## **Related Questions with Solutions**

## **Questions**

## **Quetion: 01**

The number of values of k , for which the system of equations (k+1)x+8y=4k, kx+(k+3)y=3k-1 has no solution, is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. infinite

#### **Solutions**

# **Solution: 01**

The matrix equation is  $\left[\begin{array}{cc} k+1 & 8 \\ k & k+3 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 4k \\ 3k-1 \end{array}\right]$ 

For no solution of AX = B a necessary condition is det A = 0.

$$\Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{cc} k+1 & 8 \\ k & k+3 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+1)(k+3) - 8k = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 + 4k + 3 - 8k = 0$$
  
$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 4k + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (k-1)(k-3) = 0 : k = 1, 3$$

For k = 1, the equation becomes

2x + 8y = 4, x + 4y = 2

which is just a single equation in two variables, i.e., x + 4y = 2 and it has infinite solutions.

For k = 3, the equation becomes

4x + 8y = 12, 3x + 6y = 8

which are parallel lines. So no solution in this case

### **Correct Options**

Answer:01

**Correct Options: A**