
Note: Write the answer only on the given space. Rough work can be done on the back side of the given quiz sheet. More than one answers (Overwriting) will carry no marks.

1. For a non-singular matrix \mathbf{A} , the relation between $\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1})$ and $\det(\mathbf{A})$ is _____
2. The formula $(AB + c)^t = A^t B^t + C^t$ hold in general. (True/False)_____
3. Suppose \mathbf{A} is skew symmetric matrix of order n . For what values of n , $\det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$.

4. For a consistent linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = B$, if $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} < \text{numbers of unknowns}$. How many solution(s) the system has? _____
5. Product of two non-singular matrices need not be non-singular. (True/False)_____
6. Suppose \mathbf{A} is skew symmetric. Then all the diagonal entries are zero. (True/False)_____
7. For any $k \in \mathbb{R}$, the linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = k\mathbf{x}$ is always consistent. (True/False)_____
8. The inverse of a non-singular symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} is not symmetric. (True/False)_____
9. Suppose \mathbf{A} are \mathbf{B} are two row-equivalent. Their singularities will change together. (True/False)_____
10. Write the normal form of a matrix \mathbf{A} of order 3×5 with $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} = 3$ _____

Notations: \mathbf{A} = stands for matrix, \mathbb{R} = the set of all real numbers, \mathbf{x} = denotes a column matrix, A^t = transpose of matrix A .

Answer Key for Exam | | |---| | A | |---|

1. $\det(A)=\det(A)$.
2. True.
3. Even.
4. infinte.
5. True.
6. True.
7. True.
8. True.
9. True.
10. Normal Form.

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1. For any $k \in \mathbb{R}$, the linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = k\mathbf{x}$ is always consistent. (True/False)_____
2. Write the normal form of a matrix \mathbf{A} of order 3×5 with $\text{rank}\mathbf{A} = 3$ _____
3. The formula $(AB + C)^t = A^t B^t + C^t$ hold in general. (True/False)_____
4. Suppose \mathbf{A} is skew symmetric. Then all the diagonal entries are zero. (True/False)_____
5. Suppose \mathbf{A} is skew symmetric matrix of order n . For what values of n , $\det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$.

6. Suppose \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are two row-equivalent. Their singularities will change together. (True/False)_____
7. Product of two non-singular matrices need not be non-singular. (True/False)_____
8. For a non-singular matrix \mathbf{A} , the relation between $\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1})$ and $\det(\mathbf{A})$ is _____
9. The inverse of a non-singular symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} is not symmetric. (True/False)_____
10. For a consistent linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = B$, if $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} < \text{numbers of unknowns}$. How many solution(s) the system has? _____

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Answer Key for Exam | | |---| | B | |---|

1. True.
2. Normal Form.
3. True.
4. True.
5. Even.
6. True.
7. True.
8. $\det(A)=\det(A)$.
9. True.
10. infinte.

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1. The formula $(AB + c)^t = A^t B^t + C^t$ hold in general. (True/False)_____
2. The inverse of a non-singular symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} is not symmetric. (True/False)_____
3. Product of two non-singular matrices need not be non-singular. (True/False)_____
4. For a consistent linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = B$, if $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} < \text{numbers of unknowns}$. How many solution(s) the system has? _____
5. Write the normal form of a matrix \mathbf{A} of order 3×5 with $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} = 3$ _____
6. Suppose \mathbf{A} is skew symmetric. Then all the diagonal entries are zero. (True/False)_____
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10. For a non-singular matrix \mathbf{A} , the relation between $\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1})$ and $\det(\mathbf{A})$ is _____

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Answer Key for Exam C

1. True.
2. True.
3. True.
4. infinte.
5. Normal Form.
6. True.
7. True.
8. True.
9. Even.
10. $\det(A)=\det(A)$.