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Unit 3 - Week 2 : Unit 2

Course outline

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Week 2 : Unit 2

- Lecture 06 : Gauss Elimination
- Lecture 07 : Gauss Elimination(Contd.)
- Lecture 08 : LU Decomposition
- Lecture 09 : Gauss-Jordon Method
- Lecture 10 : Representation of Physical Systems as Matrix Equations
- Lecture Materials
- Quiz : Week 2 : Assignment 2
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Week 3 : Unit 3

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Week 2 : Assignment 2

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2018-08-15, 23:59 IST.**

- 1) Which of the following statements are true 1 point
1. Gauss Jordan method is used to find the inverse of square matrix
 2. Gauss Jordan method is used to find Eigen value of a square matrix
 3. Gauss Jordan method converts the augmented matrix into a reduced row echelon form to find the solution of system of linear equations
 4. Gauss Jordan method can be used to find the rank of a matrix

- a) Only 1 and 3
- b) Only 2, 3 and 4
- c) All
- d) only 1, 3 and 4

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

d) only 1, 3 and 4

- 2) 1 point

If a matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$ is decomposed by LU decomposition, where $L = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$

and $U = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ 0 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$ then find out $\frac{b_1}{b_2}$

- a) 1
- b) $\cot \theta$
- c) $\tan \theta$



Week 9 : Unit 9

Week 10 : Unit 10

Week 11

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Assignment Solution

Interactive Session with Students

3)

1 point

If $a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ are two vector then $a^T b$ is

- a) Scalar
 b) Vector
 c) rectangular matrix
 d) Singular matrix

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a) Scalar

4)

1 point

$(x-y) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} + (z-1) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ represent $Ax = b$ then find the correct A matrix and b

vector

- a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$
- d) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

5) In solving $Ax=b$ using gauss elimination method, by the forward elimination steps the coefficient matrix A transforms to

1 point

- a) Upper triangular matrix
 b) Lower triangular matrix
 c) Unity matrix
 d) Diagonal matrix

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a) Upper triangular matrix

6)

1 point

Consider a system of linear equations $Ax = b$ where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $b = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then,

- a) $Ax=b$ has no solution
- b) $Ax=b$ has infinite solution
- c) $Ax=b$ can be solved using gauss elimination method
- d) None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c) $Ax=b$ can be solved using gauss elimination method

7) If A is a square matrix then

1 point

- a) A is lower triangular matrix if and only if A^T is lower triangular
- b) A is lower triangular matrix if and only if A^T is upper triangular
- c) A is lower triangular matrix if and only if A^T is a symmetric matrix
- d) None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b) A is lower triangular matrix if and only if A^T is upper triangular

8) If A and B are two upper triangular square matrices and $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be any real scalar then find **0 points** the correct option from the following statements

1. cA is upper triangular
 2. $A+B$ is upper triangular
 3. AB is upper triangular
 4. AB is diagonal
- a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- c) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

9) Consider a $n \times n$ linear system of the form $Ax=b$ where A is the upper triangular matrix then **1 point**

- a) $x_{j_2} = \frac{b_{j_2}}{a_{j_2}}$ if $a_{j_2} = 1$
- b) $x_{j_2} = \frac{b_{j_2}}{a_{j_2}}$ if $a_{j_2} \neq 1$
- c) $x_{j_2} = \frac{b_{j_2}}{a_{j_2}}$ if $a_{j_2} = 0$
- d) $x_{j_2} = \frac{b_{j_2}}{a_{j_2}}$ if $a_{j_2} \neq 0$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

d) $x_{j_2} = \frac{b_{j_2}}{a_{j_2}}$ if $a_{j_2} \neq 0$

10)

1 point

Let A, A_1 and A_2 be $n \times n$ matrices then find the correct option from the following statements

1. If A has an inverse then there is **only** one inverse matrix
2. If A^{-1} exists then $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$
3. If A_1 and A_2 have inverses then $A_1 A_2$ has an inverse such that $(A_1 A_2)^{-1} = A_2^{-1} A_1^{-1}$
4. If A has an inverse then $x = A^{-1}b$ is the **only** solution of $Ax = b$

- a) All are correct
- b) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- c) 1, 2, 3 are correct but 4 is incorrect
- d) 2, 3, 4 are correct but 1 is incorrect

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a) All are correct

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