# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034



#### **B.Sc.** DEGREE EXAMINATION – **MATHEMATICS**

#### FIRST SEMESTER – **APRIL 2023**

### UMT 1501 – ALGEBRA

Date: 06-05-2023 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

	SECTION A				
Ans	wer ALL the Questions				
1.	Answer the following (5 x 1	1 = 5 marks )			
a)	Define a polynomial in $x$ of $n^{th}$ degree.	K1	CO1		
b)	Identify the reciprocal equation.	K1	CO1		
	(i). $6x^5 - x^4 - 43x^3 + 43x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ .				
	(ii). $x^4 + 5x^3 + 11x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$ .				
c)	Write the value of $\frac{e+e^{-1}}{2}$ .	K1	CO1		
d)	Define similar matrices.	K1	CO1		
e)	List the number of integers less than and prime to 729.	K1	CO1		
2.	Fill in the blanks (5 x 1 = 5 marks)				
a)	The product of the roots of the equation $x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x - 21 = 0$ is	K1	CO1		
b)	The number of real roots in the equation $x^5 - 6x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ is	K1	CO1		
c)	The general term in the expansion of $(x + a)^n$ is	K1	CO1		
d)	The eigen values of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is	K1	CO1		
e)	The product of r consecutive integers is divisible by	K1	CO1		
3.	Choose the correct answer for the following $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ marks})$				
a)	The sum of the roots of the equation $81x^3 - 18x^2 - 36x + 8 = 0$ is		CO1		
	$i)\frac{-2}{9}$ $ii)\frac{2}{9}$ $iii)\frac{-2}{8}$ $iv)\frac{2}{8}$	K2			
b)	The number of negative roots of the equation $4x^3 - 21x^2 + 18x + 20 = 0$ is	K2	CO1		
c)	i) 1 ii) 2 iii) 3 iv) none  The expansion of $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ is	K2	CO1		
	i). $1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots \dots \infty$ ii). $1 - \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots \dots \infty$				
	iii). $1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{4!} \dots \dots \dots \infty$ iv). $x + \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{5!} \dots \dots \dots \infty$				
d)	1). $1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{2!}{2!} + \cdots = \infty$ iii). $1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} = \infty$ iv). $x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} = \infty$ The product of the eigen value of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ is	K2	CO1		
	i) 6 ii) -6 iii) 8 iv) -8  The number of divisors of 360 is				
e)	The number of divisors of 360 is	K2	CO1		
	i) 20 ii) 24 iii) 22 iv) 18				
4.	`	•			
a)	If $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are of like unlike signs, an odd number of roots of $f(x)$ lies	K2	CO1		

b)	No equations can have a greater number of negative roots then there are	K2	CO1
	changes of sign in the terms of the polynomial $f(-x)$ .		
c)	The number of terms in the binomial expansion of $(x + a)^n$ is $n + 2$ .	K2	CO1
d)	If A and B are similar matrices then they do not have the same characteristic equation.	K2	CO1
e)	If $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ , then $a^n \equiv b^n \pmod{m}$ .	K2	CO1
-/	SECTION B		
Ans	wer any TWO $(2 \times 10 =$	= 20 m	arks)
5	Show that the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ are in arithmetical	K3	CO2
	progression if $2p^3 - 9pq + 27r = 0$ . Show that the above condition is		
	satisfied by the equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + 13x - 10 = 0$ .		
6	Determine the transformed equation by diminishing the roots of the	K3	CO2
	equation $x^4 - 5x^3 + 7x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ by 2.		
7	Interpret the value of the sum the series $1 + \frac{1+3}{2!} + \frac{1+3+3^2}{3!} + \frac{1+3+3^2}{3!}$	K3	CO2
	$\frac{1+3+3^2+3^3}{4!} + \dots to \infty.$		
8	Computer the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ after predicting the	К3	CO2
	characteristics equation.		
	SECTION C		
Ans	wer any TWO $(2 \times 10 =$	20 m	arks)
9	Determine the roots of the equation $x^3 - 9x^2 + 108 = 0$ by using cardon's	K4	CO3
	method.		
10	Resolve into partial fraction $\frac{x^2-10x+13}{(x-1)(x^2-5x+6)}$ .	K4	CO3
	[8 -6 2]	ł	
11	Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	K4	CO3
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12 Ans	Examine whether $13^{2n+1} + 9^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 22.  SECTION D  wer any ONE  (1 x 20 =	K4 20 ma	CO3
12 Ans	Examine whether $13^{2n+1} + 9^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 22.  SECTION D  wer any ONE  a) Predict all the roots of the equation  (1 x 20 =	K4 20 ma	CO3
12 Ans	Examine whether $13^{2n+1} + 9^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 22.  SECTION D  wer any ONE  a) Predict all the roots of the equation $6x^6 - 35x^5 + 56x^4 - 56x^2 + 35x - 6 = 0.$ (10 marks)	20 ma	CO3 arks) CO4
12 Ans	Examine whether $13^{2n+1} + 9^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 22.  SECTION D  wer any ONE  (1 x 20 =  a) Predict all the roots of the equation $6x^6 - 35x^5 + 56x^4 - 56x^2 + 35x - 6 = 0.$ (10 marks)  b) Estimate a positive root of the equation $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$ by Horner's	20 ma	CO3 arks) CO4
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		ii). Justify that $(\sum x)^3 - 3\sum x^3$ is divisible by 108 only when $x, y, z$	are								
		three consecutive integers. (5	+ 5)								
SECTION E											
Ans	Answer any ONE $(1 \times 20 = 20 \text{ marks})$										
15	a)	Solve the equation $x^4 + 20x^3 - 143x^2 + 430x + 462 = 0$ by remov	ing []	K6	CO5						
		the second term. (10 mar	ks)								
	b)	If $\propto$ , $\beta$ , $\gamma$ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ , find the	e ]	K6	CO5						
		value of $(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1)(\gamma^2 + 1)$ . (10 mar	·ks)								
16	•	Diagonalise the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .	]	K6	CO5						

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