

(FOR THE CANDIDATES ADMITTED
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022 ONLY)

22UMS101

REG.NO. :

N.G.M.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) : POLLACHI
END-OF-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS : DECEMBER-2022
COURSE NAME : B.Sc.-MATHEMATICS (AIDED) MAXIMUM MARKS: 50
SEMESTER:I TIME : 3 HOURS

PART - III
CLASSICAL ALGEBRA

SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (K1)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

- One of the roots of the equation $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$ lies between _____.
(a) 2 and 3 (b) -4 and 0 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 0 and 1
- $(1-x)^n =$ _____
(a) $1 - nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$ (b) $1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$
(c) $1 - nx + \frac{n(n+1)}{2!}x^2 - \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$ (d) $1 + nx + \frac{n(n+1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$
- If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $81x^3 - 18x^2 - 36x + 8 = 0$, then $\sum \alpha =$ _____.
(a) $\frac{18}{81}$ (b) $-\frac{36}{81}$ (c) $-\frac{8}{81}$ (d) $-\frac{18}{81}$
- The difference between the number of changes of sign will give positive roots when _____ are substituted in the series of Sturm's function.
(a) $0 \& \infty$ (b) $0 \& -\infty$ (c) $-\infty \& \infty$ (d) 0
- If T is a nilpotent linear operator on a vector space of dimension n, then the characteristic polynomial for T is _____.
(a) n (b) T^n (c) x^n (d) $T^n = 0$

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE (OR) TWO SENTENCES. (K2)

- Write the methods for obtaining approximate solutions for algebraic equations
- Write the value of _____ in commensurable number
- Find the quotient and the remainder when $2x^6 + 3x^5 - 15x^2 + 2x - 4$ is divided by $x + 5$.
- In which method can be used to determine both commensurable and incommensurable roots of a numerical equation?
- Define orthogonal matrices.

SECTION – B (5 X 3 = 15 MARKS)

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (K3)

- (a) Perform four iterations of the bisection method to obtain the smallest positive root of the equation $f(x) = x^3 - 5x + 1 = 0$

(OR)

- (b) Find the smallest positive root of $x^2 - \log_e x - 12 = 0$ by Regula-Falsi method

(CONTD.....2)

12.(a) Determine the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2(x-2)}$

(OR)

(b) Sum the series to infinity $\frac{1.4}{5.10} - \frac{1.4.7}{5.10.15} + \frac{1.4.7.10}{5.10.15.20} - \dots$

13.a) Find the transformed equation, Increase by 7 the roots of the equation $3x^4 + 7x^3 - 15x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

(OR)

b) If $a + b + c + d = 0$ show that $\frac{a^5 + b^5 + c^5 + d^5}{5} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3}{3}$

14 (a) Find the number of real roots of the equation $x^4 - 14x^2 + 16x + 9 = 0$

(OR)

(b) Find the multiple roots of the equation $x^4 - 9x^2 + 4x + 12 = 0$

15.a) Find the characteristic roots of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$

(OR)

b) Define idempotent matrix and show that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ is idempotent matrix.

SECTION - C

(5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (K4 (Or) K5)

16. a) Find a real root of the equation $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$ lying between 1 and 2 correct to three places of decimal by using bisection method.

(OR)

b) Use the method of iteration to solve the equation $2x = \cos x + 3$.

17.a) Evaluate the sum to infinity of the series.

$$\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1.3}{24.32} + \frac{1.3.5}{24.32.40} - \dots$$

(OR)

b) (i) Show that $\log \sqrt{12} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}\right)\frac{1}{4^2} + \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}\right)\frac{1}{4^3} + \dots$

(ii) Sum the series $1 + \frac{1+3}{2!} + \frac{1+3+3^2}{3!} + \frac{1+3+3^2+3^3}{4!} + \dots \infty$

18.a) If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are the roots of biquadratic equation $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$

find (i) $\sum \alpha^2$ (ii) $\sum \alpha^2 \beta \gamma$ (iii) $\sum \alpha^2 \beta^2$ (iv) $\sum \alpha^3 \beta$ (v) $\sum \alpha^4$

(OR)

b) Solve the equation $x^4 + 20x^3 - 143x^2 + 430x + 462 = 0$ by removing its second term.

19.a) The equation $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$ has a root between 1 and 2 . Calculate it to three places of decimals.

(OR)

b) Use Horner's method to solve $2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$.

20.a) State and prove Cayley Hamiltonian Theorem.

(OR)

b) Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.
