Name : ....

Roll No. : ....

Invigilator's Signature : ....

2012
MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted : 3 Hours   *Full Marks* : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for any *ten* the following:

    $$10 \times 1 = 10$$

    i) Integrating factor of the differential equation

    $x(1-x^2)\,dy + (2x^2y - y - ax^3)\,dx = 0$ is

    a) $x/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ b) $x/\sqrt{x(x^2-1)}$

    c) $x/\sqrt{x^2-1}$ d) $x^2/\sqrt{1-x^2}$.

    ii) The order and degree of the differential equation

    $\sqrt{d^2y/dx^2} + dy/dx = y$ are

   a) 2, 1   b) 1, 2

    c) 2, 2   d) 2, 3.

2153   [Turn over

iii) $\dfrac{1}{(D-2)\,(D-3)}\,e^{2x}$ is

     a) $-e^{2x}$ b) xe^{2x}

     c) $-xe^{2x}$ d) $-xe^{3x}$.

iv) If for a sequence $\{U_n\}$, $\displaystyle\lim_{h\to\infty} U_n = 0$, then

     a) $\{U_n\}$ is converget

     b) $\{U_n\}$ is divergent

     c) $\{U_n\}$ is convergent to 0

     d)   none of these.

v) The infinite series $\displaystyle\sum \dfrac{n}{n+1}$ is

     a)   divergent   b)   convergent

     c)   oscillatory   d)   none of these.

vi) The value of a for which $\{\,(1,2,3),\ (0,-1,9),\ (4,0,a)\,\}$ is linearly dependent is

     a) -20 b) -10

     c) -5 d)   None of these.

vii) If the third order square matrix A is diagonalizable, then the number of independent eigenvectors of A is

     a)   two   b)   three

     c)   one   d)   none of these.

viii) If S and T be two subspaces of a vector space V, then which of the following is also a subspace of V?

a) $S \cup T$ b) $S - T$

c) $T - S$ d) $S \cap T$.

ix)   The dimension of the subspace $\{(x, 0, y, 0) \mid x, y \in R \}$ is

a)   1   b)   2

c)   3   d)   4.

x)   Let V and W be two vector spaces over R and $T : V \to W$ is a linear mapping. Then $Im\ T$ is a sub-space of

a) V b) W

c) $V \cup W$ d) $V \cap W$.

xi)   The infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \dfrac{1}{n^p}$ converges if

a) $p \geq 1$ b) $p > 1$

c) $p \leq 1$ d)   none of these.

xii) The lower bound of the sequence $\left\{(-1)^{n-1} / n! \right\}$ is

a) $-1/2$ b) $1/2$

c)   0   d)   none of these.

xiii) Eliminating A and B from $y = A \cos x + B \sin y$, the differential equation is

a) $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$ b) $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = 0$

c) $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ d) $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 1$.

xiv) The particular integral of $(D^2 + 1)\, y = \sin x$ is

    a) $x \sin x$ b) $x \cos x$

    c) $x \tan x$ d) $-\dfrac{x}{2} \cos x$.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Solve : $(px - y)\,(py + x) = a^2 p$

by using the substitution $x^2 = u,\ y^2 = v$ where $p = \dfrac{dy}{dx}$

3. Examine the convergence of the sequence

$$\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n \right\}.$$

4. Examine the convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 x^3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

5. Show that $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in R^4 \mid x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = x_4\}$ is

a subspace of R^4.

6. Find the representative matrix of the linear

transformation $T : R^3 \to R^3$ defined by

$T(x, y, z) = (3x + z,\ -2x + y,\ -x + 2y + 4z)$

7. Find the basis of

$S = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 \mid x + 2y + z = 0,\ 2x + y + 3z = 0\}$

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.   3 × 15 = 45

8. a) Solve : $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \dfrac{1}{x}\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 12\dfrac{\log x}{x^2}$

    b) Obtain the general solution and singular solution of the equation $y = px + \sqrt{a^2\,p^2 + b^2}$

    c) Solve : $3\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \dfrac{2y}{x+1} = \dfrac{x^3}{y^2}$ 5 + 6 + 4

9. a) State Leibnitz theorem for Alternating series and test the convergence of the series

    $1 - \dfrac{1}{2^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} - \dfrac{1}{4^2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

    b) Test the convergence of the following series

    $\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{2^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{2^3} + \dfrac{1}{3^3} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

    c) Show that the sequence $\left\{ 2 + \dfrac{(-1)^n}{n} \right\}$ is convergent.

                                  6 + 5 + 4

10. a) Solve $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\dfrac{dy}{dx} + 29\,y = 0$

    when $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 15$

    b) Show that the sequence

    $\sqrt{2}\ ,\ \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}},\ \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}\ ,\ \ldots\ldots$ converges to 2.

    c) Define basis and dimension of a vector space.

                                  6 + 6 + 3
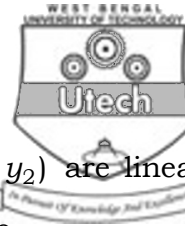
11. a) Prove that the vectors (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are linearly dependent, if and only if $x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 = 0$.

   b) Show that the vectors $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1)$ and $\alpha_3 = (0, -3, 2)$ form a basis of R^3. Express $(1, 0, 0)$ as a linear combination of α_1, α_2 and α_3.

   c) If $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ form a basis of a vector space V, then prove that $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$, $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3$ and $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$ also form a basis of the vector space V.　　　　$4 + 6 + 5$

12. a) Let T be defined by $T(x, y) = (x', y')$ where

   $x' = x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta, \ y' = x \sin\theta + y \cos\theta$

   Prove that T is a linear transformation.

   b) The linear transformation $T : R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ transforms the basis vectors $(1, 2, 1)$, $(2, 1, 0)$ & $(1, -1, -2)$ to the basis vectors $(1, 0, 0)$, $(0, 1, 0)$ & $(0, 0, 1)$ respectively. Find T. Hence find $T(3, -3, 3)$.

   c) Find the Kernel, Image, Nullity and Rank of $T : R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ where

   T $(1, 0, 0) = (2, 1)$

   T $(0, 1, 0) = (0, 1)$

   T $(0, 0, 1) = (1, 1)$　　　　　　　　　　$4 + 7 + 4$

13. a) Prove that a subset S of a vector space V over R is a subspace if and only if $\alpha x + \beta y \in S$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in R$ and $x, y \in S$.

b) Show that the family M_2 of all real square matrices of order 2 forms a vector space over reals, and find a basis for M_2.

c) Let $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \middle| a + b = 0 \text{ and } a, b, c, d \in R \right\}$

Prove that S is a subspace of M_2.   5 + 6 + 4