Subject: Engineering Mathematics Chapter: Linear Algebra

DPP-09

Topic: Properties of Eigen Values And Vectors

- 1. The eigen values of the matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ are
 - (a) 2, -2, 1, -1
- (b) 2, 3, -2, 4
- (c) 2, 3, 1, 4
 - (d) None
- The necessary condition to diagonalize a matrix is that
 - (a) its all eigen values should be distinct
 - (b) its eigen vectors should be independent
 - (c) its eigen values should be real
 - (d) the matrix is non-singular
- Obtain the eigen values of the matrix

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 34 & 49 \\ 0 & 2 & 43 & 94 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 104 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

- (a) 1, 2, -2, -1 (b) -1, -2, -1, -2
- (c) 1, 2, 2, 1 (d) None
- For the matrix

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

one of the eigen value is equal to -2. Which of the following is an eigen vector?

The minimum and the maximum eigen values of the matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ are -2 and 6, respectively. What is

the other eigen value?

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) -1
- Given that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ the value A^3 is

- (a) 15A + 12I
- (b) 19A + 30I
- (c) 17A + 15I
- (d) 17A + 21I
- Suppose that the eigen values of matrix A are 1, 2, 4. The determinant of $(A^{-1})^T$ is _____.
- 8. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = A^3 A^2 4A + 5I$,

where I is the 3×3 identity matrix. The determinant of B is____(up to 1 decimal place)

Answer Key

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (1, 2, -2, -1)

4. (d)

5. (b)

6. (b)

7. (0.125)

8. (1)





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