

Note: Attempt **FIVE** questions by selecting at least **TWO** question from each sections.

SECTION - I (4/8)

Q.1. (a) Show that $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ is nilpotent. What is its nilpotency index? (10)

(b) If A and B be idempotent matrices. Show that if $AB = BA$ then AB is idempotent.

Q.2. (a) For what value of λ the equations (10)

$$(-\lambda)x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 - \lambda x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

have non-trivial solutions. Find these solutions.

(b) Solve the system of linear equations (10)

$$2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 = 4$$

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 2$$

$$5x_1 + 8x_2 - 4x_3 = 1.$$

Q.3. (a) Without expanding show that (10)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(b) Let U and W be the subspaces of R^3 defined by (10)

$$U = \{(x, y, z) | x = y = z\} \text{ and}$$

$$W = \{(0, y, z) | y, z \in R\}.$$

show that $R^3 = U \oplus W$.

- Q.4. (a) Find the norm of $[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}] \in R^4$ w.r.t. the Euclidean inner product on R^4 . (10)
- (b) If λ is an eigenvalue of a non-singular matrix A , then show that λ^{-1} is an eigen value of A^{-1} . (10)

SECTION - II (4/8)

- Q.5. (a) Solve $dy/dx = \frac{x+3y-5}{x-y-1}$. (10)
- (b) Solve $y = Px + x^3P^2$. (10)
- Q.6. (a) Solve the initial value problem (10)
 $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x^3y^2 \quad y(1) = 2.$
- (b) Find the general solutions of (10)
 $(D^4 - 2D^3 + D)y = x^4 + 3x + 1.$
- Q.7. (a) Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^3$. (10)
- (b) Solve $(1 + y^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$. (10)
- Q.8. (a) Apply the power series method to solve the differential equation (10)
 $x(1-x)y' = y.$
- (b) Compute the Laplace transform of (10)
 $(t^3 - 1)e^{-2t}.$