

DPP No. 10

Total Marks: 30

Max. Time : 30 min.

Topics : Inverse Trigonometric Function, Matrices & Determinants, Function, Fundamentals of Mathematics Type of Questions M.M., Min. Single choice Objective (no negative marking) Q.1, 2, 3, 4 (3 marks, 3 min.) [12. 121 Multiple choice objective (no negative marking) Q.5, 6 (5 marks, 4 min.) [10, 81 Subjective Questions (no negative marking) Q. 7, 8 (4 marks, 5 min.) **[8**. 101 1. The number of values of k for which the linear equations 4x + kv + 2z = 0kx + 4y + z = 02x + 2y + z = 0has a non-zero solution is : (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) zero Total number of solution of the equation $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right) = \sin^{-1}x$ is/are 2. (A) one (C) three (D) four (B) two The number of 3 × 3 non-singular matrices, with four entries as 1 and all other entries as 0, is 3. (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) at least 7 (D) less than 4 If A is 4×4 matrix and if $||A| ||A| ||A|| = |A|^n$, then n is 4. (A) 11 (B) 13 (C) 17 (D) 19 If A = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then 5. (A) $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}(A - 4I_3)$ (B) $A^2 - 4A - 5I_3 = 0$ (C) A^2 is invertible (D) A^3 is non invertible 6. Suppose a_1, a_2, \dots real numbers, with $a_1 \neq 0$. If a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots are in A.P. then $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_5 & a_6 & a_7 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular (A) the system of equations $a_1x + a_2y + a_3z = 0$, $a_4x + a_5y + a_6z = 0$, $a_7x + a_8y + a_6z = 0$ has infinite (B) number of solutions $B = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & ia_2 \\ ia_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}$ is non singular (C) (D) none of these 7. Find the integral solutions of the equation [x][y] = x + y. Show that all the non-integral solutions lie on exactly two lines. Determine these lines. Here [.] denotes greatest integer function. If x + y + z = 12 and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 96$ and $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 36$. Find the value of $(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)$. 8.

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Answers Key

- **1.** (B) **2.** (B) **3.** (C) **4.** (D)
- **5.** (A)(B)(C) **6.** (A)(B)(C)
- **7.** Integral solution (0, 0); (2, 2). x + y = 6, x + y = 0
- **8.** 866

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