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Time : 02:30:00 Hrs

FOE ANSWERS WHATSAPP - 8056206308

- If $|\text{adj}(\text{adj } A)| = |A|^9$, then the order of the square matrix A is
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5
- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $|\text{adj}(AB)| =$
(a) -40 (b) -80 (c) -60 (d) -20
- If A, B and C are invertible matrices of some order, then which one of the following is not true?
(a) $\text{adj } A = |A|A^{-1}$ (b) $\text{adj}(AB) = (\text{adj } A)(\text{adj } B)$ (c) $\det A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1}$ (d) $(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$
- If $A^T A^{-1}$ is symmetric, then $A^2 =$
(a) A^{-1} (b) $(A^T)^2$ (c) A^T (d) $(A^{-1})^2$
- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -\tan \frac{\theta}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $AB = I$, then $B =$
(a) $\left(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right) A$ (b) $\left(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right) A^T$ (c) $(\cos^2 \theta) I$ (d) $(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) A$
- If $x^a y^b = e^m$, $x^c y^d = e^n$, $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} m & b \\ n & d \end{vmatrix}$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & m \\ c & n \end{vmatrix}$, $\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$, then the values of x and y are respectively,
(a) $e^{(\Delta_2/\Delta_1)}$, $e^{(\Delta_3/\Delta_1)}$ (b) $\log(\Delta_1/\Delta_3)$, $\log(\Delta_2/\Delta_3)$ (c) $\log(\Delta_2/\Delta_1)$, $\log(\Delta_3/\Delta_1)$ (d) $e^{(\Delta_1/\Delta_3)}$, $e^{(\Delta_2/\Delta_3)}$
- Which of the following is/are correct?
(i) Adjoint of a symmetric matrix is also a symmetric matrix.
(ii) Adjoint of a diagonal matrix is also a diagonal matrix.
(iii) If A is a square matrix of order n and λ is a scalar, then $\text{adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^n \text{adj}(A)$.
(iv) $A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A|I$
(a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- If A is a square matrix of order n, then $|\text{adj } A| =$
(a) $|A|^{n-1}$ (b) $|A|^{n-2}$ (c) $|A|^n$ (d) None
- If the system of equations $x + 2y - 3z = 2$, $(k+3)z = 3$, $(2k+1)y + z = 2$. is inconsistent then k is
(a) -3, $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) 2
- The area of the triangle formed by the complex numbers z, iz, and z+iz in the Argand's diagram is
(a) $\frac{1}{2}|z|^2$ (b) $|z|^2$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}|z|^2$ (d) $2|z|^2$
- If z is a non zero complex number, such that $2iz^2 = \bar{z}$ then $|z|$ is then $|z|$ is
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
- If $z - 2 + i \leq 2$ then the greatest value of $|z|$ is
(a) $\sqrt{3} - 2$ (b) $\sqrt{3} + 2$ (c) $\sqrt{5} - 2$ (d) $\sqrt{5} + 2$
- If $|z|=1$, then the value of $\frac{1+z}{1+\bar{z}}$ is

- (a) z (b) \bar{z} (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

14) If $|z_1|=1, |z_2|=2, |z_3|=3$ and $|9z_1z_2+4z_1z_3+z_2z_3|=12$, then the value of $|z_1+z_2+z_3|$ is

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

15) If $z=x+iy$ is a complex number such that $|z+2|=|z-2|$, then the locus of z is

- (a) real axis (b) imaginary axis (c) ellipse (d) circle

16) The principal argument of $(\sin 40^\circ + i \cos 40^\circ)^5$ is

- (a) -110° (b) -70° (c) 70° (d) 110°

17) A polynomial equation in x of degree n always has

- (a) n distinct roots (b) n real roots (c) n imaginary roots (d) at most one root

18) If α, β and γ are the roots of x^3+px^2+qx+r , then $\sum \frac{1}{\alpha}$ is

- (a) $-\frac{q}{r}$ (b) $\frac{p}{r}$ (c) $\frac{q}{r}$ (d) $-\frac{q}{p}$

19) The number of real numbers in $[0, 2\pi]$ satisfying $\sin^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + 1$ is

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) $^\circ$

20) The polynomial x^3+2x+3 has

- (a) one negative and two real roots (b) one positive and two imaginary roots (c) three real roots (d) no solution

ANSWER 7 ONLY [Q.NO 30 COMPULSORY]

7 x 2 = 14

21) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, verify that $A(\text{adj } A) = |A|I_2$.

22) Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, find a matrix X such that $AXB = C$.

23) Decrypt the received encoded message $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ with the encryption matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

and the decryption matrix as its inverse, where the system of codes are described by the numbers 1 - 26 to the letters A - Z respectively, and the number 0 to a blank space.

24) The complex numbers u, v , and w are related by $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{w}$. If $v=3-4i$ and $w=4+3i$, find u in rectangular form.

25) Show that $(2 + i\sqrt{3})^{10} - (2 - i\sqrt{3})^{10}$

26) Which one of the points $10 - 8i$, $11 + 6i$ is closest to $1 + i$.

27) If z_1 and z_2 are $1-i$, $-2+4i$ then find $\text{Im}\left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{\bar{z}_1}\right)$.

28) If the sides of a cubic box are increased by 1, 2, 3 units respectively to form a cuboid, then the volume is increased by 52 cubic units. Find the volume of the cuboid.

29) Find the sum of squares of roots of the equation $2x^4-8x+6x^2-3=0$.

30) Find a polynomial equation of minimum degree with rational coefficients, having $2+\sqrt{3}i$ as a root.

ANSWER 7 ONLY [Q.NO 40 COMPULSORY]

7 x 3 = 21

31) If $\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} .

32) Solve the following system of equations, using matrix inversion method:

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 5, x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -4, 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 3.$$

33) Determine the values of λ for which the following system of equations $(3\lambda - 8)x + 3y + 3z = 0$, $3x + (3\lambda - 8)y + 3z = 0$, $3x + 3y + (3\lambda - 8)z = 0$ has a non-trivial solution.

34)

Simplify

35) If $\frac{z+3}{z-5i} = \frac{1-i}{2}$, find the complex number z

36) Find z^{-1} if $z=(2+3i)(1-i)$.

37) Show that $\left(\frac{19+9i}{5-3i}\right)^{15} - \left(\frac{8+i}{1+2i}\right)^{15}$ is purely imaginary.

38) If α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation $17x^2+43x-73=0$, construct a quadratic equation whose roots are $\alpha+2$ and $\beta+2$.

39) Find the condition that the roots of $x^3+ax^2+bx+c=0$ are in the ratio $p:q:r$.

40) Obtain the condition that the roots of $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$ are in A.P.

ANSWER 7 ONLY

7 x 5=35

41) a) Test for consistency of the following system of linear equations and if possible solve:

$$x - y + z = -9, 2x - 2y + 2z = -18, 3x - 3y + 3z + 27 = 0.$$

(OR)

b) Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ by reducing it to an echelon form.

42) a) Investigate for what values of λ and μ the system of linear equations

$$x + 2y + z = 7, x + y + \lambda z = \mu, x + 3y - 5z = 5$$
 has

(i) no solution

(ii) a unique solution

(iii) an infinite number of solutions

(OR)

b) Solve: $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{10}{z} = 4, \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{y} + \frac{5}{z} = 1, \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - \frac{20}{z} = 2$

43) a) For what value of λ , the system of equations $x+y+z=1, x+2y+4z=\lambda, x+4y+10z=\lambda^2$ is consistent.

(OR)

b) Solve the equation $(x-2)(x-7)(x-3)(x+2)+19=0$

44) a) Solve: $(2x^2 - 3x + 1)(2x^2 + 5x + 1) = 9x^2$.

(OR)

b) Discuss the nature of the roots of the following polynomials:

$$x^5 - 19x^4 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 11$$

45) a) If the sum of the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ($a \neq 0$) is equal to the sum of the squares of their reciprocals, then $\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{a}, \frac{c}{b}$ are H.P.

(OR)

b) If z_1, z_2 and z_3 are complex numbers such that $|z_1|=|z_2|=|z_3|=|z_1+z_2+z_3|=1$ find the value of $\left| \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_3} \right|$

46) a) Find the following $\left| \frac{i(2+i)^3}{(1+i)^2} \right|$

(OR)

b) Find the modulus and principal argument of the following complex numbers.

$$-\sqrt{3} + i$$

47) a) Find the radius and centre of the circle $z\bar{z} - (2+3i)z - (2-3i)\bar{z} + 9 = 0$ where z is a complex number.

(OR)

b) Solve, by Cramer's rule, the system of equations

$$x_1 - x_2 = 3, 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 17, x_2 + 2x_3 = 7.$$
