units in the x-direction and 4 units in y direction is	C
	(A) $(-5, 7)$ (B) $(7, 5)$ (C) $(5, 7)$ (D) None of these	

