



MODEL ANSWER	Model A
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*The exam consists of TWO questions in TWO pages.*

**Question 1 (10 Marks)**

(A) Evaluate in terms of the Gamma function [4 Marks]

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}}.$$

$$I = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^6}}$$

$$\text{let } x^6 = u, x = u^{1/6}, dx = \frac{1}{6} u^{-5/6} du \dots \dots \dots [2]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{-5/6} du}{(1+u)^{1/3}}, \quad x=1 \rightarrow u=0 \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow u=\infty$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow u=0 \rightarrow x=\infty \rightarrow u=\infty \dots \dots \dots [1]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \beta\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma^2(1/6)}{\Gamma(1/3)} \dots \dots \dots [1]$$

**(B) Find the general solution in powers of  $(x - 1)$  for the following differential equation:**

$$y'' + 2(x-1)y' = 0$$

**[6 Marks]**

$$p(x) = 2(x-1), q(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow p(x)$  &  $q(x)$  are both analytic at  $x_0 = 1$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 1$  is an ordinary point  $\Rightarrow$  Power series Method .....[1]

let  $t = x - 1$ ,  $y' = \dot{y}$ ,  $y'' = \ddot{y}$ .....[1]

$$\text{let } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow \dot{y} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^{n-1} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n t^{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y} + 2t\dot{y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n t^{n-2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} t^n + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^n = 0$$

$$2a_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} \\ + 2na_n \end{array} \right\} t^n = 0 \dots\dots\dots[1]$$

$$a_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots[1]$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + 2na_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{-2n}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n, n \geq 1 \dots\dots\dots[1]$$

$$a_2 = a_4 = a_6 = \dots = 0$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{-2.1}{3.2} a_1,$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{-2.3}{5.4} a_3 = \frac{(-1)^2 2^2 (1.3)}{(5.4.3.2.1)} a_1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n 2^n (1.3 \dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 \left( t + \sum_1 \frac{(-1)^n 2^n (1.3 \dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1} \right)$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 \left[ (x-1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n (1.3 \dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} (x-1)^{2n+1} \right] \dots\dots\dots[1]$$

**Question 2 (10 + 1 Marks)**

The distribution of colored balls in two boxes I and II are as follows:

	Red	Yellow	Green
Box I	4	6	8
Box II	3	5	7

A ball ( $B_1$ ) is selected at random from Box I and then transferred unseen to Box II. A ball ( $B_2$ ) is now selected from the new Box II. Find

1.  $P(B_1 \text{ was Red}), P(B_1 \text{ was Yellow}),$  and  $P(B_1 \text{ was Green}).$
2.  $P(B_2 \text{ is red}), P(B_2 \text{ is Yellow}),$  and  $P(B_2 \text{ is Green}).$
3.  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Red}), P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Yellow}),$  and  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Green}).$
4.  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ both have the same color}).$
5. The probability that the first ball was Red, given that the second ball was found Green.

1.  $P(R1) = 4/18, P(Y1) = 6/18,$

$P(G1) = 8/18 \dots [1]$

2.  $P(R2) = \frac{4}{18} \cdot \frac{4}{16} + \frac{6}{18} \cdot \frac{3}{16} + \frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{3}{16} = \frac{29}{144} \dots [1]$

$P(Y2) = \frac{4}{18} \cdot \frac{5}{16} + \frac{6}{18} \cdot \frac{6}{16} + \frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{5}{16} = \frac{1}{3} \dots [1]$

$P(G2) = \frac{4}{18} \cdot \frac{7}{16} + \frac{6}{18} \cdot \frac{7}{16} + \frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{8}{16} = \frac{67}{144} \dots [1]$

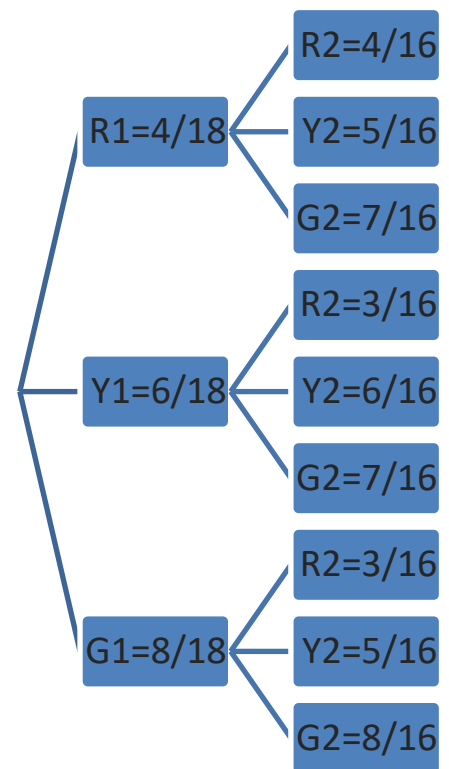
3.  $P(R1 \cap R2) = \frac{4}{18} \cdot \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{18} \dots [1]$

$P(Y1 \cap Y2) = \frac{6}{18} \cdot \frac{6}{16} = \frac{1}{8} \dots [1]$

$P(G1 \cap G2) = \frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{8}{16} = \frac{2}{9} \dots [1]$

4.  $P(R1 \cap R2) + P(Y1 \cap Y2) + P(G1 \cap G2) = \frac{29}{72} \dots [1]$

5.  $P(R1|G2) = \frac{P(G2|R1) \cdot P(R1)}{P(G2)} = \frac{\frac{7}{16} \cdot \frac{4}{18}}{\frac{67}{144}} = \frac{14}{67} \dots [1].$



2 marks



<b>MODEL ANSWER</b>	<b>Model B</b>
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The exam consists of TWO questions in TWO pages.

Question 1 (10 Marks)

(A) Evaluate in terms of the Gamma function

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$$

**[4 Marks]**

$$I = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$$

let  $x^6 = u$ ,  $x = u^{1/6}$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{6} u^{-5/6} du$ .....**[2]**

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{-5/6} du}{(1+u)^{1/2}}, \quad x-1 = -5/6 \rightarrow x = 1/6$$

$x + y = 1/2 \rightarrow y = 1/3$ .....**[1]**

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \beta\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma(1/6)\Gamma(1/3)}{\Gamma(1/2)} \text{.....} \mathbf{[1]}$$

(B) Find the general solution in powers of  $(x - 2)$  for the following differential equation:

$$y'' + 3(x - 2)y' = 0.$$

[6 Marks]

$$p(x) = 3(x - 2), q(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow p(x)$  &  $q(x)$  are both analytic at  $x_0 = 2$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 2$  is an ordinary point  $\Rightarrow$  Power series Method .....[1]

let  $t = x - 2$ ,  $y' = \dot{y}$ ,  $y'' = \ddot{y}$ .....[1]

$$\text{let } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^{n-1} \Rightarrow y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n t^{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y} + 3t \dot{y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n t^{n-2} + 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} t^n + 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^n = 0$$

$$2a_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} \\ + 3n a_n \end{array} \right\} t^n = 0 \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

$$a_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} + 3n a_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{-3n}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n, n \geq 1 \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

$$a_2 = a_4 = a_6 = \dots\dots = 0$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{-3.1}{3.2} a_1,$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{-3.3}{5.4} a_3 = \frac{(-1)^2 3^2 (1.3)}{(5.4.3.2.1)} a_1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n 3^n (1.3 \dots\dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 \left( t + \sum_1 \frac{(-1)^n 3^n (1.3 \dots\dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1} \right)$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 \left[ (x-2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n (1.3 \dots\dots (2n-1))}{(2n+1)!} (x-2)^{2n+1} \right] \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

**Question 2 (10+1 Marks)**

The distribution of colored balls in two boxes I and II are as follows:

	Red	Yellow	Green
Box I	3	5	7
Box II	4	6	8

A ball ( $B_1$ ) is selected at random from Box I and then transferred unseen to Box II. A ball ( $B_2$ ) is now selected from the new Box II. Find

1.  $P(B_1 \text{ was Red})$ ,  $P(B_1 \text{ was Yellow})$ , and  $P(B_1 \text{ was Green})$ .
2.  $P(B_2 \text{ is red})$ ,  $P(B_2 \text{ is Yellow})$ , and  $P(B_2 \text{ is Green})$ .
3.  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Red})$ ,  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Yellow})$ , and  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ are both Green})$ .
4.  $P(B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \text{ both have not the same color})$ .
5. The probability that the first ball was Yellow, given that the second ball was found Red.

1.  $P(R1) = 3/15$ ,  $P(Y1) = 5/15$ ,

$P(G1) = 7/15$  .....[1]

2.  $P(R2) = \frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{5}{19} + \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{4}{19} + \frac{7}{15} \cdot \frac{4}{19} = \frac{21}{95}$  ....[1]

$P(Y2) = \frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{6}{19} + \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{7}{19} + \frac{7}{15} \cdot \frac{6}{19} = \frac{1}{3}$  ....[1]

$P(G2) = \frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{8}{19} + \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{8}{19} + \frac{7}{15} \cdot \frac{9}{19} = \frac{127}{285}$  ....[1]

3.  $P(R1 \cap R2) = \frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{5}{19} = \frac{1}{19}$  ....[1]

$P(Y1 \cap Y2) = \frac{5}{15} \cdot \frac{7}{19} = \frac{7}{57}$  ....[1]

$P(G1 \cap G2) = \frac{7}{15} \cdot \frac{9}{19} = \frac{21}{95}$  ....[1]

4.  $1 - \{P(R1 \cap R2) + P(Y1 \cap Y2) + P(G1 \cap G2)\} = \frac{172}{285}$  ....[1]

2 marks

5.  $P(Y1|R2) = \frac{P(R2|Y1) \cdot P(Y1)}{P(R2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{19} \cdot \frac{5}{15}}{\frac{21}{95}} = \frac{20}{63}$  ....[1]

