

First Year B.Sc (MRT) Degree Supplementary Examinations –

November 2015

Mathematics**Time: 3 Hours****Total Marks: 100**

- Answer all Questions.
- Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.

Essay**(2x20=40)**

- Show that if A and B are two conformable matrix , then $A+B=B+A$
 - Using Cramer' s rule , solve $x-3y+z=2$, $3x+y+z=6$, $5x+y+3z=3$
 - Find k , if the expansion of $(1-kx^2)/(\sqrt{1-x^2})$ has no terms in x^2
- $x=\cos \Theta - \cos 2\Theta$, $y= \sin \Theta - \sin 2\Theta$, find dy/dx
 - If $z(x+y) = x^2 + y^2$, Show that $(\partial z/\partial x - \partial z/\partial y)^2 = 4(1 - \partial z/\partial x - \partial z/\partial y)$
 - Integrate $1/((1+e^x)(1+e^{-x}))$

Short notes:**(8x5=40)**

- The 8th and 23rd terms of an AP are 30 and 75 respectively. Find sum of first 10 terms.
- $\cos \Theta = 4/5$, where $\Theta < 90^\circ$, Find $(5 \tan \Theta - 4 \cos \Theta)/(5 \sec \Theta - 4 \cot \Theta)$.
- Find all the 4 fourth roots of unity.
- Show that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is skewed symmetric .
- Show that the vectors $4i-j-k$, $2i+6j+2k$ are perpendicular
- Find mean using empirical formula

X:	0—10,	10—20,	20—30,	30—40,	40—50
Frequency:	5	22	33	17	10
- Obtain the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = x^2$, $-\pi < x < \pi$
- Differentiate $(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{x})/(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x})$ and simplify.

Answer briefly:

(10x2=20)

11. Find the imaginary part of $(3+4i)/(7-i)$
12. In a GP, 7th term is 384 and 12th term is 12288. Find sum of first three terms.
13. Solve by matrix method, $2x+5y=1$, $3x+2y=7$.
14. Find the area of triangle whose vertices are (2,7), (1,1), (10,8).
15. Find the correlation coefficient for the equations in question 13.
16. Find the vector and scalar product $a = 3i+2j+4k$, $b=2i-3j+k$
17. Express the complex number $1+\sqrt{3}i$ in the standard form.
18. What is the probability of getting a sum 8 in two faces of 2 dice, when they were thrown together
19. For a Poisson distribution $P(X=0) = 0.1832$, Find $P(X=2)$.
20. If $f(x,y) = xy/(x^2+y^2)$, Show that $\partial^2 f/\partial x \partial y = \partial^2 f/\partial y \partial x$
