



Group A (Answer any five questions)

(5x1=5)

1. (i) The inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is

a) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

d) $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

[CO5, E]

(ii) If the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ \lambda & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is singular, then find the value of λ is

a) 1

b) -1

c) -2

d) 2

[CO5, E]

(iii) If $AA^T = I$, then

a) $\det A = 0$

b) $\det A = 1$

c) $(\det A)^2 = 1$

d) None of these

[CO5, P]

(iv) Which one of the following is not a lower bound of the sequence $\{3 + \sin x\}$

a) 1

b) 2

c) -2

d) 3

[CO3, U]

(v) Indicate the correct statement from the following:

a) A bounded sequence is convergent

b) A monotonic sequence is convergent

c) A bounded and monotonic sequence is convergent

d) A convergent sequence may not be bounded

[CO3, R]

(vi) The Series $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots$ is

a) Convergent

b) Divergent

c) Conditionally convergent

d) none of these

[CO3, A]

Group B (Answer any two questions)

(2x5=10)

2. Using Laplace's method of expansion, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z & w \\ -y & x & w & -z \\ -z & -w & x & y \\ -w & z & -y & x \end{vmatrix} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2)^2.$$

[CO5, A]

3. Examine the consistency of the following system of equations and solve:

$$2x - 2y - 4z = 8$$

$$2x + 3y + 2z = 8$$

$$-x + y - z = 7/2$$

[CO5, E]

4. Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Hence compute A^{-1} .

[CO5, U]

Group C (Answer any two questions)

(2x5=10)

5. Test whether the series is convergent or not $\left(\frac{2^2}{1^2} - \frac{2}{1}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{3^3}{2^3} - \frac{3}{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{4^4}{3^4} - \frac{4}{3}\right)^{-3} + \dots$

[CO3, E]

6. Prove that series $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots$ is absolutely convergence when $|x| < 1$ and conditionally convergent when $x=1$.

[CO3, U]

7. Examine the convergence and divergence of the series $1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x^3}{10} + \dots$

[CO3, P]