

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIADAH
WORK SHEET-2025-26
SUBJECT: MATHS
CHAPTER: DETERMINANTS

1-If $\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x-1 \\ x-3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ then write the value of x . (CBSE-2013)

2-Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} \cos 15^\circ & \sin 15^\circ \\ \sin 75^\circ & \cos 75^\circ \end{vmatrix}$ (CBSE-2011)

3- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, find $|AB|$ (CBSE-2016)

4- If A is a square matrix of order 3, with $|A| = 9$, then write the value of $|2 \text{ adj } A|$.
(CBSE-2019)

5- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, then find $A (\text{adj } A)$. (CBSE-2020)

6-Evaluate the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} x^2-x+1 & x-1 \\ x+1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$

7- If A_{ij} is the cofactor of the element a_{ij} of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$, then write the value of $a_{32} \cdot A_{32}$ (CBSE-2013)

8-For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, write A^{-1} . (CBSE-2020)

9-Find the equation of line joining (3,1) and (9,3) using determinant.

10-Using co-factors of elements of third column, Evaluate $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & yz \\ 1 & y & zx \\ 1 & z & xy \end{vmatrix}$

11-Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$, verify that $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

12- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} . Use it to solve the system of equations

$2x - 3y + 5z = 11$, $3x + 2y - 4z = -5$, $x + y - 2z = -3$ (CBSE-2018)

13- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ find A^{-1} . Use it to solve the system of equations

$x + y + z = 6$, $x + 2z = 7$, $3x + y + z = 12$ (CBSE-2019)

14- Using matrix ,solve the following system of equations:

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 11, \quad 3x + 2y - 4z = -5, \quad x + y - 2z = -3 \quad (\text{CBSE-2009})$$

15-Find the adjoint of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence show that $A \cdot (\text{adj } A) = |A| I_3$

(CBSE-2015)

16-- Using matrix ,solve the following system of equations:

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6, \quad 2x - y + z = 2, \quad 3x + 2y - 2z = 3 \quad (\text{CBSE-2023})$$

17- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find $\text{adj } A$ and verify that $A (\text{adj } A) A = |A| I_3$

(CBSE-2016)

18- If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -15 & 6 & -5 \\ 5 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, find $(AB)^{-1}$

(CBSE-2023)

19-A trust invested some money in two types of bonds. The first bond pays 10% interest and second bond pays 12% interest. The trust received Rs 2,800 as interest. However, if trust had interchanged money in bonds, they would have got Rs 100 less as interest. Using matrix method, find the amount invested by the trust.

(CBSE-2016)

20- A shopkeeper has 3 varieties of pens 'A', 'B', 'C'. Meenu purchased 1 pen of each variety for a total of Rs 21. Jeevan purchased 4 pens of 'A' variety, 3 pens of 'B' variety and 2 pens of 'C' variety for Rs 60. While Shikha purchased 6 pens of 'A' variety, 2 pens of 'B' variety and 3 pens of 'C' variety for Rs 70. Using matrix method, find the cost of each variety of pen.

(CBSE-2016)