

# Mathematical Foundations - I

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

1. (a) Define power set and find power set of the set  $\{\phi\}$
- (b) Which of the following lattices are boolean Algebra :  
(i)  $D_{70}$  (ii)  $D_{99}$
- (c) Find the  $n$ -th derivative of  $\sin x \sin 2x$ .
- (d) Write complementary function for the equation  $(D^4 + a^4)y = \sin ax$
- (e) Define integrating factor and find integrating factor of equation  $ydx - ydx = 0$ . 18

## UNIT - I

2. (a) Prove that  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$  9
- (b) Show that the relation "is congruent to" on the set of all triangles in a plane is an equivalence relation. 9
3. (a) Define Boolean Algebra as an algebraic structure. 9
- (b) In how many ways can 5 boys and 5 girls be seated at a round table, so that no two girls are together? 9

## UNIT - II

4. (a) Prove that limit of  $\frac{1}{x^3}$  does not exist as  $x$  tends to zero. 9
- (b) If  $y = \cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{2 \cos x + 3 \sin x}{\sqrt{13}} \right]$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$  9
5. (a) Find the  $n$ -th derivative of  $e^{2x} \sin^3 x$ .
- (b) If  $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{(1+x^2)}$  9

## UNIT - III

6. (a) Find the differential equation of all circles of given radius.
- (b) Solve the differential equation :  
 $(y \log x - 1) ydx = dy$  9
7. (a) Solve the differential equation:  
 $(x + 2y)(dx - dy) = dx + dy$  9

- (b) Solve the differential equation :

$$(x^2 + y^2 + 2x) dx + 2y dy = 0$$

9

UNIT - III

6. (a) Find the differential equation of all circles of given radius.

- (b) Solve the differential equation :

$$(y \log x - 1) y dx = dy$$

9

7. (a) Solve the differential equation:

$$(x+2y) (dx-dy) = dx + dy$$

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- (b) Solve the differential equation:

$$(x^2+y^2+2x) dx + 2y dy = 0$$

9

UNIT - IV

8. Solve the differential equation :

(a)  $(D^3+1)y=3 + e^{-x}$

9

(b)  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = e^{2x} \sin x$

9. Solve the differential equation :

(a)  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$

9

(b)  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = x^2 \log x$

9