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Your Roll No.

6732

B.A./B.Sc. (Hons.)/I

D

MATHEMATICS—Unit II

(Algebra-I)

(Admissions of 2008 and before)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 38

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt any two parts from each Section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION I

1. (a) Prove that the equation :

$$a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2ag \cos \theta + 2bf \sin \theta + c = 0$$

has four roots and the sum of these values of θ is an even multiple of π .

P.T.O.

- (b) Sum to n terms of the series :

$$\sin \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\theta + \dots + \sin^n \theta \sin n\theta.$$

- (c) If n is a positive integer, prove that :

$$(1 + \sqrt{3})^n + (1 - \sqrt{3})^n = 2^{n+1} \cos(n\pi/3)$$

and hence find the value when $n = 9$.

SECTION II

2. (a) (i) Prove that every Hermitian matrix can be expressed as $P + iQ$, where P and Q are real symmetric and real skew symmetric matrices respectively.

- (ii) Prove that every skew symmetric matrix of odd order is singular.

- (b) Reduce the matrix :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

to the normal form $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and hence determine its rank.

- (c) Verify that the matrix :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfies its own characteristic equation. Is it true for every square matrix. Hence or otherwise obtain A^{-1} .

SECTION III

3. (a) Solve completely the system of equations :

$$x + 3y + 4z + 7w = 0$$

$$2x + 4y + 5z + 8w = 0$$

$$3x + y + 2z + 3w = 0.$$

- (b) If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ be the roots of the equation :

$$x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0.$$

P.T.O.

then find the value of :

(i) $\sum \alpha^2 \beta$

(ii) $\sum \alpha^2 \beta \gamma$

(iii) $\sum \alpha^2 \beta^2$.

(c) (i) Solve the equation :

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

the roots being in arithmetic progression.

(ii) Solve the equation :

$$x^4 - 12x^3 + 49x^2 - 78x + 40 = 0$$

by removing its second term.

SECTION IV

4. (a) If $\text{g.c.d}(a, b) = 1$, show that :

$$\text{g.c.d}(a^n, b^n) = 1 \text{ and } \text{g.c.d}(a+b, a-b) = 1 \text{ or } 2.$$

(b) (i) Compute $a^{-1}ba$ where :

$$a = (135) \text{ and } b = (1579).$$

(ii) Determine which of the following permutation are

even :

$$f = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5)(1\ 2\ 3)(4\ 5)$$

$$\text{and } g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) (i) Show that every permutation on a finite set can

be expressed as a product of disjoint cycles.

(ii) Given that :

$$f = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4)(2\ 3\ 5)(1\ 3\ 4)$$

express f as a product of disjoint cycles and also

write f as a product of transpositions.