

BITS, PILANI-DUBAI
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CITY, DUBAI

FIRST YEAR - SEMESTER-II (2009-10)

MATHEMATICS-II (MATH C192)

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION (CLOSED BOOK)

Date: 23.05.2010

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 120

Weightage: 40 %

Answer Part A, Part B and Part C in separate Answer Books.

Answer all the questions.

PART A

- 1 Check for the consistency of the following system of linear equations and solve it.

$$x + y + z + w = 6, 2x + y - z = 3, 3x + y + 2w = 6 \quad [10]$$

2. (a) Is $S = \{(a, b, c, d) / a, b, c, d \text{ are all real and } c = a + 2b \text{ \& } d = a - 3b\}$ a subspace of R^4 ? Justify your answer.

- (b) Is $S = \{t^3 + 2t + 1, t^2 - t + 2, t^3 + 2, -t^3 + t^2 - 5t + 2\}$ linearly independent? Justify your answer. [5+5]

3. Find a subset of $S = \{(-2, 4, 6, 4), (0, 1, 2, 0), (-1, 2, 3, 2), (-3, 2, 5, 6), (-2, -1, 0, 4)\}$ which forms a basis for $W = \text{Span } S$. Also find the dimension of W . [10]

4. Let $L: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ be defined by $L(x, y, z) = (x + y - z, x + y, y + z)$. Find bases for $\text{Ker } L$ and $\text{Range } L$. Also verify the rank-nullity theorem. [10]

PART B

5. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the following matrix. [10]

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

6. a) Find all the roots of the equation $z^4 + i = 0$. [5]

- b) If $\log z = \ln r + i\theta$, $\left(r > 0, \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$ then prove that $\log(i^2) = 2 \log i$ [5]

[PTO]

7. Show that the function $f(z) = e^{-\theta} \cos(\ln r) + i e^{-\theta} \sin(\ln r)$, ($r > 0$, $0 < \theta < 2\pi$) is differentiable in the indicated domain. Also find $f'(z)$. [8]

8. (a) Find an analytic function whose real part is $u(x, y) = 2xy + 2x$.

(b) If C is the upper half of the unit circle $|z| = 1$, then find an upper bound for the integral:

$$\left| \int_C \frac{e^z dz}{z} \right| \quad [6+6]$$

PART C

9. Find the value of the integral of $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 9)^2}$ around the circle $|z - i| = 3$ [10]

10. Find the Laurent series expansions for $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-3)}$ in the regions

(a) $|z| < 1$ (b) $1 < |z| < 3$ [10]

11. Find the value of the integral $\int_C \frac{dz}{z^3(z+2)^2}$ where C is taken counterclockwise around the circle $|z| = 3$. [10]

12. Use residues to evaluate the improper integral $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)}$ [10]

All the Best

MATHEMATICS-II (MATH C192)
Test-II (Open Book)

TIME: 50 Minutes

Marks: 60

Weightage: 20%

18.04.2010

Answer all the questions sequentially.

Only the handwritten class notes and the prescribed text books are permitted.

1. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -6 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (10M)
2. Let $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be a linear transformation defined as $L(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, x + y - z, x - y - z, -x - y + z)$. Find the range and the kernel of L and hence state whether L is one-one and onto. (9M)
3. Show that the linear transformation $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $L(x, y, z) = (2x + 2z, 3y + 3z, 2x + 4z)$ is invertible and hence find the inverse linear transformation. (9M)
4. Show that the function $f(z) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{z^4}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$ is not differentiable at the origin using two paths method. (9M)
5. Find the fourth roots of $(-1 + i\sqrt{3})$ (8M)
6. Find the upper bound of the function $\left| \frac{z-2}{z^2 + 2iz - 3} \right|$ when $|z| \leq \frac{1}{2}$. (7M)
7. Prove that $f(z) = (\bar{z})^2$ is not differentiable anywhere in the complex plane using the two path's method. (8M)

All the Best!

BITS-PILANI, DUBAI
International Academic City, Dubai
First Year-Semester-II (2009-10)

MATHEMATICS-II (MATH C192)
Test-I (Closed Book)

TIME: 50 Minutes

Marks: 75

Weightage: 25%

07. 03. 2010

Answer all the questions sequentially.

1. Solve the linear system

$$2x - y + z = 3, \quad x - 3y + z = 4, \quad -5x - 2z = -5$$

by reducing into RREF.

(9)

2. Find the inverse of the following matrix using Gauss Jordan procedure:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(9)

3. V is the set of all polynomials of the form $at^2 + bt + c$ where a, b, c are real numbers with $b = a + 1$. Determine whether the given set V is a vector space under the operations $+$ and $*$ defined as

$$(at^2 + bt + c) + (a't^2 + b't + c') = (a + a')t^2 + (b + b')t + (c + c') \text{ and}$$

$$\alpha * (at^2 + bt + c) = \alpha at^2 + \alpha bt + \alpha c. \text{ Verify in detail.}$$

(10)

4. Check whether the set of all vectors of the form (a, b, c, d) where

$$c = a + 2b \quad \text{and} \quad d = a - 3b \text{ is a subspace of } R^4.$$

(9)

5. Determine $S = \{(1, 2, 1), (3, 0, 1), (1, 8, 4)\}$ spans R^3 . If it spans, express the vector $v = (-2, 14, 4)$ as a linear combination of these vectors.

(10)

6. Check whether the set is LD and if so, find a relation between the vectors :

$$S = \{(1, 2, -1, 4), (2, 4, 3, 5), (-1, -2, 6, -7)\}$$

(9)

7. Let $S = \{t - 2, 2t - 1, 4t - 2, t^2 - t + 1, t^2 + 2t + 1\}$. Find the basis for spans S . Also write its dimension?

(9)

8. Check whether the set is a basis for P_3 :

$$S = \{t^3 + t^2 + t + 1, t^3 + 2t^2 + t + 3, 2t^3 + t^2 + 3t + 2, t^3 + t^2 + 2t + 2\}$$

(10)

All the Best!

BITS, PILANI, DUBAI
MATHEMATICS-II (MATH C192)

A

TIME: 20 MINUTES

MAX. MARKS: 21

06.05.2010

Name:

ID No.:

Section:

1. Verify the CR equations for $f(z) = \sin z$

(6 marks)

(P.T.O)

3. Show that $\text{Log}(-1+i\sqrt{3})^2 \neq 2\text{Log}(-1+i\sqrt{3})$

(5 marks)

(P.T.O)

4. Find all the values of $(1-i)^{-1+i\sqrt{3}}$

(5 marks)

BITS, PILANI, DUBAI
MATHEMATICS-II (MATH C192)

B

QUIZ-2

TIME: 20 MINUTES

MAX. MARKS: 21

06.05.2010

Name:

ID No.:

Section:

1. Verify the CR equations for $f(z) = \cos z$

(6 marks)

(P.T.O)

3. Show that $\text{Log} (1 + i \sqrt{3})^2 = 2 \text{Log} (1 + i \sqrt{3})$

(5 marks)

(P.T.O)

4. Find all the values of $(1+i)^{(-1+i\sqrt{3})}$.

(5 marks)

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

4. Let $S = \{t^2 + 1, t - 2, t + 3\}$ be the basis for P_2 . If $v = 8t^2 - 4t + 6$, find the co-ordinate vector of v with respect to S .

5. Let $L: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ be defined as $L(x, y, z) = (x + 1, y - z)$. Is L a linear transformation? Justify your answer?

6. Let $L: P_2 \rightarrow P_2$ be a linear transformation for which $L(2t^2 + 4t - 1) = 2t^2 + 3t - 2$, $L(-t + 1) = 2t + 1$, $L(t + 1) = 5$. Find $L(3t^2 + 5t + 1)$?

ALL THE BEST!

B

Time: 20 Minutes	Max Marks: 24	Weightage: 8%	25.3.2010
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Name: _____ ID: _____ Section: _____

1. The set of all polynomials of the form $a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0$, where $a_2 + a_1 + a_0 = 2$ is not a subspace of P_2 . Justify?

2. Is the set of vectors $\{(1, 2, 3), (1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1)\}$ linearly dependent? If so express it as a linear combination.

3. Find a basis and dimension of the solution space of the homogeneous system:

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$3x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

4. Let $S = \{2t^2 + t, t^2 + 3, t\}$ be the basis for P_2 . If $v = 7t^2 - t + 9$, find the co-ordinate vector of v with respect to S

5. Let $L: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ be defined as $L(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y, y - z)$. Is L a linear transformation? Justify your answer?

6. Let $L: P_2 \rightarrow P_2$ be a linear transformation for which $L(t^2 - 2t - 1) = 3t^2 + 2t - 3$, $L(t + 1) = 2t + 1$, $L(1) = 6$. Find $L(2t^2 - 7t + 3)$

ALL THE BEST!