3 (Sem-3/CBCS) MAT SE 1/SE 2

2021 (Held in 2022)

MATHEMATICS

(Skill Enhancement Course)

Paper: MAT-SE-3014

(Computer Algebra Systems and Related Software)

Full Marks: 50

Time: Two hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. Answer the following questions: $1\times4=4$
 - (a) What is a computer algebra system?
 - (b) Write the Mathematica and Mapple commands to calculate π up to 100 decimals.

- (c) Write any two computer algebra systems' commands to calculate $\sum_{i=1}^{5} i^2$.
- (d) Write any one computer algebra system expression to calculate the dot product of two vectors (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) , (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) .
- 2. Answer the following questions: $2\times3=6$
 - (a) What are the roles of the keyboard keys ENTER and SHIFT + ENTER in Mathematica and Mapple softwares?
 - (b) What is the utility of 'Clear' command in Mathematica? Write a command in Maxima which works similar to 'Clear' command of Mathematica.
 - (c) In Mathematica notebook, write the procedure to delete all outputs at a time. How can you evaluate all inputs at a time?

- 3. Answer any two parts:
- 5×2=10
- (a) Write the output of the following builtin functions' values in Mathematica:
 - (i) Binomial [7, 2]
 - (ii) FactorInteger [625]
 - (iii) Prime [5]
 - (iv) $D[\sin[x], x]$
 - (v) Power [Power [3, 2], 2]
- (b) Suppose $f(x) = x^3 + \sin x$. In any two computer algebra systems, define the function suitably and write the input statements $f(\pi)$. Write the commands in those systems to calculate the differentiation of the said function.
- (c) Explain with examples, two different ways to define a piecewise function in Mathematica.
- (d) Write a program in Maxima using userdefined function to find the square root of 81 with the help of Newton's method.

3

- Answer any three parts: 10×3=30
 - (a) (i) Let $A = (a_{ij})_{3\times 3}$ be a matrix. Write the commands in Mathematica to extract the diagonal elements from the matrix and obtain the adjoint of A. Hence write the commands to find inverse of A, without using the Mathematica command 'Inverse [A]'.
 - Write the Mathematica program to solve the system AX = 0, where, A is the 3×3 coefficient matrix, X is the 3 × 1 matrix containing the variables x, y, z. 0 is the 3 × 1 zero matrix.
 - (b) Let $v_1 = (10, 4, 5), v_2 = (4, 4, 7),$ $v_3 = (8, 1, 0), b = (1, 2, 3)$ be four vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 . Write a Mathematica program to check whether b is a linear combination of the vectors v_1, v_2, v_3 or not. Write the possible outputs of each command from the program. Also check whether v_1, v_2, v_3 are linearly independent or not. Discuss your conclusion from the program output.

(c) Gram-Schmidt process of orthogonalization for the vectors

$$v_1, v_2, ..., v_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 is

$$u_1 = v_1, u_k = v_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{\langle v_k, u_i \rangle u_i}{\langle u_i, u_i \rangle}, k = 2, 3, ..., n$$

 $\langle a, b \rangle$ represents dot product of a and b. Further Gram-Schmidt orthonormal

set is
$$\left\{\frac{u_1}{|u_1|}, \frac{u_2}{|u_2|}, \frac{u_n}{|u_n|}, ..., \frac{u_1}{|u_1|}\right\}$$
.

Let
$$v_1 = (10, 4, 5), v_2 = (4, 4, 7),$$

 $v_3 = (8, 1, 0)$ be three vectors. Write the Mathematica command to obtain the Gram-Schmidt orthonormal set. Without using that command, write suitable Mathematica expressions to obtain the Gram-Schmidt orthonormal set from the vectors v_1, v_2, v_3 . Write the output of each step. How can you verify, in Mathematica, whether the set is orthonormal or not?

(d) Write a short note on Mapple as calculator. Give examples.

- (e) Write a short note on built-in functions and user-defined functions in Maxima. Give examples.
- (f) Write the commands in Mathematica, Mapple and Maxima for the following problems:
- (i) Plotting $y = \sin x$, $0 \le x \le 2\pi$;
 - (ii) Showing a graph of three lines, y = 4x + 1, y = -x + 4, and y = 9x 8, for $0 \le x \le 2$;
- (iii) Showing a graph of the surface $z = e^{-x^2 + y^2}, -2 \le x, y \le 2.$

Paper: MAT-SE-3024

(Combinatorics and Graph Theory)

Full Marks: 50

Time: Two hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

- Answer the following questions : 1×4=4
 তলৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা ঃ
 - (a) Define a graph.
 এটা লেখৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
 - (b) Write the sum rule in counting. গণনাৰ যোগৰ সূত্ৰটো লিখা।
 - (c) You have three different shirts and four different pants. In how many different ways can you dress with pant-shirt?
 তোমাৰ তিনিটা ভিন্ন কামিজ আৰু চাৰিটা ভিন্ন পেণ্ট আছে। তুমি কিমান ভিন্ন ধৰণে কামিজ-পেণ্ট পোচাক পিন্ধিব পাৰিবা?

7

- Write True or False : সঁচা নে মিছা লিখাঃ
 - "In a graph there are odd number of vertices of odd degree."
 - "এটা লেখত অযুগ্ম ঘাত বিশিষ্ট অযুগ্ম সংখ্যক শীর্ষবিন্দু থাকে।"
- Answer the following questions: তলৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা ঃ
 - (a) A computer password contains an alphabet followed by three digits. How many passwords be created, if (i) the digits are not repeated, and (ii) the digits can be repeated?
 - এটা কম্পিউটাৰৰ পাচৱাৰ্ডত এটা ইংৰাজী বৰ্ণ আৰু তিনিটা অংক আছে। মুঠতে কিমানটা পাচৱার্ড সৃষ্টি হব (i) যদি অংকৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি নহয়, আৰু (ii) যদি অংকৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি হয়?
 - (b) Draw a diagram of the complete graph K_5 and a diagram of the bipartite graph $K_{3.5.}$
 - সম্পূৰ্ণ লেখ K_5 আৰু বিপাৰ্টাইট লেখ $K_{3,\,5}$ -ৰ এটাকৈ চিত্র আঁকা।

- Find the number of committees of five formed by 6 men and 5 women such that there are at least two women present in the committee.
 - 6 জন পুৰুষ আৰু 5 জনী মহিলাৰ পৰা কিমানটা 5 জনীয়া কমিটি গঠন কৰিব পাৰি যদি তাত অন্ততঃ দুজনী মহিলা থাকে?
- 3. Answer any two of the following:

 $5 \times 2 = 10$

তলৰ যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা ঃ

- Does there exist a simple graph with five vertices having degrees 2, 2, 4, 4, 4? Justify your answer.
 - 2. 2. 4. 4. 4 ঘাত বিশিষ্ট পাঁচটা শীৰ্যবিন্দুৰ এটা সৰল লেখ স্থিত হবনে? তোমাৰ উত্তৰৰ যথাৰ্থতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- Which regular polygon has the same number of diagonals and sides? কোনটো সুষম বহুভুজৰ সমসংখ্যক কর্ণ আৰু বাহু থাকে?

(c) Let G be a connected graph with at least two vertices. If the number of edges in G is less than the number of vertices, then prove that G has a vertex of degree one.

অন্ততঃ দুটা শীৰ্ষবিন্দু যুক্ত G এটা সংযুক্ত লেখ। যদি G-ৰ বাহুৰ সংখ্যা শীৰ্ষবিন্দুৰ সংখ্যাতকৈ কম হয়, তেন্তে প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে G-ৰ একঘাতৰ এটা শীৰ্ষবিন্দু থাকিব।

- (d) How many positive integers not exceeding 600 are divisible by 5 or 13?
 600 তকৈ সৰু 5 বা 13 বে বিভাজ্য নোহোৱা কিমানটা ধনাত্মক অখণ্ড সংখ্যা আছে?
- 4. Answer **any three** of the following: 10×3=30

তলৰ যিকোনো তিনিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা ঃ

(a) Prove that a simple graph with n vertices and m components can have at most (n-m)(n-m+1)/2 edges.
 প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে nটা শীৰ্ষবিন্দু আৰু mটা শাখা থকা এটা সৰল লেখৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ বাহুৰ সংখ্যা (n-m)(n-m+1)/2.

- (b) Find the number of primes less than 144.

 144 তকৈ সৰু মৌলিক সংখ্যাৰ মঠ সংখ্যা নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।
- (c) Prove that there is always a Hamiltonian path in a directed complete

প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে এটা নিৰ্দেশিত সম্পূৰ্ণ লেখত সদায় এটা হেমিল্টন পথ থাকিব।

- (d) If 24 candidates appear in a competitive examination, then show that there exist at least two among them whose Roll number differ by a multiple of 19.

 यि এটা পৰীক্ষাত 24 গৰাকী প্ৰাৰ্থী অবতীৰ্ণ হয়, দেখুওৱা যে তাৰ ভিতৰত অন্ততঃ দুজন প্ৰাৰ্থী থাকিব যাৰ ৰোল নম্বৰৰ পাৰ্থক্য 19ৰ এটা গুণিতক হয়।
- (e) Prove that a connected graph G is an Eulerian graph if and only if all vertices of G are of even degree.

প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে এটা সৰল লেখ G এটা অয়লাৰ লেখ হব যদি আৰু যদিহে G-ৰ সকলোবোৰ শীৰ্ষবিন্দুৰ ঘাত যুগ্ম হব।

graph.

Give definition with an example of each (f) of the following: এটাকৈ উদাহৰণেৰে সৈতে তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ সংজ্ঞা

- Pigeonhole principle (i) পিজনহল সূত্র
- (ii) Simple path সৰল পথ

দিয়া ঃ

- Isolated graph (iii) বিয়ক্ত লেখ
- Eulerian graph (iv) অয়লাৰ লেখ
- (v) Cycle. एक।

ক্ষম চাৰি আইছে মাজিলে কৈ বা কলে কৰেছে বাৰু কৰিব পৰি কৰ