



# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

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

**FIRST SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2024**

**UMT1MC01 – ALGEBRA**



Date: 09-11-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

## SECTION A - K1 & K2 (CO1)

Q.No	Levels	Answer ALL the Questions	(10 x 2 = 20)
1	K1	Determine a cubic equation whose roots are $-3, 1$ and $2$ .	
2		Define multiple roots.	
3		State the property II of Newton's Theorem on the sums of the power of the roots.	
4		Find the eigen values of $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .	
5		Define non singular matrix.	
6	K2	State Fermat's Theorem.	
7		Write the expansion of $\log(1+x)$ .	
8		Find the value of $\phi(5)$ .	
9		Write the expansion of $e^x$ and $e^{-x}$ .	
10		State Strum's Theorem of equal roots.	

## SECTION B – K3 & K4 (CO2)

		Answer ALL the Questions	(4 x 10 = 40)
11	K3	Find the equation $x^5 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 11 = 0$ whose roots are diminished by 3. [OR]	
12		State and prove the property I of Newton's Theorem on the sums of the power of the roots.	
13		Using inverse of matrix method solve the system of equations $\begin{matrix} 2x + 3y - 5 = 0 \\ x - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{matrix}$ . [OR]	
14	K4	State and establish De Gua's rule.	
15		Find a positive root of $x^3 + 24x - 50 = 0$ correct to 4 decimal places using Horner's method. [OR]	
16		State and prove Wilson's Theorem.	
17		Obtain $\log_7$ to the base 10 by square roots only upto 5 decimal places. [OR]	
18		Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .	

## SECTION C – K5 & K6 (CO3)

	Answer ALL the Questions	(2 x 20 = 40)
19	Find the equation by removing the second term of the equation $x^4 + 8x^3 + x - 5 = 0$ .	

20	K5	[OR] If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ , Find the equation whose roots are $\alpha^2, \beta^2, \gamma^2$ .
21	K6	Diagonalise the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .
22		[OR] State and prove Lagrange's theorem. Sum to infinity the series $1 + \frac{1+2}{2!} + \frac{1+2+2^2}{3!} + \frac{1+2+2^2+2^3}{4!} + \dots$

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