## LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600034

## B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION - MATHEMATICS

FIRST SEMESTER - APRIL 2023
UMT 1501 - ALGEBRA

Date: 06-05-2023
Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM $\square$ Max. : 100 Marks


| b) | No equations can have a greater number of negative roots then there are changes of sign in the terms of the polynomial $f(-x)$. |  | K2 | CO1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$, then $a^{n} \equiv b^{n}(\bmod m)$. |  | K2 | CO1 |
| SECTION B |  |  |  |  |
| Answer any TWO |  |  | 20 m | ks) |
| 5 | Show that the roots of the equation $x^{3}+p x^{2}+q x+r=0$ are in arithmetical progression if $2 p^{3}-9 p q+27 r=0$. Show that the above condition is satisfied by the equation $x^{3}-6 x^{2}+13 x-10=0$. |  | K3 | CO2 |
| 6 | Determine the transformed equation by diminishing the roots of the equation $x^{4}-5 x^{3}+7 x^{2}-4 x+5=0$ by 2 . |  | K3 | CO 2 |
| 7 | Interpret the value of the sum the series $1+\frac{1+3}{2!}+\frac{1+3+3^{2}}{3!}+$ $\frac{1+3+3^{2}+3^{3}}{4!}+\ldots \ldots$. to $\infty$. |  | K3 | CO 2 |
| 8 | Computer the inverse of the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$ after predicting the characteristics equation. |  | K3 | CO 2 |
| SECTION C |  |  |  |  |
| Answer any TWO $\mathbf{( 2 \times 1 0 =}$ |  |  | 20 m | ks ) |
| 9 | Determine the roots of the equation $x^{3}-9 x^{2}+108=0$ by using cardon's method. |  | K4 | CO3 |
| 10 | Resolve into partial fraction $\frac{x^{2}-10 x+13}{(x-1)\left(x^{2}-5 x+6\right)}$. |  | K4 | CO 3 |
| 11 | Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3\end{array}\right]$ |  | K4 | CO3 |
| 12 | Examine whether $13^{2 n+1}+9^{2 n+1}$ is divisible by 22 . |  | K4 | CO3 |
| SECTION D |  |  |  |  |
| Answer any ONE (1 $\mathbf{1} 20=$ |  |  | 20 | ks ) |
| 13 | a) | Predict all the roots of the equation $6 x^{6}-35 x^{5}+56 x^{4}-56 x^{2}+35 x-6=0$ <br> ( 10 marks ) | K5 | CO4 |
|  | b) | Estimate a positive root of the equation $x^{3}-3 x+1=0$ by Horner's method which lies between 1 and 2 , correct to two decimal places. <br> (10 marks) | K5 | CO4 |
| 14 | a) | Determine the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix $A=$ $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$ | K5 | CO4 |
|  | b) | i). Estimate the remainder when $2^{46}$ is divided by 47. | K5 | CO4 |

ii). Justify that $\left(\sum x\right)^{3}-3 \sum x^{3}$ is divisible by 108 only when $x, y, z$ are three consecutive integers.

## SECTION E

Answer any ONE
( $\mathbf{1} \times 20=20$ marks )

| 15 | a) | Solve the equation $x^{4}+20 x^{3}-143 x^{2}+430 x+462=0$ by removing the second term. <br> ( 10 marks) | K6 | CO5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b) | If $\propto, \beta, \gamma$ are the roots of the equation $x^{3}+p x^{2}+q x+r=0$, find the value of $\left(\alpha^{2}+1\right)\left(\beta^{2}+1\right)\left(\gamma^{2}+1\right)$. <br> ( 10 marks) | K6 | CO5 |
| 16 |  | Diagonalise the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1\end{array}\right]$. | K6 | CO5 |

