

Mathematics [Minor]**(NEP-CBCS)****(B.Sc. First Semester End Examinations-2023)****PAPER: MTM-MI-01****Full Marks: 60****Time: 03 Hrs***The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable**Illustrate the answers wherever necessary***Group – A****[Calculus: Marks-23]****1) Answer any FOUR questions: 4x2=8**

a) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-x^2)}{\log \cos x}$

b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{3/2} x \cos^3 x dx$

c) If $I_n = \int e^{-x} x^n dx$, prove that $I_n = -e^{-x} x^n + nI_{n-1}$

d) Find all the asymptotes of $x^3 - 2x^2y + xy^2 + x^2 - xy + 2 = 0$.

e) Use Leibnitz's rule to find the nth derivative of $x^2 e^x \cos x$

f) Find the point of inflexion for the curve $y = x^3$ at $x = 0$.

(2)

2) Answer any ONE question:

1x5=5

a) Find the reduction formula for $I_{m,n} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^m x \sin nx dx$, m, n being positive integers. And hence deduce that

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \left[2 + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{2^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^m}{m} \right].$$

b) (i) Find the total length of the astroid $x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta$

(ii) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

3) Answer any ONE question:

1x10=10

(a) (i) If $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$

Prove that $x^2 y_2 + x y_1 + y = 0$

$$\& x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1) x y_{n+1} + (n^2 + 1) y_n = 0$$

(ii) Find the radius of curvature of $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36x$ at the point (2,3). 6+4

(b)(i) Show that the arc of the upper half of the Cardioid

$r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ is bisect at $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. Show that the perimeter of the

curve is $8a$.

(ii) Show that $y = x^4$ is concave upward at the origin and $y = e^x$ everywhere concave upward. (3+3)+4

(3)

Group - B

[Geometry: Marks-23]

4) Answer any FOUR questions:

4x2=8

a) Determine the nature of the conic

$$x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 + 4x + 12y - 5 = 0.$$

b) Find the centre and the radius of the sphere

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 2x - 4y - 2z - 1 = 0$$

c) Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is origin and the

$$\text{base is } y^2 + z^2 = b^2, x = a$$

d) Find the translation which transforms the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 14y + 20 = 0 \text{ into } x'^2 + y'^2 = 30.$$

e) Find the equation of the quadratic cylinder with generators

parallel to z - axis and passing through the curve

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1, lx + my + nz = p$$

f) Find the point on the conic $\frac{15}{r} = 1 - 4 \cos \theta$ whose radius vector is 5.

5) Answer any ONE question

1x5=5

a) Find the equation of the sphere for which the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 7y - 2z + 2 = 0 \text{ and } 2x + 3y + 4z = 8 \text{ is a great}$$

circle.

(4)

b) If g is a variable tangent of the conic $\frac{l}{r} = 1 - e \cos \theta$, show that the locus of the perpendicular from the pole on g is the circle $r^2(e^2 - 1) + 2elr \cos \theta + l^2 = 0$

6) Answer any ONE question

1x10=10

a) (i) Reduce the equation $x^2 - 5xy + y^2 + 8x - 20y + 15 = 0$ to its standard canonical form and show that it represents a hyperbola.

(ii) Find the nature of the conic $\frac{8}{r} = 4 - 5 \cos \theta$ 7+3

b) (i) Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is the point (1,2,3) and guiding curve is the circle $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9, x + y + z = 1$

(ii) Find the values of c for which the plane $x + y + z = c$ touches the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 2y - 2z - 6 = 0$. 6+4

Group - C

[Linear Algebra - I: Marks 14]

7) Answer any TWO questions:

2x2=4

a) Prove that the set of vectors $\{(1,2,2), (2,1,2), (2,2,1)\}$ is linearly independent in \mathbb{R}^3

b) Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$.

(5)

c) Find the eigen value and eigen vector for the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

8) Answer any TWO questions:

2x5=10

a) State and prove Cayley Hamilton theorem.

b) Solve the system of equation

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

c) Find the geometric and algebraic multiplicities of each eigen

value of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$