

M.Sc Integ in App Geo Sem-4 Examination

AGL-210

Mathematics-IV

Time : 2-00 Hours]

April 2022

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: All questions in **Section-I** carry equal marks.

Attempt any **Three** questions in **Section- I**.

Questions in **Section -II** is **Compulsory**.

Section-I

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| Q- I | (A) Find the inverse of $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |
| | (B) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |

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| Q-II | (A) Find the rank of the 3×4 matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & -7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |
| | (B) Find the eigenvalues of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |

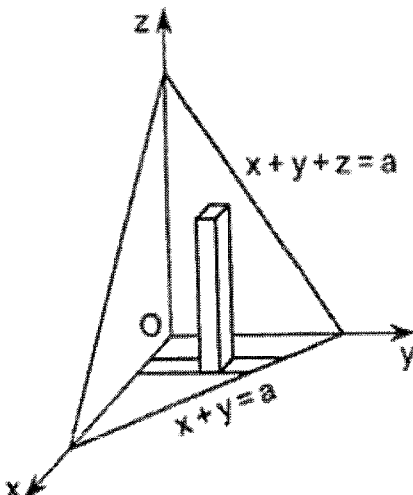
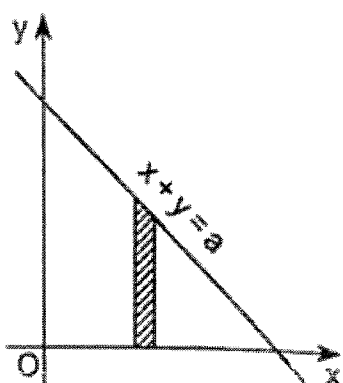
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| Q-III | (A) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |
| | (B) Find the inverse of $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |

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| Q-IV | (A) Evaluate the determinant of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 6 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. | 7 |
| | (B) Determine the multiplication of given two matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | 7 |
| Q-V | (A) Evaluate $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ | 7 |
| | (B) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^x xy \, dy \, dx$ | 7 |

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| Q-VI | (A) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^{1-x} x \, dz \, dx \, dy$ | 7 |
| | (B) Evaluate $\int_0^2 \int_1^2 \int_0^{yz} xyz \, dz \, dx \, dy$ | 7 |

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| Q-VII | (A) Find by double integration the area enclosed by $y^2 = x^3$ and $y = x$. | 7 |
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| | <p>(B) Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the planes $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $x + y + z = a$.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> | 7 |
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| Q-VIII | (A) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_1^1 \int_0^1 xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ | 7 |
| | (B) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 y^2 \, dx \, dy$ | 7 |

Section II

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| Q-QIX | <p>1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (a) 0 (b) 3 (c) -9 (d) 9</p> | 1 |
| | <p>2. If $AB = I$ then B is called the _____ inverse (a) Additive (b) Multiplicative (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) none of this</p> | 1 |
| | <p>3. The inverse of a matrix dose not exist if the determinant of the matrix is _____ (a) 10 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) 1</p> | 1 |

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| | <p>4. A matrix whose each element is zero is called _____ matrix (a) Scalar (b) Diagonal (c) Null (d) Identity</p> | <p>1</p> |
| | <p>5. $\int_0^2 z^3 dz$ (a) 4 (b) -1 (c) ∞ (d) 0</p> | <p>1</p> |
| | <p>6. $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) e-1</p> | <p>1</p> |
| | <p>7. An $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix A is orthogonal if (a) $A^{-1} = A^T$ (b) $A^{-1} = -A^T$ (c) $A^{-1} = 0$ (d) $A = 0$</p> | <p>1</p> |
| | <p>8. $(A^T)^T =$ (a) $-A$ (b) A (c) A^T (d) none of this</p> | <p>1</p> |

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