

1. If $\begin{vmatrix} a & 5x & p \\ b & 10y & 5 \\ c & 15z & 15 \end{vmatrix} = 125$, then $\begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b & c \\ x & 2y & z \\ p & 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ is equal to
 - (1) 25
 - (2) 50
 - (3) 75
 - (4) 100
2. If $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ ax^2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ ax & a & -1 \\ ax^2 & ax & a \end{vmatrix}$ then $f(2x) - f(x)$ is not a multiple of
 - (1) x
 - (2) 0
 - (3) $2a + 3x$
 - (4) x^2
3. If x, y and z are all distinct and $\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+x^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+y^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, then the value of xyz is
 - (1) -2
 - (2) -1
 - (3) -3
 - (4) None of these
4. Let $\begin{vmatrix} x^2+x+1 & x+1 & 2x-3 \\ 3x^2 & x+2 & x-1 \\ x^2+5x+1 & 2x+3 & x+4 \end{vmatrix} = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ be an identity in x , then the value of e is
 - (1) 16
 - (2) 24
 - (3) 19
 - (4) 9
5. Let the numbers 2, b , c be in an A.P. and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & b & c \\ 4 & b^2 & c^2 \end{bmatrix}$. If $\det(A) \in [2, 16]$, then c lies in the interval:
 - (1) $[2, 3]$
 - (2) $[4, 6]$
 - (3) $\left[3, 2 + 2^{\frac{3}{4}}\right]$
 - (4) $\left(2 + 2^{\frac{3}{4}}, 4\right)$
6. If A, B and C are $n \times n$ matrices and $\det(A) = 2, \det(B) = 3$ and $\det(C) = 5$. If $\det(A^2 BC^{-1}) = \frac{\lambda}{5}$, then find the value of λ .
7. If A, B and C are $n \times n$ matrices and $|A| = 2, |B| = 3$ and $|C| = 5$, then the value of the $|A^2 BC^{-1}|$ is equal to
 - (1) $\frac{6}{5}$
 - (2) $\frac{12}{5}$
 - (3) $\frac{18}{5}$
 - (4) $\frac{24}{5}$
8. The value of λ , if $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + 50x + d = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 - 14x^2 & -x & 3x + \lambda \\ 4x + 1 & 3x & x - 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$, is
 - (1) 0
 - (2) 1
 - (3) 2
 - (4) 3
9. $|A - B| \neq 0, A^4 = B^4, C^3 A = C^3 B, B^3 A = A^3 B$, then $|A^3 + B^3 + C^3| =$
 - (1) 0
 - (2) 1
 - (3) $3|A|^3$
 - (4) 6
10. If $\Delta_r = \begin{vmatrix} r & 2r-1 & 3r-2 \\ \frac{n}{2} & n-1 & a \\ \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) & (n-1)^2 & \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(3n+4) \end{vmatrix}$, then the value of $\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} \Delta_r$
 - (1) Is independent of both a and n
 - (2) Depends only on a
 - (3) Depends only on n
 - (4) Depends both on a and n