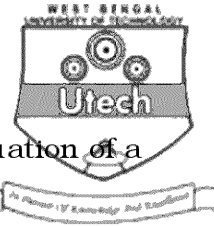


Invigilator's Signature :



iii) If $\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - 4$ is the characteristic equation of a square matrix A, then A^{-1} is equal to

- a) $A^2 - 6A + 9I$ b) $\frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{3}{2}A + \frac{9}{4}I$
 c) $A^2 - 6A + 9$ d) $\frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{3}{2}A + \frac{9}{4}$

iv) If $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, then $\frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)}$ is

- a) r b) 1
 c) $\frac{1}{r}$ d) none of these.

v) $f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{y + x}$ is a homogeneous function of degree

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 c) 1 d) 2 .

vi) If $\vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}) = 0$, then the vectors $\vec{\alpha}$, $\vec{\beta}$, $\vec{\gamma}$ are

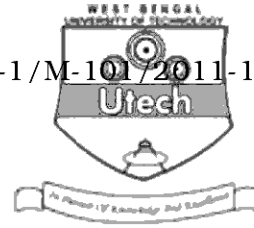
- a) coplanar b) independent
 c) collinear d) none of these.

vii) The n th derivative of $(ax+b)^{10}$ is (where $n > 10$)

- a) a^{10} b) $\underline{10} a^{10}$
 c) 0 d) $\underline{10}$.

viii) If for any two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} , $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$, then \vec{a} and \vec{b} are

- a) parallel b) collinear
 c) perpendicular d) none of these.



ix) If $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then $A =$

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

x) The reduction formula of $I_n = \int^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$ is

a) $I_n = \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) I_{n-1}$

b) $I_n = \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) I_n$

c) $I_n = \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) I_{n-2}$

d) none of these.

xi) The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2+1}$ is

a) convergent

b) divergent

c) oscillatory

d) none of these.

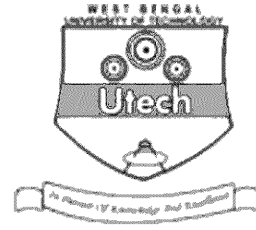
xii) Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem is obtained from Cauchy's Mean Theorem for *two* functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ by putting $g(x) =$

a) 1

b) x^2

c) x

d) $\frac{1}{x}$.



GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

2. Prove that every square matrix can be expressed as the sum of a symmetric matrix and a skew symmetric matrix :

3. By Laplace's method, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ -b & a & d & -c \\ -c & -d & a & b \\ -d & c & -b & a \end{vmatrix} = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2$$

(consider minors of order 2).

4. If $2x = y^{\frac{1}{m}} + y^{\frac{-1}{m}}$, then prove that

$$(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0$$

5. If $u = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, then show that

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 xy}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

6. Show that the bounded by a simple closed curve C is given

$$\text{by } \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (xdy - ydx)$$

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)



Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. i) If $f(x,y) = x^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, verify $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.
- ii) State the Rolle's theorem and examine if you can apply the same for $f(x) = \tan x$ in $[0, \pi]$
- iii) Find the value of λ and μ for which

$$x + y + z = 3$$

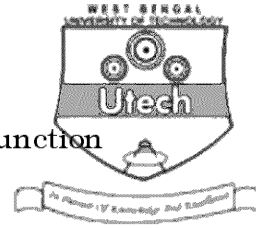
$$2x - y + 3z = 4$$

$$5x - y + \lambda z = \mu \quad \text{have}$$

(a) unique solution

(b) many solution

(c) no solution.



8. i) Find the maxima and minima of the function

$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 63(x+y) + 12xy.$$

Find also the saddle points.

- ii) State Leibnitz's test for alternating series and apply it to examine the convergence of $1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$.

- iii) Applying Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem prove that

$$\frac{x}{1+x} \leq \log(1+x) < x, \text{ for all } x > 0.$$

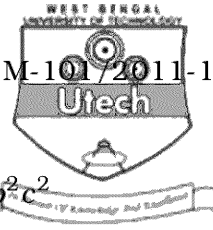
9. i) If $y = e^{m \sin^{-1} x}$, show that

$$(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - (n^2+m^2)y_n = 0 \quad \text{Hence find } y_n$$

when $x = 0$.

- ii) Prove that $[a+b \quad b+c \quad c+a] = 2[a \quad b \quad c]$, where a, b, c are three vectors.

- iii) Find the directional derivative of $f = xyz$ at $(1,1,1)$ in the direction $2\vec{i} - \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$.



10. i) Prove that
$$\begin{vmatrix} b^2+c^2 & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & c^2+a^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & a^2+b^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4a^2b^2c^2$$

ii) State Divergence Theorem of Gauss. Verify divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ over the cylindrical region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $z = 0$, $z = 2$.

iii) Test the series for convergence

$$\frac{1^p}{2^q} + \frac{2^p}{3^q} + \frac{3^p}{4^q} + \dots$$

11. i) Obtain a reduction formula for $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^n x dx$. Hence obtain

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx$$

ii) Given two vectors $\vec{\alpha} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{j}$, $\vec{\beta} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$. Express $\vec{\beta}$ in the form $\vec{\beta}_1 + \vec{\beta}_2$, where $\vec{\beta}_1$ is parallel to $\vec{\alpha}$ and $\vec{\beta}_2$ is perpendicular to $\vec{\alpha}$.

iii) Show that $\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\vec{i} + (3x^2 - z)\vec{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\vec{k}$ is irrotational. Find the scalar function ϕ , such that $\vec{A} = \nabla\phi$.