

Matrices and Determinants

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Section-A — JEE Advanced/ IIT-JEE

3) Fill in the Blanks:

- a) How many 3×3 matrices M with entries from $(0, 1, 2)$ are there, for which the sum of the diagonal entries of $M^T M$ is 5?

- i) 126
- ii) 198
- iii) 162
- iv) 135

(JEE Adv. 2017)

- b) Let $M = \begin{vmatrix} \sin^4 \theta & -1 - \sin^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cos^2 \theta & \cos^4 \theta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha I + \beta M^{-1}$

Where $\alpha = \alpha(\theta)$ and $\beta = \beta(\theta)$ are real numbers, and I is the 2×2 identity matrix. If a^* is the minimum of the set $(\alpha(\theta) : \theta \in [0, 2\pi))$ and b^* is the minimum of the set $(\beta(\theta) : \theta \in [0, 2\pi))$. Then the value of $a^* + b^*$ is

- i) $-\frac{31}{16}$
- ii) $-\frac{17}{16}$
- iii) $-\frac{37}{16}$
- iv) $-\frac{29}{16}$

(JEE Adv. 2019)

4) MCQs with More than One Correct

- a) The determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a\alpha + b \\ b & c & b\alpha + c \\ a\alpha + b & b\alpha + c & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ is equal to zero, if

- i) a, b, c are in A.P.
- ii) a, b, c are in G.P.
- iii) a, b, c are in H.P.
- iv) α is a root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
- v) $(x - \alpha)$ is a factor of $ax^2 + bx + c$

(1986-2 Marks)

- b) If $\begin{vmatrix} 6i & -3i & 1 \\ 4 & 3i & -1 \\ 20 & 3 & i \end{vmatrix} = x + iy$, then
- i) $x = 3, y = 1$

ii) $x = 1, y = 3$

iii) $x = 0, y = 3$

iv) $x = 0, y = 0$

(1998-2 Marks)

- c) Let M and N be two 3×3 non-singular skew-symmetric matrices such that $MN = NM$. If P^T denotes the transpose of P , then $M^2 N^2 (M^T N^{-1})^{-1} (MN^{-1})^T$ is equal to

- i) M^2
- ii) $-N^2$
- iii) $-M^2$
- iv) MN

(2011)

- d) If the adjoint of a 3×3 matrix P is $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$, then the possible value(s) of the determinant of P is (are)

- i) -2
- ii) -1
- iii) 1
- iv) 2

(2012)

- e) For 3×3 matrices M and N , which of the following statement(s) is (are) NOT correct?

- i) $N^T M N$ is symmetric or skew symmetric, according as M is symmetric or skew symmetric
- ii) $MN - NM$ is skew symmetric for all matrices M and N .
- iii) MN is symmetric for all symmetric matrices M and N .
- iv) $(\text{adj} M)(\text{adj} N) = \text{adj}(MN)$ for all invertible matrices M and N .

(JEE Adv. 2013)

- f) Let ω be a complex cube root of unity with $\omega \neq 1$ and $P = p_{ij}$ be a $n \times n$ matrix with $p_{ij} = \omega^{i+j}$. Then $p^2 \neq 0$, when $n =$

- i) 57
- ii) 55
- iii) 58
- iv) 56

(JEE Adv. 2013)

- g) Let M be a 2×2 symmetric matrix with integer entries. Then M is invertible if
- i) The first column of M is the transpose of the second row of M
 - ii) The second row of M is the transpose of the first column of M
 - iii) M is a diagonal matrix with non-zero entries in the main diagonal
 - iv) The product of entries in the main diagonal of M is not the square of an integer

(JEE Adv. 2014)

- h) Let M and N be two 3×3 matrices such that $MN = NM$. Further, if $M \neq N^2$ and $M^2 = N^4$, then
- i) determinant of $(M^2 + N^2)$ is 0
 - ii) there is 3×3 non-zero matrix U such that $(M^2 + MN^2)U$ is the zero matrix
 - iii) determinant of $(M^2 + MN^2) \geq 1$
 - iv) determinant of $(M^2 + MN^2)U$ equals the zero matrix then U is the zero matrix

(JEE Adv. 2014)

- i) Which of the following values of α satisfy the equation
- $$\begin{vmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & (1+2\alpha)^2 & (1+3\alpha)^2 \\ (2+\alpha)^2 & (2+2\alpha)^2 & (2+3\alpha)^2 \\ (3+\alpha)^2 & (3+2\alpha)^2 & (3+3\alpha)^2 \end{vmatrix} = -648\alpha ?$$
- i) -4
 - ii) 9
 - iii) -9
 - iv) 4

(JEE Adv. 2015)

- j) Let X and Y be two arbitrary, 3×3 , non-zero, skew-symmetric matrices and Z be an arbitrary 3×3 , non-zero, symmetric matrix. Then which of the following matrices is (are) skew symmetric?
- i) $Y^3Z^4 - Z^4Y^3$
 - ii) $X^{44} + Y^{44}$
 - iii) $X^4Z^3 - Z^3X^4$

iv) $X^{23} + Y^{23}$

(JEE Adv. 2015)

- k) Let $P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & \alpha \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose $Q = [q_{ij}]$ is a matrix such that $PQ = kI$, where $k \in \mathbb{R}$, $k \neq 0$ and I is the identity matrix of order 3. If $q_{23} = -\frac{k}{8}$ and $\det(Q) = \frac{k^2}{2}$, then
- i) $a = 0, k = 8$
 - ii) $4a - k + 8 = 0$
 - iii) $\det(\text{Padj}(Q)) = 2^9$
 - iv) $\det(\text{Qadj}(P)) = 2^{13}$

(JEE Adv. 2016)

- l) Let $a, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$. Consider the system of linear equations

$$ax + 2y = \lambda$$

$$3x - 2y = \mu$$

Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct?

- i) If $a = -3$, then the system has infinitely many solutions for all value of λ and μ .
- ii) If $a \neq -3$, then the system has unique solution for all values of λ and μ .
- iii) If $\lambda + \mu = 0$, then the system has infinitely many solutions for $a = -3$.
- iv) If $\lambda + \mu \neq 0$, then the system has no solution for $a = -3$

(JEE Adv. 2016)

- m) Which of the following is (are) not the square of a 3×3 matrix with real entries?

i) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

ii) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

iii) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

iv) $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

(JEE Adv. 2017)