

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: THIRD Semester  
Paper MAT-HC-3026 (Group Theory)  
Time-60 min  
Marks-20

**Answer any four questions:**

$4 \times 5$

1. Show that the subset  $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$  of complex numbers form a group under complex multiplication.
2. Show that  $GL(2, \mathbb{R})$  defined by =

$$GL(2, \mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, ad - bc \neq 0 \right\}$$

is a non-Abelian group under matrix multiplication.

3. Let  $U(n)$  be the set of all positive integers less than  $n$  and relatively prime to  $n$ . Show that  $U(15)$  is a group under the operation multiplication modulo 15.
4. With diagrams and words, describe each symmetry in  $D_4$ . (the set of Symmetries of a Square).
5. Define binary operation, group and  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  group
6. Let  $G$  be a group and  $H$  be a subgroup of  $G$ , and let  $a, b$  are in  $G$ . Show that (i)  $a \in aH$  and (ii)  $aH = bH$  if and only if  $ab^{-1} \in H$ .

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: First Semester  
Paper-MAT-HC-1026 (Algebra)  
Time-60 min, Marks-20

Answer any **FOUR** questions

$4 \times 5$

1. Express  $\frac{2+3i}{4-5i}$  in the form  $x + iy$  and in polar form.
2. Let  $\mathbb{Z}$  be the set of integers. Let  $n \neq 0$  be any fixed integer. For any  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  define the relation  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  if and only if  $n$  divides  $a - b$ . Show that This is an equivalence relation.
3. Using mathematical induction show that  $n! \geq 2^{n-1}$  for all integers  $n \geq 1$
4. Find the general solution of the linear system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\2x_2 - 8x_3 &= 0 \\-4x_1 + 5x_2 + 9x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

5. Write the vector  $v = (4, 9, 19)'$  as a linear combination of  $u_1 = (1, -2, 3)'$ ,  $u_2 = (3, -7, 10)'$  and  $u_3 = (2, 1, 9)'$
6. Apply elementary row operation to test the consistency of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x_2 - 4x_3 &= 8 \\2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 &= 1 \\5x_1 - 8x_2 + 7x_3 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: FIFTH SEMESTER (Hons)  
Paper-MAT-HE-5116 (Number Theory)  
Time-60 min, Marks-20

**Answer any four questions**

$4 \times 5$

1. Find  $\gcd(256, 1166)$ . Hence show that the  $\gcd(256, 1166)$  can be expressed as a linear combination of 256 and 1166.
2. Find all positive solutions of  $16x + 27y = 390$
3. Show that the linear Diophantine equation  $ax + by = c$  has a solution if and only if  $d/c$ , where  $d = \gcd(a, b)$ .  
If  $x_0, y_0$  is any particular solutions of this equation, then all other solutions are given by  $x = x_0 + \frac{b}{d}t$  and  $y = y_0 - \frac{a}{d}t$  where  $t$  is an arbitrary integer.
4. Show that every positive integers can be expressed as a product of times.
5. Prove that there are infinite number of primes.
6. For arbitrary integers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  if and only if  $a$  and  $b$  leave the same non-negative remainder when divided by  $n$   
Let  $n > 1$  be fixed and  $a, b, c, d$  be any integers. Then show that the following properties hold:  
(a) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  then  $b \equiv a \pmod{n}$   
(b) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  and  $b \equiv c \pmod{n}$  then  $a \equiv c \pmod{n}$
7. Solve the simultaneous system of linear equations by Chinese Remainder Theorem  
$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\x &\equiv 3 \pmod{5}, \\x &\equiv 2 \pmod{7}\end{aligned}$$
8. Find  $\phi(210)$ ,  $\tau(210)$  and  $\sigma(210)$

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: First Semester (Regular)  
Paper-MAT-RC-1016(Calculus)  
Time-60 min, Marks-20

Answer any FOUR questions

4 × 5

1. Find limit (Any two)

(i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - x^2}$

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$

(iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \tan x) \sec 2x$

2. Discuss the continuity of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \leq 0, \\ 1 - x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

3. Find the value of a and b if the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax + b & \text{if } x > 1, \\ 11 & \text{if } x = 1, \\ 5ax - 2b & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at  $x = 1$

4. Discuss the differentiability of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & \text{if } x \leq 2, \\ 5 - x & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

5. Discuss the differentiability of the function

$$f(x) = x|x|, x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ at } x = 0$$

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: FIFTH SEMESTER(REGULAR)  
Paper-MAT-RE-5116 (Number Theory)  
Time-60 min, Marks-20

**Answer any four questions**

$4 \times 5$

1. Find  $\gcd(256, 1166)$ . Hence show that the  $\gcd(256, 1166)$  can be expressed as a linear combination of 256 and 1166.
2. Find all positive solutions of  $16x + 27y = 390$
3. Show that the linear Diophantine equation  $ax + by = c$  has a solution if and only if  $d|c$ , where  $d = \gcd(a, b)$ .  
If  $x_0, y_0$  is any particular solutions of this equation, then all other solutions are given by  $x = x_0 + \frac{b}{d}t$  and  $y = y_0 - \frac{a}{d}t$  where  $t$  is an arbitrary integer.
4. Show that every positive integers can be expressed as a product of times.
5. Prove that there are infinite number of primes.
6. For arbitrary integers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  if and only if  $a$  and  $b$  leave the same non-negative remainder when divided by  $n$   
Let  $n > 1$  be fixed and  $a, b, c, d$  be any integers. Then show that the following properties hold:  
(a) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  then  $b \equiv a \pmod{n}$   
(b) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  and  $b \equiv c \pmod{n}$  then  $a \equiv c \pmod{n}$
7. Solve the simultaneous system of linear equations by Chinese Remainder Theorem  
$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\x &\equiv 3 \pmod{5}, \\x &\equiv 2 \pmod{7}\end{aligned}$$
8. Find  $\phi(210)$ ,  $\tau(210)$  and  $\sigma(210)$

SESSIONAL (CBCS) EXAM-2021  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
Class: FIFTH SEMESTER(H)  
Paper-MAT-HC-5026 (Linear Algebra)  
Time-60 Min, Marks-20

**Answer any six questions:** 4 × 5

1. (a) What is a vector space ?  
(b) Let  $V$  be a vector space and  $c$  be a scalar. Show that  $0\mathbf{u} = 0$  and  $-\mathbf{u} = (-1)\mathbf{u}$ .  
Where  $\mathbf{u}$  is a vector in  $V$ .
2. Let  $V$  be a vector space over the field  $F$  and  $U$  and  $W$  be two subspaces of  $V$ . Show that  $U \cap W$  is again a subspace of  $V$ . Is  $U \cup W$  a subspace of  $V$  ?
3. Let  $V$  be a vector space over the field  $F$  and let  $\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2$  be in  $V$ . Let  $H = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ . Show that  $H$  is a subspace of  $V$ .
4. (a) Find a spanning set for the null space of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Given  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6a - b \\ a + b \\ -7a \end{bmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ . Find a matrix  $A$  such that  $W = \text{Col}A$ .

5. (i) Find the eigenvalues of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$   
(ii) Given  $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute  $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}$
6. Show that two vectors  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{u}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are orthogonal to each other if  $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$ . In such cases show that  $\|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{v}\|^2$
7. Define linear transformation  $T$  from a vector space  $V$  to another vector space  $W$ . Show that if  $U$  is a subspace of  $V$ , then  $T(U)$  is a subspace of  $W$ .

SESSIONAL EXAM-2022  
SUB: MATHEMATICS  
CLASS: FIFTH SEMESTER (REGULAR)  
Paper-MAT-RE-5016 (COMPLEX ANALYSIS)  
Time-60 min, Marks-20

**Answer any four questions** 4 × 5

1. What is meant by modulus and principal argument of a complex number? 2
2. Find the principal argument of  $-4+4\sqrt{3}i$ ? 2
3. Define open ball and interior point. 2
4. Find the interior of  $A = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \right\}$  3
5. Prove that  $(0, 1)$  is open in  $\mathbb{R}$  but not in  $\mathbb{C}$  4
6. Prove that  $(A \cup B)^0 = A^0 \cap B^0$  4
7. Check whether  $A = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1, \text{Arg}z = \frac{\pi}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$  is open or closed. 3

OR

8. Define limit point in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Show that  $A = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \right\}$  is open. 3