

Unique Paper Code	: 42351101
Name of the Paper	: Calculus and Matrices
Name of the Course	: B.Sc. (Math. Sci.)-I, B.Sc. (Phy. Sci.)-I, B.Sc. (Life. Sci.)-I
Semester	: I
Duration	: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks	: 75

*Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Check whether the set  $\{(0, 2, 0), (3, 0, -1), (-1, 1, 0)\}$  is linear independent or not. Is the transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined as  $T(x, y) = (2x + y, -y)$  linear? Sketch the image of the unit square with vertices  $(0,0), (0,1), (1,1), (1,0)$  under the given transformation. Find a matrix representation for  $T$ .
2. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear transformation satisfying  $T(1, 1) = (1, 7)$  and  $T(1, 2) = (2, 6)$ . Find a matrix representation for  $T$  and determine  $T(1, 3)$ .

Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

An amount of 20 ml of a medicine is injected into a patient's body. Half the amount of the medicine is absorbed by the patient body in 12 hours. How long will it take for the patient to absorb 70% of the medicine?

3. Solve, if consistent, the following system of linear equations using elementary row operations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 5 \\ 2x + 3y + 4z &= 16 \\ y - 4z &= -12. \end{aligned}$$

Reduce the following matrix  $A$  to triangular form using elementary row operations and also determine its rank

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -17 \\ 2 & 11 & -8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Is  $W = \{(2x, y + 1, 0) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ? Justify your answer.

4. Discuss the convergence of the sequences  $a_n = \sqrt{1 + (-\frac{1}{2})^n}$  and  $b_n = 5^{n/(n+1)}$ .

Find the  $n^{th}$  derivative of  $y = 2e^x \sin x \cos 2x$ .

Also sketch the graph of the functions

$$f(x) = 5 - |x + 3| \text{ and } f(x) = 1 + 3e^{-2x}$$

mentioning the transformations used at each step.

5. Find the Taylor's polynomial of order 4 generated by the function  $f(x) = \sin 3x$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

If  $u = f(r)$  where  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  show that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r}f'(r)$ .

Verify that the function  $u(x, t) = \sin(x + 3t) + \cos(x + 3t)$  satisfies the Wave Equation.

6. Find the polar representation of the points  $z_1 = -1 - i$ ,  $z_2 = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$  and  $z_1 z_2$ .

Form an equation in lowest degree with real coefficients which has  $3 - i$ ,  $1 + 3i$  as two of its roots.

Solve the equation  $z^3 - 1 + i = 0$ .

Find the equation of the straight line joining the points

$$z_1 = -1 - i \text{ and } z_2 = -1 + i\sqrt{3}.$$

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