

(i) Printed Pages: 3

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 8

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B.A./B.Sc. (General) 1st Semester
1128

MATHEMATICS

Paper-III : Trigonometry and Matrices

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 30

Note :— Attempt five questions in all by selecting at least two questions from each unit.

UNIT—I

1. (a) If $a = \text{cis } \alpha$, $b = \text{cis } \beta$, $c = \text{cis } \gamma$ and $a + b + c = 0$. Then prove that :

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0.$$

- (b) If α and β are the roots of $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$, prove that :

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}. \quad 3,3$$

2. (a) Solve $x^7 = 1$ and prove that the sum of the n^{th} powers of the roots is 7 or zero according as n is or not multiple of 7.

- (b) Prove that :

$$\cos^7 \theta = \frac{1}{2^6} [\cos 7\theta + 7 \cos 5\theta + 21 \cos 3\theta + 35 \cos \theta].$$

3,3

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3. (a) If $\sin(\theta + i\phi) = \tan \alpha + i \sec \alpha$, show that :

$$\cos 2\theta \cosh 2\phi = 3.$$

(b) If $\cos(\theta + i\phi) = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$, then prove that :

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} \quad 3,3$$

4. (a) For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$, $\beta \neq 2n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, show that :

$$\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha + 2\beta) + \dots + \cos(2\alpha(n-1)\beta)$$

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{n-1}{2}\beta\right) \sin \frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

(b) Prove that :

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad 3,3$$

UNIT—II

5. (a) Show that every Hermitian Matrix A can be uniquely expressed as $P + iQ$, where P and Q are real symmetric and real skew symmetric matrices respectively. Also show that A^0A is real iff $PQ = -QP$.

(b) Check for the linear dependence of the following system of vectors : $u = (1, -1, 1)$, $v = (2, 1, 1)$, $w = (3, 0, 2)$. If dependent, find the relation between them. 3,3

6. (a) Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ by

reducing it to normal form.

- (b) Express the following matrix as the sum of a Hermitian and Skew Hermitian matrix :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-i & 3 & 1+i \\ -5 & 0 & -6i \\ 7 & i & -3+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad 3,3$$

7. (a) Find the value of k so that the equations :

$$x - 2y + z = 0$$

$$3x - y + 2z = 0$$

$$y + kz = 0 \text{ have}$$

(i) a unique solution, (ii) infinitely many solutions. Also find solutions for these values of k .

- (b) Find values of λ and μ for which the system of equations :

$$x + y + z = 6$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 10$$

$$x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu \text{ has}$$

(i) no solution, (ii) a unique solution, (iii) an infinite number of solutions. 3,3

8. (a) State and prove Cayley-Hamilton theorem.

(b) Check whether the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is

diagonalizable or not. 3,3

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