

- N.B.** (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
 (2) Attempt any **four** questions out of the remaining **six** questions.  
 (3) **Figures to the right** indicate **full** marks.

1. (a) Diagonalize the Hermitian matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2+2i \\ 2-2i & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Find the analytic function  $f(z)$  whose real part is  $r^2 \cos 2\theta - r \sin \theta$

- (c) Show that  $\int_C \log z \, dz = 2\pi i$ , where  $C$  is the unit circle in plane.

- (d) Find all basic feasible solutions of the following system of equations

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

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

2. (a) Verify Cayley-Hamilton Theorem for matrix  $A$  and hence find  $A^{-1}$ , where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Prove that  $f(z) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2xy + i(3x^2y - x^2 + y^2 - y^3)$  is analytic and find  $f(z)$  in terms of  $Z$ .

- (c) Construct dual of the following LPP and solve its dual

$$\text{Minimize } Z = 0.7x_1 + 0.5x_2$$

Subject to

$$x_1 \geq 4,$$

$$x_2 \geq 6,$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 20,$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 18,$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

3. (a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & \pi/4 \\ 0 & \pi/6 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $\cos A$ .

- (b) Solve the following LPP by Simplex method

$$\text{Maximize } Z = x_1 + 4x_2$$

Subject to

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 5$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

- (c) Show that  $\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{3 + 2\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$

4. (a) Find  $a, b, c, d$  if  $f(z) = x^2 + 2axy + by^2 + i(cx^2 + 2dxy + y^2)$  is analytic. 6  
 (b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points  $Z = \infty, i, 0$  onto the points  $0, i, \infty$ . 6  
 (c) Find eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix  $A$  where 8

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -8 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. (a) Show that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$  is derogatory. 6

- (b) Find the image of the region bounded by  $x = 0, x = 2, y = 0, y = 2$  in the  $Z$ -plane under transformation :  $W = (1 + i)Z$ . 6

- (c) Using the method of Lagranges Multipliers, solve the following NLPP 8

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Optimize } Z &= x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 \\ \text{Subject to } x_1 + 5x_2 &= 7 \\ x_1, x_2 &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

6. (a) Find the orthogonal trajectory of the family of the curves  $x^3y - xy^3 = c$ . 6  
 (b) Use the Kuhn-Tucker condition to solve the following NLPP. 6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize } Z &= 10x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 \\ \text{Subject to } 2x_1 + x_2 &\leq 5 \\ x_1, x_2 &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{z+6}{z^2-4} dz$  where  $C$  is the circle. 8

$$(i) |z| = 1 \quad (ii) |z-2| = 1 \quad (iii) |z+2| = 1$$

7. (a) Find Laurents series for  $f(z) = \frac{2}{(z-1)(z-2)}$  when  $1 < |z| < 2$ . 6

- (b) By using residue theorem evaluate  $\int_C \frac{\sin^6 z}{\left(z - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3} dz$  where  $C$  is  $|z| = 1$ . 6

- (c) Use the dual simplex method to solve the following LPP 8

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } Z &= x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{Subject to } 2x_1 + x_2 &\geq 2, \\ -x_1 - x_2 &\geq 1, \\ x_1, x_2 &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$