

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College under University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2014

SECOND YEAR

Mathematics for Economics (General)

Date : 27/05/2014

Time : 11 am – 2 pm

Paper : IV

Full Marks : 75

(Use separate answer books for each group)

Group – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions of the following :-

[7 × 5]

- Consider the linear transformation $T: \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ defined by, $T(f(x)) = f'(x) \cdot (3+x) + 2f(x)$ compute the matrix representation $[T]_\beta$ where $\beta = \{1, x, x^2\}$.
- Consider the linear transformation $T: \mathbb{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ defined by, $T(f(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} f'(0) & 1 \\ 0 & 2f(1) \end{pmatrix}$. Is T invertible, give reasons.
- Let V and W be vector spaces and let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear and if $N(T) = \{\theta\}$ where θ is the null vector of V then what type of mapping T is?
- Let V and W be vector spaces over a field F . Then prove that a linear mapping $T: V \rightarrow W$ is invertible if and only if T is one to one and onto.
- Show that similar matrices have the same eigen value.
- Prove that a real symmetric matrix is negative definite if and only if all its eigen values are negative.
- Reduce the quadratic form $5x^2 + y^2 + 10z^2 - 4yz - 10zx$ to the normal form.
- Let $T: \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ be a linear operator defined by, $T(ax^2 + bx + c) = cx^2 + bx + a$. Then compute whether the matrix $[T]_\beta$ where $\beta = \{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\}$ is diagonalizable?
- Let T is a linear operator on a vector space V . Show that the null space of T is an invariant subspace of V .
- Let V be the vector space of all continuous real valued functions defined on $[0, 1]$. Then prove that the following is a inner product on V . $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t)dt$.
- Let V be the vector space of all continuous real valued functions defined on $[0, 1]$. Consider the two inner products on V defined by, $\langle f, g \rangle_1 = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t)dt$ and $\langle f, g \rangle_2 = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t)dt$. Prove that the vectors $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = x$ are orthogonal in the second inner product but not in the first.

2. Answer **any three** questions of the following :-

[3 × 5]

- Prove that the cube roots of unity form an abelian group w.r.t multiplication. [5]
- Let (G, \bullet) be a group and H, K are subgroups of (G, \bullet) then $H \cap K$ is a subgroup of (G, \bullet) . [5]
- Prove that, every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic. [5]
- The set $\{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ forms a commutative ring with unity under addition and multiplication. Prove that this set forms a field. [5]
- Define integral domain. Prove that a field is an integral domain. [1 + 4]

Group – B

3. Answer **any three** questions of the following :- [3 × 7]
- a) Define a convex set. Prove that, the set of all feasible solutions of an L.P.P is a convex set [2 + 5]
- b) Solve the following L.P.P by graphical method
- minimize $Z = 3x + 4y$
 $5x + 4y \geq 20$
Subject to $-x + y \leq 3$
 $x \leq 4$
 $y \geq 3$ where $(x, y) \geq 0$ [7]
- c) Use charne's Big M method to solve the following L.P.P.
- Maximize $Z = x_1 + 5x_2$
 $3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 6$
Subject to $x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 3$
and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ [7]
- d) Use duality and simplex method to find the optimal solution of the following L.P.P.
- Maximize $Z = 3x_1 + 4x_2$
 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 10$
 $2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 18$
Subject to $x_1 \leq 8$
 $x_2 \leq 6$
and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ [7]
- e) State the fundamental theorem of Duality. Prove that the dual of the dual is the primal. [2 + 5]
4. Answer **any one** question of the following :- [1 × 4]
- a) Show that the feasible solution (1, 0, 1, 6) of the system
- $$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 2 \\x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 2 \\2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 - x_4 &= 0\end{aligned}$$
- is not basic.
- b) Food X contains 5 units of vitamin A and 6 units of vitamin B per gram and costs 20 p/gm. Food Y contains 8 units of vitamin A and 10 units of vitamin B per gram and costs 30 p/gm. The daily requirements of A and B are at least 80 and 100 units respectively. Formulate the above as a linear programming problem to minimize the cost.

