

Reg. No. :

Name :



**II Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.S.W.
Degree (CCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv.) Examination, April 2012
CORE COURSE IN MATHEMATICS
2B02 MAT : Foundations of Higher Mathematics**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Wightage : 30

1. Fill in the blanks :

a) $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots = \dots$

b) The number of terms in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-1} = \dots$

c) The n-th term of the series $\frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{3.7} + \dots = \dots$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \dots$

(Weightage 1)

2. Fill in the blanks :

a) The dual of $A \cup (A' \cap B) = A \cup B$ is

b) Consider the relation defined by $y^2 = 16x$, then the graph of the equation is

c) If R is the relation in the natural numbers $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ defined by the open sentence "x divides y", then $R = \dots$

d) If $A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{2, 3\}$ and $C = \{3, 4\}$, then $(A \times B) \cap (A \times C) = \dots$

(Weightage 1)

Answer **any five** from the following :

(Weightage 1 each)

3. Sum the series $1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1.4}{5.10} + \frac{1.4.7}{5.10.15} + \dots$

4. Sum the series $\frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{3.7} + \dots$



5. If $A \cup B = U$, prove that $A' \subset B$.
6. Find all the partitions of $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.
7. If R is a relation defined on the set of natural numbers and R is given by (a, b) is related to (c, d) if and only $a + d = b + c$, prove that R is an equivalence relation.
8. If A, B, C are any three sets such that ACB and CCD , then prove that $(A \times C) \subset (B \times D)$.
9. If the relation in N defined by 'x divides y' is a partial order, then insert the correct symbol $<$, $>$ or \parallel between each pair of numbers.
 - a) 3 18
 - b) 16 26
 - c) 8 2
 - d) 5 20.
10. Define lattice. (5×1=5)

Answer **any seven** from the following :

(Weightage 2 each)

11. Each of the following open sentences defines a relation R in the natural number N . State whether or not each relation is transitive.
 - a) x is less than or equal to y .
 - b) x divides y ,
 - c) $x + y = 10$.
12. If the functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are defined by $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2$, find $g \circ f$ and $f \circ g$.
13. If $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ prove the following :
 - a) If $g \circ f$ is one-to-one, then f is one-to-one
 - b) If $g \circ f$ is onto, then g is onto.
14. a) If $f : A \rightarrow B$, $g : B \rightarrow C$ and $h : C \rightarrow D$ are functions, prove that $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$.
b) Can a constant function be an onto function ?
15. If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an onto function and $g : B \rightarrow C$ is also onto, prove that $g \circ f$ is also onto.
16. If $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ is ordered by "x divides y", then find
 - a) All minimal elements and
 - b) All maximal elements.



17. If L is a finite complemented distributive lattice then show that every element a in L is a join of a unique set of atoms.
18. Transform the equation $25x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 1 = 0$ into another with integral co-efficients and the leading co-efficient unity.
19. Solve the equation $x^4 + x^3 - 33x^2 + 61x - 14 = 0$, given that $2 + \sqrt{3}$ is a root.
20. If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx = 0$, find the value of
- a) $\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha\gamma}$ and
- b) $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$.
- (Weightage $7 \times 2 = 14$)

Answer **any three** from the following :

(Weightage 3 each)

21. If α, β, γ are the roots of $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ find the equation whose roots are $(\beta - \gamma)^2, (\gamma - \alpha)^2, (\alpha - \beta)^2$.
22. Show that $\frac{1^2 \cdot 2^2}{1!} + \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^2}{2!} + \frac{3^2 \cdot 4^2}{3!} + \dots = 27e$.
23. Show that $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} + \dots = \frac{3}{4} - \log 2$.
24. Find the sum of the fourth powers of the roots of the equation $x^4 - 5x^3 + x - 1 = 0$.
25. Solve by Gardan's method : $x^3 - 9x + 28 = 0$.
- (Weightage $3 \times 3 = 9$)
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