

Related Questions with Solutions

Questions

Question: 01

The system of linear equations

$$\lambda x + 2y + 2z = 5$$

$$2\lambda x + 3y + 5z = 8$$

$$4x + \lambda y + 6z = 10$$

- has:
- A. infinitely many solutions when $\lambda = 2$
 - B. no solution when $\lambda = 2$
 - C. No solution when $\lambda = 8$
 - D. a unique solution when $\lambda = -8$

Question: 02

The value of λ such that the system

$$x - 2y + z = -4, 2x - y + 2z = 2, x + y + \lambda z = 4$$

- has no solution is
- A. 0
 - B. 1
 - C. -1
 - D. 3

Question: 03

If the system of linear equations

$$x + ky + 3z = 0$$

$$3x + ky - 2z = 0$$

$$2x + 4y - 3z = 0$$

has a non-zero solutions (x, y, z) , then $\frac{xz}{y^2}$ is equal to

- A. 30
- B. -10
- C. 10
- D. -30

Question: 04

If the system of linear equations

$$x + 2ay + az = 0$$

$$x + 3by + bz = 0$$

$x + 4cy + cz = 0$ has a non-trivial solution and a, b and $c > 0$ then the minimum

value of $\left(\frac{a^3 + c^3}{b^3}\right)$ is

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 3

Question: 05

If the system of equations $x + \lambda y + 1 = 0, \lambda x + y + 1 = 0$ & $x + y + \lambda = 0$ is consistent then the value(s) of λ is(are) -

- A. 1
- B. -1
- C. 2
- D. -2

Question: 06

The values of θ, λ for which the following equations

$$\sin \theta x - \cos \theta y + (\lambda + 1)z = 0; \cos \theta x + \sin \theta y - \lambda z = 0; \lambda x + (\lambda + 1)y + \cos \theta z = 0$$

have non trivial solution, is

- A. $2n\pi \forall n \in I$

- B. $n\pi \forall n \in I$
 C. $(2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2} \forall n \in I$
 D. No value possible

Solutions

Solution: 01

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2\lambda & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & \lambda & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta| &= \lambda(18 - 5\lambda) - 2(12\lambda - 20) + 2(2\lambda^2 - 12) \\ &= 18\lambda - 5\lambda^2 - 24\lambda + 40 + 4\lambda^2 - 24 \\ &= -\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } |\Delta| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 6\lambda - 16 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 8)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -8 \text{ or } \lambda = 2$$

$$\text{If } \lambda = 2 : \Delta_x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 & 5 \\ 10 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta_x| &= 5(18 - 10) - 2(48 - 50) + 2(16 - 30) \\ &= 40 + 4 - 28 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

So no solution for
 $\lambda = 2$

Solution: 02

$$\text{Here, } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 1(-\lambda - 2) + 2(2\lambda - 2) + 1(2 + 1) = 0 \text{ gives } \lambda = 1$$

$$\text{and } \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_x = -4(-\lambda - 2) + 2(2\lambda - 8) + 1(2 + 4) \neq 0$$

Now, for no solution, we must have $\Delta = 0$.

Clearly for $\lambda = 1$, $\Delta = 0$ and $\Delta_x \neq 0$

Hence, system of equations has no solution for $\lambda = 1$.

Solution: 03

For non-zero solutions, we must have

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & 3 \\ 3 & k & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1(-3k + 8) - k(-9 + 4) + 3(12 - 2k) = 0$$

which gives $k = 11$

Now, the system of equations become

$$x + 11y + 3z = 0 \quad \dots[\text{i}]$$

$$3x + 11y - 2z = 0 \quad \dots[\text{ii}]$$

$$2x + 4y - 3z = 0 \quad \dots[\text{iii}]$$

The equation [i] and [iii] gives

$$3x + 15y = 0 \text{ i.e. } x = -5y$$

Putting $x = -5y$ in [i], we get

$$-5y + 11y + 3z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -2y$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{xz}{y^2} = \frac{(-5y)(-2y)}{y^2} = 10$$

Solution: 04

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{2ac}{a+c}$$

$$\text{Now, } t = \frac{a^3 + c^3}{8a^3c^3} = \frac{(a^3 + c^3)}{8a^3c^3} \times (a+c)^3$$

$$= \frac{(a+c)^4 (a^2 - ac + c^2)}{8a^3c^3} \dots\dots\dots[\text{i}]$$

$$\text{Now, } (a-c)^2 = a^2 - 2ac + c^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - ac + c^2 \geq ac \dots\dots\dots[\text{ii}]$$

$$\text{Also, } a+c \geq 2\sqrt{ac} \Rightarrow (a+c)^4 \geq 16a^2c^2 \dots\dots[\text{iii}]$$

Multiplying [II] and [III], we get

$$(a+c)^4 (a^2 - ac + c^2) \geq 16a^3c^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(a+c)^4 (a^2 - ac + c^2)}{8a^3c^3} \geq 2 \Rightarrow t \geq 2$$

Solution: 05

For consistency of the given system of equations

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ or } \lambda = -2$$

Solution: 06

For non trivial solution $\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta & \lambda + 1 \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta & -\lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda + 1 & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 0$; this gives

$$2 \cos \theta (\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1) = 0$$

Correct Options

Answer:01

Correct Options: B

Answer:02

Correct Options: B

Answer:03

Correct Options: C

Answer:04

Correct Options: C

Answer:05

Correct Options: A, D

Answer:06

Correct Options: C