

Objective End Semester Exam (B)

MATH-II, 28th APRIL 2015

Time: 90 minutes, Maximum Marks: 40

NAME: _____ ROLL NO.: _____

Note: Fill in the blanks. Write the answers in the space provided. Submit this part of the question cum answer paper on or before 11 AM.

1. Dimension of all $n \times n$ symmetric matrices over \mathbb{R} is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ [3]
2. Set of all real polynomials of degree $\leq n$ is a vector space over \mathbb{R} . TRUE [3]
3. Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $A^{20} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2^{20} + 1 & 2^{20} \end{bmatrix}$ [5]
4. The equation $(y^3 + bxy^4 - 2x)dx + (3xy^2 + 20x^2y^3)dy = 0$ is exact for $b = 10$ [5]
5. The solution of $y' - y = e^{(y+1)^2}$, $y(0) = -1$ is $y \equiv -1$. [4]
6. Let $y(x)$ be a non-trivial solution of $y'' + [\alpha + 2\sin(x + \pi/4)]y = 0$; $\alpha > 4$. Then the minimum number of zeros of $y(x)$ in the interval $[0, 8\pi]$ is 8. [4]
7. The orthogonal trajectories for the family of curves $y^2(t) = 4c(t + c)$ is
 $y^2(t) = 4c(t + c)$. [4]
8. The general solution of $xy'' - y' = 8x^2$ is $a + bx^2 + (8/3)x^3$. [4]
9. The equation $y'' + 2e^xy = 0$ has a solution of the form $\phi(x) = \sum_0^\infty c_k x^k$ which satisfies $\phi(0) = 1, \phi'(0) = 0$. The value of c_2 is -1 and c_3 is -1/3. [4]
10. The inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{(s+3)^{5/2}} + \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$ is
 $\frac{u(t-\pi)e^{-3(t-\pi)}(t-\pi)^{3/2}}{\Gamma(5/2)} + 1 - \cos t$. [4],
 u - unit step function

End of paper