

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI  
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: IMSC  
BRANCH: Mathematics & Computing

SEMESTER : I  
SESSION : MO/2025

SUBJECT: MA109 MATRIX THEORY

TIME: 02 Hours

FULL MARKS: 25

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
  2. Attempt all questions.
  3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
  4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates
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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Q.1(a) If $P$ and $Q$ are Hermitian matrices, then show that $PQ - QP$ is skew-Hermitian.                                                                                                                                                                                             | [2] | CO 1 | BL 2 |
| Q.1(b) If $A$ is a skew-Hermitian matrix, then show that $iA$ is Hermitian.                                                                                                                                                                                                           | [3] | CO 1 | 2    |
| Q.2(a) Let $A$ be an $n \times n$ idempotent matrix (i.e., $A^2 = A$ ). Prove that $I - A$ is also idempotent, where $I$ is the $n \times n$ identity matrix.                                                                                                                         | [2] | CO 1 | 2    |
| Q.2(b) Let $A$ be an $n \times n$ real matrix. Prove that $A$ is an orthogonal matrix if and only if its transpose $A^T$ is equal to its inverse $A^{-1}$ . Additionally, show that for an orthogonal matrix $A$ , the determinant satisfies:<br><b><math>\det(A) = \pm 1</math>.</b> | [3] | CO 1 | 2    |
| Q.3(a) Using row echelon method, find the rank of the matrix:<br>$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$                                                                                                                                                 | [2] | CO 1 | 2    |
| Q.3(b) Test the consistency of the system of equations:<br>$x - y + z = 3; \quad x + y - z = 5; \quad x + 2y - 3z = 7.$                                                                                                                                                               | [3] | CO 2 | 3    |
| Q.4 Find the value of $\lambda$ for which the system of equations is consistent:<br>$x + y + z = 1; \quad x + 2y - 2z = 1; \quad \lambda x + y + z = 1.$<br>Also, find its unique solution.                                                                                           | [5] | CO 2 | 3    |
| Q.5 Apply the Gauss-elimination method to solve the system of equations:<br>$x + y + z = 6; \quad 2x - y + 3z = 9; \quad 3x + 4y - z = 8.$                                                                                                                                            | [5] | CO 3 | 3    |