# RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MARCH 2021 SECOND YEAR [ARREAR]

MATHEMATICS FOR INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY [General]

Date : 30/03/2021 Time : 11 am – 1 pm

### Paper : III

Full Marks : 50

## **Instructions to the Candidates**

- Write your College Roll No, Year, Subject & Paper Number on the top of the Answer Script.
- Write your Name, College Roll No, Year, Subject & Paper Number on the text body of your e-mail.
- Read the instructions given at the beginning of each paper/group/unit carefully.
- Only handwritten (by blue/black pen) answer-scripts will be permitted.
- Try to answer all the questions of a single group/unit at the same place.
- All the pages of your answer script must be numbered serially by hand.
- In the last page of your answer-script, please mention the total number of pages written so that we can verify it with that of the scanned copy of the script sent by you.
- For an easy scanning of the answer script and also for getting better image, students are advised to write the answers on single side and they must give a minimum 1 inch margin at the left side of each paper.
- After the completion of the exam, scan the entire answer script by using Clear Scan: Indy Mobile App OR any other Scanner device and make <u>a single PDF file (Named as your College Roll No)</u> and send it to

# <u>Group – A</u>

#### Answer any three questions from <u>Question nos. 1 to 5</u> :

1. Show that the area of the triangle formed by the straight lines  $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$  and lx + my = 1 is

$$\frac{\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{am^2 - 2hlm + bl^2}$$

- 2. Reduce the equation  $x^2 3xy + y^2 + 10x 10y + 20 = 0$ , to canonical form. What is the nature of the curve? [4+1]
- 3. If the straight line  $r\cos(\theta \alpha) = p$  touches the parabola  $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + \cos\theta$ , show that  $p = \frac{l}{2}\sec\alpha$ .
- 4. Find the shortest distance between the lines

 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$  and  $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{5}$ .

5. Find the equation of the plane which passes through the point (2,1,4) and perpendicular to each of the planes

9x-7y+6z+48=0 and x+y-z=0.

[3×5]

#### <u>Group – B</u>

#### Answer <u>any four</u> questions from <u>Question nos. 6 to 11</u> :

6. a) Find the order and degree of 
$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$
 [2]

b) Eliminate the arbitrary constants A and B from the relation  $y = \frac{A}{x} + B$  and obtain a differential equation of second order [3]

7. Solve: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \log y = \frac{y}{x^2} (\log y)^2$$

8. Find the general and singular solutions of the differential equation

$$y = px + ap(1-p)$$
, where  $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 

- 9. Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+1}{2x+2y+1}$
- 10. Solve by method of variation of parameters

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = e^{2x}$$

11. Show that the orthogonal trajectories of  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 + \lambda} = 1$ ,  $\lambda$  being arbitrary, is  $x^2 + y^2 + c = 2a^2 \log x$ .

## <u>Group – C</u>

#### Answer <u>any three</u> questions from <u>Question nos. 12 to 16</u> :

- 12. a) Examine if the set S is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  or not, where  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = z = 0\}$ 
  - b) Determine k so that the set S is linearly dependent in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , where  $S = \{(1,2,1), (k,3,1), (2,k,0)\}$ . [2]
- 13. Show that  $\{(1,2,3),(2,3,1),(3,1,2)\}$  forms a basis in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- 14. Find a basis for the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , that contains the vectors  $\{(1,0,1),(1,1,1)\}$ .
- 15. Consider the map  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be a linear transformation defined by  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2a_2 + a_3, -a_1 + 4a_3, 5a_2)$ . Find  $[T]_\beta$ , where  $\beta = \{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}$ .
- 16. Consider the map  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  defined by  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2, 0)$ 
  - a) Show that T is a linear transformation.
  - b) Is T is one-one? Justify.

[3+2]

[3]

[3×5]

[4×5]