

(i) Printed Pages : 4]

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 8]

Sub. Code :

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**B.A./B.Sc. (General) 1st Semester
Examination**

1127

MATHEMATICS

(Trigonometry and Matrices)

Paper : III

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 30

Note :- (i) Attempt *five* questions in all by selecting at least *two* questions from each Unit.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

Unit-I

1. (a) Find the four 4th roots of $1 - \sqrt{-3}$. 3

(b) Solve the equation :

$$x^9 - x^5 + x^4 - 1 = 0. \quad 3$$

2. (a) Show that roots of equation :

$$(1+x)^n - (1-x)^n = 0.$$

NA-19

(1)

Turn Over

are $i \tan \left(\frac{k\pi}{n} \right), k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1.$ 3

(b) Expand $\cos^7 \theta$ in terms of cosine of multiple of $\theta.$ 3

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

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \log \left[\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right].$$
 3

(b) If S_n denote the sum of n terms of the series :

$$\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta + \dots$$

prove that :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_n) = \frac{1}{2} \cot \left(\frac{x}{2} \right).$$
 3

4. (a) Sum to n terms the series :

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} + \dots$$

and deduce the sum to infinite terms. 3

(b) If $i^{\alpha+i\beta} = \alpha + i\beta (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}),$ prove that

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = e^{-(4n+1)\pi\beta}.$$
 3

NA-19

(2)

Unit-II

5. (a) Prove that a necessary and sufficient condition for a matrix A to be Hermitian is that $A^{(H)} = A$. 3
- (b) Define rank of a matrix. Prove that points (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) in a plane are collinear if and only if rank of the matrix :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is less than three.

$\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

6. (a) Reduce :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

to normal form and hence find its rank. 3

- (b) Using elementary operations, find inverse of matrix :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

3

NA-19

(3)

Turn Over

7. (a) When a system of linear equations is said to be consistent ? Find the values of λ and μ so that the system of equations :

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 12$$

$$3x + y + \lambda z = \mu$$

$$x - 7y + 8z = 17$$

- has (i) a unique solution (ii) infinite solutions
(iii) No solution. $\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$

- (b) State and prove Cayley Hamilton theorem. 3

8. (a) Show that the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is not diagonalizable over \mathbb{R} , however, A is diagonalizable over \mathbb{C} . Find an invertible matrix P over \mathbb{C} such that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix. 1+2

- (b) Prove that the modulus of each characteristic root of a unitary matrix is unity. 3

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