



**MBF-003-001205** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination**

**March / April - 2018**

**Mathematics : BSMT-201(A)**

*(Geometry, Trigonometry & Matrix Algebra)*

*[Old Course]*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 001205**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instruction :**
- (i) All questions are compulsory.
  - (ii) Question 1 contains 20 short questions of one mark each.
  - (iii) Question 2 and 3 carry 25 marks each with internal choices.

**1** Answer the following questions : **20**

- (1) Write equation of right circular cylinder whose axis is parallel to  $Y$ -axis and radius is  $r$ .
- (2) Write definition of right circular cylinder.
- (3) Define singular matrix.

(4) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , then find  $A^{-1}$ .

- (5) Define unitary matrix.
- (6) Define Cauchy sequence.
- (7) Define Rank of a matrix.
- (8) Define Oscillatory sequence.
- (9) Define Hermitian Matrix.
- (10) Define Orthogonal Matrix.
- (11) Prove that  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ .
- (12)  $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (13) Find real and imaginary part of  $e^{5+4i}$ .
- (14) State D'Moivre's theorem.
- (15) Write the formula of  $\sin x$  in power of  $x$ .
- (16) Write the expansion of  $\cos^n \theta$  in cosine function.
- (17) Prove that  $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$ .
- (18) If  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$  then prove that

$$z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 2 \cos 2\theta.$$

- (19) Find real and imaginary part of  $e^{z^2}$ .

- (20) Simplify  $\frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^2}{(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^4}$ .

2 (a) Answer any three out of six :

6

(1) Prove that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} ab & b^2 \\ -a^2 & -ab \end{bmatrix}$  is a nilpotent matrix

of index 2.

(2) If  $A$  and  $B$  are Hermitian matrices then prove that  $A + B$  is also Hermitian.

(3) Prove that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$  is an idempotent

matrix.

(4) Find rank of a matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(5) Find eigen value of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(6) Discuss the convergence of a sequence

$$\left\{ \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \right\}.$$

(b) Answer any three out of six :

9

(1) Find the equation of cylinder whose generator is

parallel to  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}$  and passing through

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1, z = 0.$$

(2) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  find  $\text{adj}(A)$ .

(3) Find inverse of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  using preliminary

row operation.

(4) Prove that Eigen values of Hermitian Matrix are real numbers.

(5) Verify Cayley Hamilton Theorem for matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(6) Prove that the sequence  $\{S_n\}$  is convergent, where

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}$$

(c) Answer any two out of five : 10

(1) Find equation of cylinder whose generator is parallel

to  $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$  and enveloping curve is

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2.$$

(2) State and prove Caylay-Hamilton Theorem.

(3) Solve the system of linear equation :

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z &= 9, \\2x + 5y + 7z &= 52, \\2x + y - z &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

(4) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$  then prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = l.$$

(5) Prove that every square matrix can be uniquely express as sum of a symmetric and skew symmetric matrices.

3 (a) Answer any three out of six : 6

(1) Prove that  $\cos 7\theta = \cos^7 \theta - 21 \cos^5 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 35 \cos^3 \theta \sin^4 \theta - 7 \cos \theta \sin^6 \theta$ .

(2) Express  $\tan 7\theta$  in term of  $\tan \theta$ .

(3) Express  $\sin^3 \theta$  in sine function.

(4) Find the value of  $\log(1 - i)$ .

(5) Solve  $7 \sinh x + 20 \cosh x = 24$ .

(6) Prove that  $\frac{1 + \tanh \theta}{1 - \tanh \theta} = \cosh 2\theta + \sinh 2\theta$ .

(b) Answer any three out of six :

9

(1) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then find the value of  $\tan 6\theta$ .

(2) Show that

$$\cos^3 x = \frac{1}{4} \left[ 4 - \frac{x^2}{2!} (3^2 + 3) + \frac{x^4}{4!} (3^4 + 3) - \dots \right]$$

(3) Solve  $x^3 + 1 = 0$ .

(4) Solve  $\cosh z = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(5) Prove that  $\cosh^{-1} x = \log \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)$ .

(6) Find  $\log \left( -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ .

(c) Answer any two out of five :

10

(1) Prove that

$$2048 \sin^7 \theta \cos^5 \theta = 20 \sin 2\theta + 5 \sin 4\theta \\ - 10 \sin 6\theta + 4 \sin 8\theta + 2 \sin 10\theta - \sin 12\theta.$$

(2) If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are roots of equation

$$x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0 \text{ then prove that}$$

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos \left( \frac{n\pi}{3} \right).$$

(3) Prove that

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta, \text{ where } n \\ \text{is an integer.}$$

(4) Prove that  $\sinh^{-1} (\tan \theta) = \log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$ .

(5) Find real and imaginary part of  $\tan^{-1} (x + iy)$ .

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