### PARISHRAM 2025

## **Mathematics**

DPP: 2

# **Matrices**

- **Q1** If the order of matrix A is 3 imes 5 and the order of the matrix B is  $x \times 7$ , then the value of x is equal to if product of AB is possible.
  - (A) 5

(B)3

(C)7

- (D) 2
- Q2 Which of the following is not true?
  - (A) A + B = B + A
  - (B) (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)
  - (C) k(A+B) = kA + kB
  - (D)  $A-B \neq B-A$
- If the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ , then additive inverse of A is equal to
- If the matrix  $A=egin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \ -5 & 8 & -2 \ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  , then the **Q4**

negative of 5A is equal to

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -10 & -15 \\ 25 & -40 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$
(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 15 \\ -25 & 40 & -10 \\ 0 & 5 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$
(C)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} -5 & 10 & 15 \\ -25 & -40 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 & 15 \\ 5 & -10 & -15 \\ 25 & 40 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 15 \end{array} \right]$$

If the matrix  $A=egin{bmatrix} 5&1&2\ -7&0&6\ -1&1&-2 \end{bmatrix}$  and

 $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{then the value of}$ 

- 2A-4B is equal to
- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 2 & -8 \\ -6 & -4 & 8 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & -2 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & -8 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} -14 & -2 & 8 \\ -6 & 4 & -8 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 2 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \\ 6 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- **Q6** If  $2A-B=\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -6 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and  $2B+A=egin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$  , then A= $(A) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (C)  $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Q7 If 
$$3X+Y=\left(egin{array}{cc}5&0\\-2&3\end{array}
ight)$$
 and  $2Y=\left(egin{array}{cc}4&3\\1&6\end{array}
ight)$ ,

then X =

(A) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
(B)  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
(C)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(-5 & 0) \\
1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
-\frac{5}{3} & 0
\end{array}$$

(D) None of these

**Q8** If the matrix 
$$A=\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $B=\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

then the value of AB is equal to

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{(A)} \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 10 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{(B)} \left[ \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 10 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{(C)} \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \end{array} \right]$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -2 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Q9** Which of the following is incorrect?

(A) 
$$A(BC)=(AB)C$$

(B) 
$$A(B+C)=AB+AC$$

(C) 
$$AB = BA$$

(D) 
$$(B+C)D=BD+CD$$

Q10 If 
$$A=egin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \ 2 & -1 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 , then the value of  $A^2$ 

is equal to

(A)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -9 \\ -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & 9 \\ -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & -9 \\ -4 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The value of 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is equal to

(A) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q12 If 
$$\begin{bmatrix}1&2\\3&4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}3&1\\2&5\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}7&11\\k&23\end{bmatrix}$$
, then the value of  $k$  is

Q13 If matrix 
$$A=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $A^2=kA$ , then the value of  $k$  is

Q14 If 
$$\begin{bmatrix}2x&3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1&2\\-3&0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x\\8\end{bmatrix}=O$$
, then the value of  $x$  is (A)  $\frac{23}{2}$ 

(C) 
$$\frac{-13}{2}$$
 (D)  $\frac{-23}{2}$ 

**Q15** If  $A=\left(egin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$  and  $B=\left(egin{array}{cc} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$  and X is a matrix such that 3A+4X=5B, then X =

(A) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
(B)  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ 6 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 
(C)  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
(D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

**Q16** Find the  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ x \end{bmatrix} = O?$ 

Q17 If 
$$P(x)=egin{bmatrix}\cos x&\sin x\\-\sin x&\cos x\end{bmatrix}$$
 , then show that  $P(x)\cdot P(y)=P(x+y)=P(y)\cdot P(x).$ 

Q18 In a departmental store, a customer Xpurchase 2 packets of tea, 4 kg of rice and 5 dozen oranges. Customer Y purchases 1 packet of tea,  $5~\mathrm{kg}$  of rice and 24 oranges. Price of one pack of tea is Rs. 54,  $1 \, \mathrm{kg}$  of rice is Rs. 22 and that of 1 dozen oranges is Rs. 24. Use matrix multiplication method and calculate each individual bill.

**Q19** Find the matrix A, if 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -8 & -10 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 9 & 22 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Q20** 

# $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 7 \\ -6 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C$

then calculate AC, BC and (A+B)C. Also verify that (A+B)C = AC + BC.

# **Answer Key**

Q1 (A)

Q2 (D)

Q3 (A)

Q4 (A)

(A) Q5

Q6 (B)

Q7 (A)

Q8 (A)

(C) Q9

(B) Q10

Q11 (A) Q12 (B)

Q13 (D)

(D) Q14

(B) Q15

 $\mathbf{Q16} \quad -1$ 

Q17 Check the solution

Q18 Bill of customer X = Rs. 316 Bill of customer Y = Rs. 212

Q19

 $\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$ Q20



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