

**B.Sc.**  
**MATHAMETICS**  
**I Semester End Examination- March/April 2022**  
**ALGEBRA-I and CACULUS-I**

Course Code: MAT1DSC01  
Time: 2hrs

QP code:1015  
Max. Marks: 60

*Instruction to Candidates: Answer all questions*

**I. Answer any Six of the following Questions:**

**2 x 6 = 12**

1. Define skew-symmetric matrix. Give an example.
2. If  $\lambda$  is an eigen value of a square matrix A with X as a corresponding eigen vector, then show that  $\lambda^2$  is the eigen value of  $A^2$
3. Find  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative  $e^{3x} \cos 4x$
4. Show that does not exist for  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1-e^x} \right)$
5. State Rolle's mean value theorem.
6. Evaluate using L' Hospital's rule.  
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x}$$
7. If  $u = x^3 + 3x^2y$  then show that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$
8. Find total derivative  $\frac{du}{dt}$  of  $u = xy$ , where  $x = \log_e t, y = e^t$

**II. Answer any Two of the following Questions:**

**2 x 6 = 12**

1. Find the rank of the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  by reducing it to echelon form.
2. Test the following system of equations for consistency and solve them if they are consistent
$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - z &= 3, \\ 3x - y + 2z &= 1, \\ 2x - 2y + 3z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$
3. a) By using Cayley-Hamilton Theorem, find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   
b) Find the Eigen values of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

**III. Answer any Six of the following Questions:**

**6 x 6 = 36**

1. a) Discuss the differentiability of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 2x & \text{for } x \leq 0 \\ 1 - 3x & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases}$  at  $x=0$

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QUESTION PAPER**

- b) Find the nth derivative of  $\frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)}$  (3+3)
2. If  $y = \sin^{-1} x$  prove that  $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$
3. Prove that a function which is a continuous in a closed interval takes every value between its bounds atleast once .
4. State and prove Lagrange Mean Value Theorem.
5. a) Expand  $e^x \sin y$  in powers of x and y up to second degree terms using Maclaurin's expansion.  
b) Evaluate using L' Hospital's rule  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$  (3+3)
6. a) If  $u = (x - y)^4 + (x+y)^4$  find  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$   
b) If  $u = x^2, v = y^2$  find  $J' = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$  (3+3)
7. If  $u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3+y^3}{x-y} \right), x \neq y$ , Show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u$
8. Test for maximum and minimum of the function  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy + y^2 + 7x$