| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  | UN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UPES  <br> Supplementary Examinations, December 2023  <br> Course: Matrices Semester: I <br> Program: B.Sc. (Hons.) (Physics/Geology/Chemistry) Time: 03 hrs. <br> Course Code: MATH 1029G Max. Marks: $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ <br> Instructions: Attempt all the questions. Q9 and Q11 have internal choice. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ \text { (5Qx4M=20Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  |  | Marks | CO |
| Q1 | If the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}x & 2 & x+2 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \\ x+1 & 7-x & 12\end{array}\right]$ is | is singular, find the value of $x$. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q2 | Define the Inverse of a square matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 6 & -7 \end{array}\right]$ | rix and hence find the inverse of | 4 | CO 2 |
| Q3 | Examine whether the vectors $x$ $z=(0,-4,1)$ are linearly independent the relation between them. | $x=(3,1,-4), y=(2,2,-3) \quad \text { and }$ or dependent. If dependent, find | 4 | CO 3 |
| Q4 | Show that the transformation $y_{1}=x_{1}$ and $y_{3}=2 x_{1}+4 x_{2}+11 x_{3}$ is regu transformation. | $y_{1}+2 x_{2}+5 x_{3}, \quad y_{2}=-x_{2}+2 x_{3}$ <br> ular and hence find its inverse | 4 | CO4 |
| Q5 | Define Block matrix a relevant exampl |  | 4 | $\mathrm{CO5}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ \text { (4Qx10M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Q6 | (a) Show that $A=\left[\begin{array}{lll}i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & i & 0\end{array}\right]$ is skew- <br> (b) If $A$ and $B$ are Hermitian, prove that | -Hermitian and also Unitary. <br> at $A B-B A$ is skew-Hermitian. | 10 | CO1 |
| Q7 | Solve the system $x+2 y+z=4,2 x-3$ using Crout's method. | $-3 y-z=-3,3 x+y+2 z=3$ | 10 | CO3 |
| Q8 | Solve the system of equations $x-y$ and $2 x-5 y+4 z=5$ using Cramer's | $y+z=1,-3 x+2 y-3 z=-6$ <br> s rule. | 10 | CO3 |


| Q9 | Verify the Caley-Hamilton Theorem for $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$ and hence find $A^{-1}$. <br> OR <br> Define the minimal polynomial of a matrix. If $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2\end{array}\right]$, find its minimal polynomial. | 10 | CO4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ \text { (2Qx20M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Q10 | (a) A direct-current (d.c) circuit comprises three closed loops. Applying Kirchhoff's laws to the closed loops gives the following equations for the current flow in milliampere: $\begin{gathered} 2 I_{1}+3 I_{2}-4 I_{3}=26 \\ I_{1}-5 I_{2}-3 I_{3}=-87 \\ -7 I_{1}+2 I_{2}+6 I_{3}=12 \end{gathered}$ <br> Using Cramer's rule, solve for $I_{1}, I_{2}$ and $I_{3}$. <br> (b) Test the consistency and hence solve the following set of equations using the concept of rank. $\begin{gathered} x+2 y-z=1 \\ 3 x-2 y+2 z=2 \\ 7 x-2 y+3 z=5 \end{gathered}$ | 20 | CO 2 |
| Q11 | Diagonalize the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0\end{array}\right]$. <br> (OR) <br> Define eigen values and eigen vectors. Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 10 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7\end{array}\right]$. | 20 | CO4 |

