



1	Construct a $2 \times 3$ matrix, $3 \times 2$ matrix $B$ , whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = \frac{(i-2j)^2}{2}$
2	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , show that $AB = BA = O_{3 \times 3}$
3	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then (i) find $\lambda, \mu$ so that $A^2 = \lambda A + \mu I$ (ii) prove $A^3 - 4A^2 + A = O$
4	Express the following matrices as the sum of symmetric and a skew-symmetric matrix: (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -6 & 8 & 3 \\ -4 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -5 \\ -2 & -5 & 4 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (e) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ (f) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
5	Find the matrix $C$ , such that $A + B + C$ is a zero matrix, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
6	Find a matrix $X$ such that $2A + B + X = 0$ , where $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
7	If $2A + 3X = 5B$ , where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ , find $X$ .
8	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , prove that $A^3 - 4A^2 + A = 0$ .

9	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , find $k$ such that $A^2 - 8A + kI = 0$ .
10	(a) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$
11	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , prove that $A^{-1} = A^2 - 6A + 11I$
12	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , prove that $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$
13	Find the integral values of $x$ , $\begin{bmatrix} x & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T = 0$
14	Find the value of $x$ : $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x & 14x & 7x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & -4x & -2x \end{bmatrix}$ is equal to an identity matrix
15	Construct a 3x3 matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1+i+j & , i \geq j \\ \frac{ i-2j }{2} & , i < j \end{cases}$
16	If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + kI_3 = O$ , find $k$
17	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B$ is a matrix of order $4 \times 3$ , write order of matrix $(AB)^T$
18	Find the value of $x$ and $y$ if $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
19	If $A = [a \ b \ c \ d]$ , write the value of $AA^T$

20	<p>Find whether the following system of equations is consistent or not, find solution of the system also.</p> $3x - y + 2z = 3$ $5x - 7y + z = 11$ $x + y + z = 6$ <p>(i) <math>x - 2y - z = 1</math>                      (ii) <math>6x - 8y - z = 15</math>                      (iii) <math>x + 2y + 3z = 14</math></p> $2x + y + 3z = 5$ $3x + 2y - 6z = 7$ $x + 4y + 7z = 30$
21	<p>Using matrix method, solve the following system of linear equations</p> $4x + 2y + 3z = 2$ $x + 2y + z = 7$ $x - y + z = 2$ $x + y - z = 1$ <p>(i) <math>x + y + z = 1</math>                      (ii) <math>x + 3z = 11</math>                      (iii) <math>2x - y = 0</math>                      (iv) <math>3x + y - 2z = 3</math></p> $3x + y - 2z = 5$ $2x - 3y = 1$ $2y - z = 1$ $x - y - z = -1$
22	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &amp; -1 &amp; 1 \\ 2 &amp; 1 &amp; -3 \\ 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \end{bmatrix}</math>, find <math>A^{-1}</math>.</p> <p>find <math>A^{-1}</math>. Hence solve the following: <math>x + 2y + z = 4</math>, <math>-x + y + z = 0</math>, <math>x - 3y + z = 2</math></p>
23	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; 2 &amp; -3 \\ 2 &amp; -1 &amp; 3 \end{bmatrix}</math>, find <math>A^{-1}</math></p> <p>and use it to solve the following system of equations:  <math>x + y + 2z = 0</math>; <math>x + 2y - z = 9</math>; <math>x - 3y + 3z = -14</math>.</p>
24	<p>If <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 &amp; -1 &amp; 1 \\ -1 &amp; 2 &amp; -1 \\ 1 &amp; -1 &amp; 2 \end{bmatrix}</math> and <math>B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 &amp; 1 &amp; -1 \\ 1 &amp; 3 &amp; 1 \\ -1 &amp; 1 &amp; 3 \end{bmatrix}</math>, find <math>AB</math></p>
25	<p>Solve the given system of equations:</p> <p>(i) <math>\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{z} = 10</math>; <math>\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 10</math>; <math>\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = 13</math></p> <p>(ii) <math>\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} - \frac{4}{z} = 1</math>; <math>\frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{8}{z} = \frac{31}{6}</math>; <math>\frac{6}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{47}{12}</math></p>