

SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS - UG)

(Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)

CC19U MTS2 C02 / CC20U MTS2 C02 - MATHEMATICS - II

(Mathematics - Complementary Course)

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : 2.00 Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Credit : 3

Part A (Short answer questions)Answer **all** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- Convert $(2, \pi)$ from polar coordinates to Cartesian coordinates.
- Find inverse of $(f(x)=x^5)$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$.
- Find the Cartesian form of the polar equation $(r=\frac{5}{\sin\theta-2\cos\theta})$.
- Evaluate $(\int \sinh^2 x \quad dx)$
- Show that $(\frac{d}{dx} \left(\sinh^{-1} x \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}})$.
- Find $(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n} \right))$
- Write down the first four partial sums of the series $(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots)$
- Discuss the convergence of the harmonic series.
- Test for convergence $(\frac{2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots)$
- State the theorem of Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process.
If $(A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix})$.
- Evaluate (C_{34}) .
- If A and B are orthogonal matrices, then prove that AB and BA are also orthogonal.

(Ceiling: 20 Marks)**Part B** (Short essay questions - Paragraph)Answer **all** questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- Find the area of the spherical surface of radius r obtained by revolving the graph of $(y=\sqrt{r^2-x^2})$ on $([-r, r])$ about the x-axis.
- Evaluate $(\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx)$.
- Evaluate $(\int_{-1}^1 \left(x^2+1 \right) dx)$ by the method of Riemann sums, taking 10 equally spaced points. Compare the answer with the actual value.
- The vectors $(u_1 = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle, u_2 = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle, u_3 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle)$ form a basis for the vectorspace R^3 . i. Show that (u_1, u_2) and (u_3) are linearly independent. ii. Express the vector $(\langle 3, -4, 8 \rangle)$ as a linear combination of (u_1, u_2) and (u_3) .
- Find the rank of the matrix $(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix})$
- Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors of the matrix $(A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix})$.
- Compute (A^m) if $(A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix})$. Hence find (A^6)

(Ceiling: 30 Marks)**Part C** (Essay questions)Answer any **one** question. The question carries 10 marks.

- Solve the linear system using Gauss-Jordan elimination method
 $(2x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 = 7)$ $(x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = -1)$ $(5x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 = 9)$
- Find the matrix P that diagonalizes the matrix $(A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix})$. Also find the diagonal matrix D such that $(D = P^{-1}AP)$

(1 × 10 = 10 Marks)
