| TEST > 1 |  | MATHEMATICS |  | T.MARKS - 35 |  |
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| NAME |  | ROLL NO |  | SECTION |  |
| TEST TYPE | 8TH DIVISION WISE | DATE | 1 | CHECKED BY |  |

Circle the Correct Option

1X6=06 (1)
I) Which order is of square matrix?
(I
(A) 2-by-2
(B) 1-by-2
(C) 2-by-1
II) Product of $\left[\begin{array}{ll}2 & -3\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}5 \\ 4\end{array}\right]$ is:
(A) 2
(B) -2
(C) 22
(D) 3-by-1

III) If determinant of $A$ is equal to zero then matrix is called:
(D) -22
(A) Singular نار
(B) Non singular
(C) Common

(V) The order of matrix $E=[2]$ is:
(A) 1-by-1
(B) 2-by-1
(C) 3-by-2

$$
\text { قالب[2] =E } \mathrm{G} \text { كمتبّب- }
$$

V) Arthur cayley introduced the "Theory of matrix" in:

(A) 1854
(B) 1857
(C) 1860
(D) 1865
VI) $(A B)^{-1}$ equals:

- برابـ $(A B)^{-1}$ ( $\mathbf{V I}$
(A) $(B A)^{-1}$
(B) $A^{-1} B^{-1}$
(C) $B^{-1} A^{-1}$
(D) None كوَّهْn

Attempt the following questions.
I) If $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc}3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2\end{array}\right], B=\left[\begin{array}{l}5 \\ 6\end{array}\right]$ then find AB .
II) Find additive inverse. $\quad A=\left[\begin{array}{cc}2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1\end{array}\right]$
III) If $C=\left[\begin{array}{lll}1 & -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$ then find $(-2) C$.
IV) If $B=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}\right]$ then find $\left(B^{t}\right)^{t}=B$.
V) If $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc}1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4\end{array}\right], B=\left[\begin{array}{cc}0 & 7 \\ -3 & 8\end{array}\right]$ then find $3 A-2 B$.
VI) Define rectangular matrix with example.
VII) If $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 4 & 7\end{array}\right]$ and $B=\left[\begin{array}{ll}4 & 6 \\ 3 & 8\end{array}\right]$ then find $(A+B)^{t}$


## Attempt the following questions.

1) Solve the equations by crammer's rule

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5X3=15 } \\
& 2 x-2 y=4 \text { (1 } \\
& -5 x-2 y=-10
\end{aligned}
$$



3) Any point on the right bisector of a line segment is equidistant from its end points.

