

SAMPLE STUDY MATERIAL

Postal Correspondence Course
GATE
Engineering
Mathematics



GATE

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

GATE Syllabus

CIVIL ENGINEERING – CE
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING – CH
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING – ME

Linear Algebra: Matrix algebra, Systems of linear equations, Eigen values and eigenvectors.

Calculus: Functions of single variable, Limit, continuity and differentiability, Mean value theorems, Evaluation of definite and improper integrals, Partial derivatives, Total derivative, Maxima and minima, Gradient, Divergence and Curl, Vector identities, Directional derivatives, Line, Surface and Volume integrals, Stokes, Gauss and Green's theorems.

Differential equations: First order equations (linear and nonlinear), Higher order linear differential equations with constant coefficients, Cauchy's and Euler's equations, Initial and boundary value problems, Laplace transforms, Solutions of one dimensional heat and wave equations and Laplace equation.

Complex variables: Analytic functions, Cauchy's integral theorem, Taylor and Laurent series.

Probability and Statistics: Definitions of probability and sampling theorems, Conditional probability, Mean, median, mode and standard deviation, Random variables, Poisson, Normal and Binomial distributions.

Numerical Methods: Numerical solutions of linear and non-linear algebraic equations Integration by trapezoidal and Simpson's rule, single and multi-step methods for differential equations.

COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – CS

Mathematical Logic: Propositional Logic; First Order Logic.

Probability: Conditional Probability; Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation; Random Variables; Distributions; uniform, normal, exponential, Poisson, Binomial.

Set Theory & Algebra: Sets; Relations; Functions; Groups; Partial Orders; Lattice; Boolean Algebra.

Combinatorics: Permutations; Combinations; Counting; Summation; generating functions; recurrence relations; asymptotics.

Graph Theory: Connectivity; spanning trees; Cut vertices & edges; covering; matching; independent

GATE Engineering Mathematics

sets; Colouring; Planarity; Isomorphism.

Linear Algebra: Algebra of matrices, determinants, systems of linear equations, Eigen values and Eigen vectors.

Numerical Methods: LU decomposition for systems of linear equations; numerical solutions of non-linear algebraic equations by Secant, Bisection and Newton-Raphson Methods; Numerical integration by trapezoidal and Simpson's rules.

Calculus: Limit, Continuity & differentiability, Mean value Theorems, Theorems of integral calculus, evaluation of definite & improper integrals, Partial derivatives, Total derivatives, maxima & minima.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING – EE ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING – ECE INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING-IN

Linear Algebra: Matrix Algebra, Systems of linear equations, Eigen values and eigen vectors.

Calculus: Mean value theorems, Theorems of integral calculus, Evaluation of definite and improper integrals, Partial Derivatives, Maxima and minima, Multiple integrals, Fourier series, Vector identities, Directional derivatives, Line, Surface and Volume integrals, Stokes, Gauss and Green's theorems.

Differential equations: First order equation (linear and nonlinear), Higher order linear differential equations with constant coefficients, Method of variation of parameters, Cauchy's and Euler's equations, Initial and boundary value problems, Partial Differential Equations and variable separable method.

Complex variables: Analytic functions, Cauchy's integral theorem and integral formula, Taylor's and Laurent' series, Residue theorem, solution integrals.

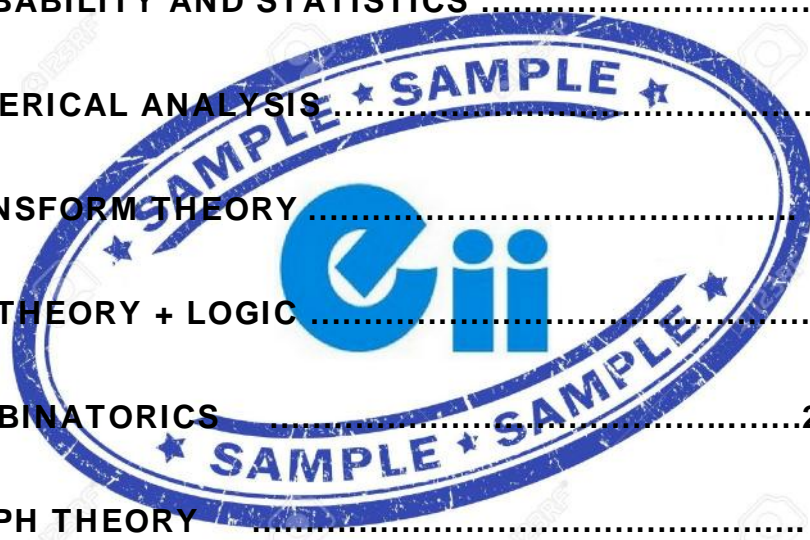
Probability and Statistics: Sampling theorems, Conditional probability, Mean, median, mode and standard deviation, Random variables, Discrete and continuous distributions, Poisson, Normal and Binomial distribution, Correlation and regression analysis.

Numerical Methods: Solutions of non-linear algebraic equations, single and multi-step methods for differential equations.

Transform Theory: Fourier transform, Laplace transform, Z-transform.

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS CONTENTS

1. MATRICES	01-35
2. CALCULUS	36-83
3. DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION	4-117
4. COMPLEX ANALYSIS	118-146
5. PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS	147-173
6. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS	174-198
7. TRANSFORM THEORY	199-218
8. SET THEORY + LOGIC	219-250
9. COMBINATORICS	251-275
10. GRAPH THEORY	276-300
11. MOCK PAPER-1	301-310
12. MOCK PAPER-2	311-327



CHAPTER-1

MATRICES

Important Terms Related to Matrices:

- (i) **Element of Matrix:** Each of the mn numbers of $m \times n$ matrix is called an element.
- (ii) **Leading Element:** The element lying in the first row and first column is called leading element of a matrix.
- (iii) **Diagonal Elements:** An element of a matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ is said to be diagonal element if $i = j$. Thus an element where row suffix equal to the column suffix is a diagonal element a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33} . Are all diagonal elements.
- (iv) **Principal Diagonal:** The line along which the diagonal elements lie is called the principal diagonal or simply the diagonal of the matrix.

Type of Matrix : (i) **Row Matrix:** The matrix having order $1 \times n$ or matrix having only one row is called row matrix in row matrix. The number of columns may be 'n' where $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(ii) **Column matrix:** The matrix having order $m \times 1$ or matrix having only one column is called column matrix in column matrix, the no. of rows may be 'n' where $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(iii) **Zero matrix:** A matrix each of where elements is zero is called zero matrix or null matrix. A zero matrix of order $m \times n$ is denoted by $O_{(m \times n)}$.

(iv) **Square Matrix:** A matrix in which the number rows is equals to the number of columns is called a square matrix. Otherwise it is said to a rectangular matrix. Thus a matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ is said to be a square matrix. If $m = n$ and a rectangular matrix if $m \neq n$.

(v) **Diagonal matrix:** A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ is said to be a diagonal matrix. If all its non-diagonal elements are zero.

(vi) **Unit matrix or identity matrix:** $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ is said to be a unit matrix or identity matrix.

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{when } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{when } i = j \end{cases}$$

(vii) **Scalar matrix:** $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ is a scalar matrix if any $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{when } i \neq j \\ k & \text{when } i = j \end{cases}$

(viii) **Upper Triangular matrix:** $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ is an upper triangular matrix. If $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i > j$

(ix) **Triangular matrix:** A matrix which is either a lower triangular matrix or an upper triangular matrix is called a triangular matrix.

(x) **Lower Triangular matrix:** $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ is a lower triangular matrix $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i < j$.

(xi) **Triple Diagonal matrix:** A square matrix is triple diagonal matrix. If all of its elements except on principal diagonal and the diagonal lying above the below it are zero.

(xii) **Trace:** The sum of all diagonal elements of matrix is called trace. This is defined only for a square matrix. $\text{Trace} = \sum a_{ij}$ when $i = j$

(xiii) **Comparable matrix:** Two matrix are said to be comparable. When they are of the same type. Thus two matrices. $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ and $B = [b_{ij}]_{p \times q}$. Are comparable. If $m = p$ and $n = q$.

(xiv) **Equality of two matrix:** Two matrix A and B are said to be equal (written as $A = B$). If

(a) They are of the same type and

(b) Their corresponding elements are equal.

(xv) **Symmetric matrix:** A matrix A is said to be symmetric. If $A' = A$. If the transpose of a matrix is equal to itself.

(xvi) **Skew symmetric matrix:** A matrix A is said to be skew symmetric. If $A' = -A$. When A matrix equal the negative of its transpose.

(xvii) **Idempotent matrix:** A square matrix A is called idempotent provided. It satisfies the relation $A^2 = A$.

(xviii) **Periodic Matrix:** A square matrix A is called periodic. If $A^{k+1} = A$ where k is a positive integer. If k is the least positive integer for which $A^{k+1} = A$. Then k is said to be period of A.

(xix) **Nilpotent matrix:** A square matrix A is called nilpotent matrix of order k provided. It satisfies the relation $A^k = 0$ and $A^{k-1} \neq 0$ where k is order of nilpotent matrix A.

(xx) **Involuntary matrix:** A square matrix A is called involuntary provided.

It satisfies the relation $A^2 = I$ where I is identity matrix.

(xxi) **Orthogonal matrix:** A square matrix A is called an orthogonal matrix. If the product of the matrix A and its transpose A' is an identity matrix $AA' = I$.

Multiplication of a Matrix by a Scalar:

$$\text{Let } A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

$$\alpha A = [a_{ij}] = [\alpha a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

(a) Properties of Multiplication by a Scalar:

If $A = [a_{ij}]$

$B = [b_{ij}]$ are matrices of the same type α and β .

Are my scales

$$\alpha(A + B) = \alpha A + \alpha B$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A$$

$$\alpha(\beta A) = (\alpha\beta)A$$

Multiplication of Matrix: Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$, $B = [b_{ij}]_{n \times p}$ be two matrices conformable for the product AB . Then AB is defined as the matrix.

$$C = [c_{ij}]_{m \times p}$$

where,

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \\ (j=1, 2, \dots, p)$$

Properties of Matrix Multiplication:

- (i) Matrix multiplication is associative.
- (ii) Multiplication of matrices is distributive with respect to the addition of matrix.

Transpose of a Matrix: Given a matrix A , then the matrix obtained from A by changing the row's into columns and columns into rows is called the transpose of A and is denoted by A' and \bar{A} .

Properties of Transpose of matrix: (i) $(A')' = A$

(ii) $(A + B)' = A' + B'$

(iii) $(k A)' = k A'$ where k is any scales

(iv) $(AB)' = B' A'$

in general $(A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1} A_n)' = A_n' A_{n-1}' \dots A_2' A_1'$

(v) If A is an invertible matrix then $(A^{-1})' = (A')^{-1}$

Adjoint of square matrix: The adjoint of a square matrix is the transpose of the matrix obtained by replacing each element of A by its co factor in $|A|$. If $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$. Then adjoint of A is briefly written as $\text{Adj}(A)$, $\text{adjoint } A = [A_{ij}]$ where A_{ij} is the co-factor of a_{ij} in $|A|$.

Properties of Adjoint:

- (i) $\text{Adj}(0) = 0$
- (ii) $\text{Adj}(\text{scaler}) = \text{Scaler}$
- (iii) $\text{Adj}(1) = I$
- (iv) $\text{Adj}(\text{diagonal}) = (\text{diagonal})$
- (v) $\text{Adj}(A^{-T}) = (\text{Adj } A)^{-T}$
- (vi) A is symmetric from $\text{Adj}(A)$ is symmetric
- (vii) $\text{Adj}(\lambda A) = \lambda^{n-1} \text{Adj}A$ where n is order of matrix A .
- (viii) $\text{adj}(AB) = (\text{adj } B) (\text{adj } A)$
- (ix) If A is skew symmetric matrix of order ' n '. Then $\text{adj } A$ is
 - (a) Skew symmetric when n is even
 - (b) Symmetric when n is odd.
- (x) $A(\text{adj } A) = (\text{adj } A)A = |A| I_n$ where I_n is unit matrix of order n .
- (xi) $|\text{Adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$
- (xii) $\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} A I_n$ (A is non-singular matrix)
- (xiii) $|\text{Adj}(\text{adj } A)| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$ (A is non-singular matrix)
- (xiv) A and $\text{Adj } A$ behave alike
 - (a) If A is singular. Then adjoint of A is singular
 - (b) If A is non singular then adjoint of A is non singular
 - (c) If A is invertible. Then adjoint of A is also invertible.

A. Inverse of a Matrix: Let A be an n -rowed square matrix. If there exists in n -rowed square matrix B matrix that

$$AB = BA = I_n$$

Then the matrix A is said to be invertible and B is called the inverse of A or reciprocal of A .

B. Finding the inverse of matrix using adjoint matrix:

$$A \cdot (\text{Adj } A) = |A| I$$

or
$$\frac{A \cdot (\text{Adj } A)}{|A|} = I \text{ provided } |A| \neq 0$$

Rule for Solving System of equations by using matrix method:

- (a) When system of equations is non homogenous

(i) If $|A| \neq 0$ then the system of equation is consistent and has a **Unique solutions** given by

$$X = A^{-1} B$$

(ii) If $|A| = 0$ and $(\text{Adj } A) B \neq 0$. Then the system of equations is inconsistent and has **no solution**.

(iii) If $|A| = 0$ and $(\text{Adj } A) B = 0$. Then the system of equations is consistent and has an **Infinite number of solutions**.

(b) When System of equations is Homogeneous:

(i) If $|A| \neq 0$ the system of equations have only trivial solutions and it has **one solution**.

(ii) If $|A| = 0$ the system of equation has non trivial solutions and its has **infinite solutions**.

(iii) If number of equations $<$ Number of unknowns, then it has **non-trivial solution**.

Rank of a Matrix: According to fundamental theorem of linear algebra. The dimension of the column space of a matrix equal the dimensions of the row space and the column value is called rank of the matrix we denote the rank of the matrix A by rank A.

For any matrix A rank A = rank A'

$$\text{Rank } (A + B) \leq \text{Rank } A + \text{Rank } B$$

If singular matrix $|A| = 0$ rank of matrix 2 \rightarrow In 3×3 matrix

If non singular matrix $|A| \neq 0$ rank of matrix 3 \rightarrow In 3×3 matrix

Definition: The matrix $(A - \lambda I)$ is called characteristic matrix of A where I is the unit matrix of order n . Also the determinant

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nm} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$(A - \lambda I) = 0$ is called 'characteristic equations of A'

Note: (i) The roots of the characteristic equations are called "characteristic roots or characteristic values or latest roots or proper values or eigen values" of the matrix A. The set of eigen value of A is called the "spectrum of A".

(ii) If λ is a characteristic root of $n \times n$ matrix A. Then A non zero vector X such that $AX = \lambda X$ is called characteristic vector or eigen vector of A corresponding to characteristic root λ .

Some Results Regarding Characteristic roots and Characteristic vectors:

(i) λ is a characteristic root of a matrix A. If there exists a non-zero vector X such that $AX = \lambda X$.

(ii) If X is a characteristic vector of a matrix A corresponding to characteristic value λ then kx is also a characteristic vector of A corresponding to the same characteristic value λ where k is a non-zero vector.

(iii) If X is a characteristic vector of a matrix A . Then X cannot correspond to more than one characteristic values of A .

(iv) The characteristic roots of a Hermitian matrix are real.

(v) The characteristic roots of a real symmetric matrix are all real sign every such matrix is Hermitian.

(vi) The characteristic roots of a unitary matrix are of unit modulus $|\lambda| = 1$.

(vii) The characteristic roots of an orthogonal matrix is also of unit modulus since every real matrix is unitary.

Properties of Eigen Value:

(i) If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots$ be the eigen vectors of A . Then $k\lambda_1, k\lambda_2, k\lambda_n$ are eigen values of kA .

(ii) The eigen values of A^{-1} are the reciprocals of eigen values of A . If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots$ are two eigen values of A . Then $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \frac{1}{\lambda_3}, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$ are the eigen value of A^{-1} .

(iii) Eigen values of $A =$ Eigen value of A^T

(iv) Maximum no. of distinct eigen values = Size of A .

(v) Sum of eigen values = Trace of $A =$ Sum of diagonal elements.

(vi) Product of eigen values = $|A|$

(vii) In a triangular and diagonal matrix, eigen are diagonal elements themselves.

(viii) If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ are the eigen values of a non-singular matrix A . Then $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_3}, \dots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n}$ are the eigen values of $\text{Adj } A$.

The Cayley Hamilton Theorem: Every square matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation.

$$C_0 \lambda^n + C_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n-1} \lambda + C_n = 0$$

is the characteristic equation of a square matrix

A of order n . Then

$$C_0 A^n + C_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n-1} A + C_n = 0$$

Where λ is replaced by A in the characteristic equation.

Diagonalizable of Matrix:

If an $n \times n$ matrix A has a basis of eigen vectors. Then

$$D = X^{-1}AX$$

is diagonal, with the eigen values of A . As the entire on the main diagonal. Here X is the matrix with these eigen vectors as column vectors also,

$$D^m = X^{-1} A^m X \quad m = 2, 3, \dots$$

Hermitian, Skew Hermitian and Unitary matrix:

A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ is called

Hermitian if $\bar{A}^T = A$ or $A^\theta = A$

Skew Hermitian if $\bar{A}^T = -A$ or $A^\theta = -A$

Unitary if $\bar{A}^T = A^{-1}$ or $AA^\theta = 1$

LEVEL-1

1. How many solutions does the following system of linear system have?

$$2x + 3y + 5z = 23$$

$$x + 4y + 3z = 18$$

$$5x + 15y + 14z = 70$$

- (a) Unique (b) Infinite (c) No solution (d) None of these
2. If A is a square matrix of order 3 and with determinant of $\text{Adj}(\text{Adj}(A^{-1}))$ equals
- (a) 16 (b) $\frac{1}{16}$ (c) $\frac{1}{64}$ (d) $\frac{1}{256}$
3. If A and B are symmetric matrices of some orders then $\overline{(A+B)}$ is
- (a) Always symmetric (b) Skew symmetric (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Neither (a) or (b)
4. If A and B are two matrices of order 3×5 and 5×3 respectively then determinant of the matrix $4BA$ equals.

- (a) $4|B||A|$ (b) $4^3|B||A|$ (c) $4^5|A||B|$ (d) None of these

5. Determinant of an orthogonal matrix equals

- (a) +1 (b) -1 (c) (a) or (b) both (d) None of these

6. Matrix multiplication is always

- (a) Abelian (b) Associative (c) Non-Abelian (d) Both (b) or (c)

7. The characteristic roots of unitary matrix are

- (a) 1 (b) ± 1 (c) Of unit modulus (d) None

8. If Eigen value of a 3×3 matrix whose determinant equals 12 is 1, 2, and 3 then eigen values of adjoint of that matrix will be

- (a) 4, 6 and 12 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) None of the above

9. The number of linearly independent solutions of the homogenous system of equations $AX = 0$ where X consists of n unknowns and A consists of m linearly independent rows is

- (a) $(m - n)$ (b) m
(c) $n - m$ (d) None of these

10. Consider the two statement regarding two matrices A and B of order ' n '.

- (i) $(A + B) \leq \text{Rank}(A) + \text{Rank}(B)$
(ii) $\text{Rank}(AB) \geq \text{Rank}(A) + \text{Rank}(B) - n$
(a) (i) is correct but (ii) is incorrect (b) (i) is incorrect but (ii) is correct
(c) both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) both (i) and (ii) are incorrect

11. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Then which of the following is a null matrix

- (a) $A^3 - 4A^2 + A + 6I$ (b) $A^3 + 4A^2 - A - 6I$
(c) $A^3 - 4A^2 - A + 6I$ (d) $A^3 - 4A^2 - A - 6I$

12. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is similar to the matrix

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

13. If the constant term in the characteristic polynomial of a square matrix is other than zero. Then the matrix is

- (a) Necessarily singular (b) Always non singular
(c) Can't not say (d) Data insufficient

14. The number of linearly independent entries in a skew symmetric matrix of order n equals.

- (a) n (b) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (c) $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ (d) $n^2 - 1$

15. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the determinant of $A^{100} - 2^{100} I$ equals.

- (a) 2^{100} (b) 2^{200} (c) 0 (d) none of these

16. Which of the following is not an elementary matrix

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

17. The number of possible sub matrices of a matrix of order 5×6 equals.

- (a) 465 (b) 1953 (c) 2048 (d) 30

18. Rank of a matrix where all elements are equal is

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) None of these

19. If A is an n -rowed square matrix of rank $(n - 1)$. Then

- (a) Every co-factor of A is non zero (b) $\text{Adj } A \neq 0$
(c) A does not exist (d) None of these

20. Rank of a skew symmetric matrix cannot be

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 0

21. If A and B two $(n \times n)$ type matrices and P and Q are two non singular matrices. Then if rank of A is r then rank of B will be
 (a) r (b) $(n - r)$ (c) n (d) $(n - 2r)$

22. If two matrices have same rank. Then
 (a) They are equivalent (b) They will be equivalent if they are of same size.
 (c) They cannot be equivalent (d) None of these

23. Matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

- (a) A is equivalent to any matrix of rank 3 (b) A is equivalent to I_3
 (c) A is equivalent to any matrix having rank ≤ 3 (d) A is equivalent to any matrix of rank ≥ 2

24. If A and B two matrix then
 (a) Rank $(AB) = (\text{Rank } A)(\text{Rank } B)$ (b)
 Rank $(AB) \leq (\text{Rank } A)$ or Rank $(AB) \leq \text{Rank}(B)$
 (c) Rank $(AB) \leq \text{Rank } B$ (d) Rank $(AB) = \text{Rank } A = \text{Rank } B$

25. If A is $(n \times 1)$ column matrix and B is $1 \times n$ row matrix. Then rank (AB) equals
 (a) n (b) $\leq n$ (c) 1 (d) Does not exist

26. If A is any matrix where rank is equal to r and B is any non-singular matrix then
 (a) Rank $(AB) = \text{Rank } (A) = \text{Rank } (B)$ (b) Rank $(AB) = \text{Rank } (A)$
 (c) Rank $(AB) = \text{Rank } (B)$ (d) Rank $(AB) \leq \text{Rank}(A)$

27. A and B are two matrices of same order then
 (a) Rank $(A + B) = \text{Rank } A + \text{Rank } B$ (b) Rank $(A + B) \leq \text{Rank } A + \text{Rank } B$
 (c) Rank $(A + B) \geq \text{Rank } A + \text{Rank } B$ (d) Rank $(A + B) = \text{Rank } A + \text{Rank } B$

28. A be 3×3 matrix and Rank of A^3 is 2. Then rank of A^6 will be
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) $1 \leq 2$

29. Consider the following matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ X & Y \end{bmatrix}$

If the eigen values of A are 4 and 8 then

- (a) $X = 4, Y = 10$ (b) $X = 5, Y = 8$
 (c) $X = -3, Y = 9$ (d) $X = -4, Y = 10$

GATE Engineering Mathematics

30. Consider the matrix as given below $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Which one of the following options provides the correct values of the eigen values of the matrix.

- (a) 1, 4, 3 (b) 3, 7, 3 (c) 7, 3, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	b	a	d	c	b	c	d	c	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	a	b	c	c	d	b	b	b	a
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	b	b	b	e	b	b	a	d	a

SOLUTIONS

1. Write the given equation in matrix form as $AX = B$ and we find that $\text{Rank}[A : B] = 3$ and $\text{Rank}[A] = 2$
So, $\text{Rank}[A : B] \neq \text{Rank}[A]$; the system is inconsistent so it does not possess a solution

2. As for a matrix we have

$$A(\text{Adj } A) = |A| I$$

I being identity matrix and $|A|$ being determinant of matrix A ; $\text{Adj } A$ being Adjoint of matrix A by taking determinant of both sides

$$|A(\text{Adj } A)| = ||A| I| = |A| |\text{Adj } A| = |A|^n$$

n being on order of the matrix

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Adj } A| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$|\text{Adj } \text{Adj } A| = |\text{Adj } A|^{n-1} = (|A|^{n-1})^{n-1}$$

Also $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$

So by putting order $n = 3$, $|A| = 2$

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Adj } \text{Adj } A^{-1}| = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

3. By taking conjugate A symmetric matrix remains symmetric as conjugate of each element is taken when A and B symmetric matrices. Then so (A + B) and hence so is conjugate of (A + B).

4. As A and B both are not square matrices, so their determinant does not exist.

5. If A is an orthogonal matrix

$$AA' = I$$

$$|AA'| = |I|$$

$$|A||A'| = |I| \quad |A|^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{|A| = \pm 1}$$

6. Matrix multiplication is always associative but it is not necessarily always Abelian or non Abelian

7. $AA^0 = 1$

$$|A||A^0| = 1$$

But as conjugate $|A| = |A^0|$

So we get $||A||^2 = 1$

\Rightarrow Modulus of $|A| =$ equal to 1.

8. As the product of eigen values of a matrix is equal to the determinant of the matrix but here we have eigen values as 1, 2, 3 whole product is 6 which is not equal to determinant of the matrix which is equal to 12. Hence this is not possible.

9. If matrix A consists of m linearly independent rows. Then its Rank will be n and for Homogeneous system of equations $AX = 0$ we have number of linearly independent solutions as $(n - m)$ where n is the no. of unknowns and r is the rank of coefficient matrix.

10. $\text{Rank}(A + B) \leq \text{Rank}(A) + \text{Rank}(B)$ as by adding two matrices number of linearly independent rows of both of them may or may not be retained as linearly independent rows. Also we have

$$\text{Rank}(AB) \geq \text{Rank}(A) + \text{Rank}(B)$$

n being the order of two matrices

GATE Engineering Mathematics

11. **Cayley Hamilton Theorem:** Every matrix satisfies its quadratic equation so find $|A - \lambda I| = 0$. Which is the characteristic equation. In this equation replace λ by A to get the value corresponding to the null matrix on the right.
12. Similarly matrices have same set of eigen values so identify it by this rule.
13. As product of eigen values of a matrix has its magnitude equal to the constant term, so product is non zero. Hence each eigen value is equal to a non zero value. Hence determinant will be equal to non zero value; as determinant is equal to product of the eigen values.



**To Buy Postal Correspondence Package call
at 0-9990657855**