

CLASS XII GUESS PAPER MATHS

DETERMINANT AND MATRICES

Time: - 1 ½ hrs

F.M.: - 50

1) *Answer all questions.*

[5×2 =10]

- a) For what value of λ the system of linear equations $x + y + z = 6$, $4x + \lambda y - \lambda z = 0$, $3x + 2y - 4z = -5$ do not possess a solution.
- b) If every element of a third order matrix of determinant value is multiplied by 5, then what is the value of the value of the new determinant?

c) Find $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \end{vmatrix} = \text{-----}$.

d) The minimum value of $\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ -\cos x & 1 + \sin x \end{vmatrix}$ is -----.

e) If A is a square matrix of order 3 such that $|\text{Adj}A| = 64$, then find $|A| = ?$

2) *Answer all questions.*

[4×5=20]

a) Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} a^2+1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2+1 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix} = 1+a^2+b^2+c^2$.

b) Find B if $B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 8 \\ 8 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$

c) Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix} = abc \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$

d) Solve by Cramer's Rule: $x - y + z = 4$, $2x + y - 3z = 0$, $x + y + z = 2$.

3) *Answer any FOUR questions.*

[4×5=20]

a) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} and hence solve the system of linear equations

$3x + 4y + 7z = 14$, $2x - y + 3z = 4$, $x + 2y - 3z = 0$.

b) Show that the following system of linear equations are consistent and solve by matrix method: $5x + 3y + 7z = 4, 3x + 26y + 2z = 9, 7x + 2y + 10z = 5$.

c) For the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, find x and y so that $A^2 + xI = yA$. Hence find A^{-1} .

d) If a, b, c are distinct real numbers and the system of linear equations $ax + a^2y + (a^3 + 1)z = 0, bx + b^2y + (b^3 + 1)z = 0, cx + c^2y + (c^3 + 1)z = 0$ has a non-trivial solution, show that $abc = -1$.

e) If a, b, c are all positive and $p^{\text{th}}, q^{\text{th}}, r^{\text{th}}$ terms of a GP, then prove that: $\begin{vmatrix} \log a & p & 1 \\ \log b & q & 1 \\ \log c & r & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

Ranjan Kumar Mohapatra
e-mail: mahapatra.ranjan@rediffmail.com
mobile: 9437534728