

	Continuous Assessment Test (CAT)- II- March	Semester	: Winter 2022-2023 : BMAT201L
Programme Course Title		Slot Class No.	ot : CH2022235001045
Faculty	Dr. Kalyan Banerjee, Dr. Jaganathan B, Dr. Radha S, Dr. Dhanasekar S, Dr. Manivannan A, Dr. Vijay Kumar P, Dr. M. Dhivya, Dr. Sudip Debnath, Dr. Durgaprasad P, Dr. M. Prasannalakshmi, Dr. Amit Kumar Rahul, Dr. P, Dr. M. Prasannalakshmi, Dr. Amit Kumar Rahul, Dr.		38, 50, 47, 48, 41, 49, 39, 40, 51, 44, 43, 42, 46
Duration	Singh	Max. Marks	: 50
Duration	: 1 1/2 Hours		

Answer all the questions (50 Marks)

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Q.No.	(a) Let $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n z^n$, be the Laurent series expansion of the function $\frac{1}{z^2 \sinh z}$. Then, find the value of b_{-1} . (b) Let the circle $\gamma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z = 2\}$ be oriented in the contour-clockwise direction.	
1.		
	Then, evaluate $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} z^7 \cos\left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz$.	- 1
2.	(a) Evaluate $\oint_C \cot z dz$, where C is the circle $ z = 5$. (b) Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2} - \cos \theta}$.	_ 5+:
	Apply Gauss Elimination method to determine the values of a and b for which the following system has infinite number of solutions and find the solution. $5x + 3y + 7z = 4$ $3x + 26y + 2z = 9$ $7x + 2y + az = b$	1
4.	(a) Find the value of p such that $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is an eigen vector of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ p & 2 & 1 \\ 14 & -4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$.	5.
	b) Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem, for the given matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} and $A^$	
a the following	$A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 - 5A^3 + 7A^2 - 2A + I$. Verify if the set of all 2×3 matrices for which the sum of entries in the first row equals be sum of entries in the second row is a vector subspace with respect to Matrix addition and scalar multiplication of matrix. Let $V = C(\mathbb{R})$, be the vector space of all continuous functions on \mathbb{R} . Which of the obliquing are subspaces of V ? Was the set of all continuous odd functions. (a function f is said to be odd function if $(-x) = -f(x)$ for all x). We is the set of all differentiable functions on \mathbb{R} .	5