

B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018
BRANCH I - MATHEMATICS
FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR – CORE
PAPER : ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY
TIME : 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS : 100

SECTION – A (10X2=20)
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. Define Symmetric function of roots.
2. Define Reciprocal equation.
3. State Descarte's Rule of signs.
4. Find the quotient and remainder when $3x^3 + 8x^2 + 8x + 12$ is divided by $x - 4$.
5. Define Eigen values.
6. State Cayley Hamilton theorem.
7. Prove that $\tan h2x = \frac{2 \tan hx}{1 + \tanh^2 x}$.
8. Expand $\tan n\theta$ in term of $\tan \theta$.
9. Expand $\sinh^{-1}x$ in terms of logarithmic function.
10. Find $\log(4 + 3i)$.

SECTION – B (5X8=40)
ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

11. Solve $x^3 - 12x^2 + 39x - 28 = 0$ whose roots are in arithmetic progression.
12. Increase by 7 the roots of the equation $3x^4 + 7x^3 - 15x^2 + x - 2 = 0$.
13. Find the eigen values of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$.
14. Express $\frac{\sin 6\theta}{\sin \theta}$ in terms of $\cos \theta$.
15. If $\sin(A + iB) = x + iy$, prove that
 - (i) $\frac{x^2}{\sin^2 A} - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 A} = 1$.
 - (ii) $\frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 B} - \frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 b} = 1$.
16. Find the characteristic equation of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence determine its inverse.
17. Prove that $2^7 \cos^8 \theta = \cos 8\theta + 8 \cos 6\theta + 28 \cos 4\theta + 56 \cos 2\theta + 35$.

SECTION – C
ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

(2X20=40)

18. (i) Solve the equation $6x^5 - x^4 - 43x^3 + 43x^2 + x - 6 = 0$. (13)

(ii) If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, find the equation whose roots are $\alpha(\beta + \gamma), \beta(\gamma + \alpha), \gamma(\alpha + \beta)$. (7)

19. Diagonalise the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

20. (i) Expand $\sin^3 \theta \cos^5 \theta$ in a series of sines of multiples of θ . (15)

(ii) If $\tan \log(x + iy) = a + ib$, where $a^2 + b^2 \neq 1$, prove that

$$\tan \log(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{2a}{1 - a^2 - b^2}. \quad (5)$$

