



‘समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

CC13-MATHEMATICS

RING THEORY AND LINEAR ALGEBRA-II

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

GROUP-A

Answer any four questions from the following

3×4 = 12

1. Find all the prime ideals in the ring \mathbb{Z}_8 .
2. Express the ideal $4\mathbb{Z} + 10\mathbb{Z}$ in the ring \mathbb{Z} as a principal ideal of \mathbb{Z} .
3. Show that $1 - i$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$.
4. Give an example of a matrix $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ such that A has no eigenvalue.
5. Test for the diagonalizability of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ in $M_2(\mathbb{R})$.
6. If S_1 and S_2 are two subsets of a vector space V such that $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ then prove that $S_2^0 \subseteq S_1^0$. Here S^0 denotes the annihilator of S .

GROUP-B

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

7. (a) Show that $I = \{(a, 0) : a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is a prime ideal but not a maximal ideal in the ring $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. 3
- (b) Prove that in an integral domain, every prime element is an irreducible element. Is the converse true? Justify your answer. 3
8. (a) Show that $2 + 11i$ and $2 - 7i$ are relatively prime in the integral domain $\mathbb{Z}[i]$. 3
- (b) Prove that $K[x]$ is a Euclidean domain where K is a field. 3

9. (a) Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$ be a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 , where $\beta_1 = (1, 0, -1)$, $\beta_2 = (1, 1, 1)$ and $\beta_3 = (2, 2, 0)$. Find the dual basis of \mathcal{B} . 3
- (b) Let W be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^5 which is spanned by the vectors $\alpha_1 = (2, -2, 3, 4, -1)$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, 1, 2, 5, 2)$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, -1, -2, 3)$ and $\alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 3, 0)$. Find W^\perp . 3
- 10.(a) Let V be a vector space over a field F and $T : V \rightarrow V$ be a linear operator. Suppose $\chi_T(t)$ and $m(t)$ are the characteristic polynomial and minimal polynomial of T respectively. Then prove that $m(t)$ divides $\chi_T(t)$. 3
- (b) Prove that for all α, β in a Euclidean space V , $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 0$ iff $\|\alpha + \beta\|^2 = \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2$. 3
- 11.(a) Let V be an inner product space and T be a linear operator on V . Then prove that T is an orthogonal projection iff T has an adjoint T^* and $T^2 = T = T^*$. 4
- (b) State Bessel's inequality regarding an orthogonal set of nonzero vectors in an inner product space V . 2
- 12.(a) Apply Gram-Schmidt process to the given subset S of the inner product space V to obtain an orthonormal basis \mathcal{B} for $\text{span}(S)$, where $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ and $S = \{(1, 1, 1), (0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 1)\}$. 4
- (b) Let $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$, where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Show that A is diagonalizable. 2

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

- 13.(a) Let R be an integral domain. Suppose there exists a function $\delta : R \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$ such that for all $a, b \in R \setminus \{0\}$, $\delta(ab) \geq \delta(b)$, where equality holds iff a is a unit. Then prove that R is a factorization domain. 6
- (b) If p be a nonzero non-unit element in a PID D , then prove that the following statements are equivalent: 6
- (i) p is a prime element in D .
 - (ii) p is an irreducible element in D .
 - (iii) $\langle p \rangle$ is a nonzero maximal ideal of D .
 - (iv) $\langle p \rangle$ is a nonzero prime ideal of D .
- 14.(a) Prove that the integral domains $\mathbb{Z}[i\sqrt{n}]$ for $n = 6, 7, 10$ are factorization domains but not unique factorization domains. 6

- (b) Let $V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$ and $B \in V$ be a fixed vector. If T is the linear operator on V defined by $T(A) = AB - BA$ and if f is the trace function, what is $T^t(f)$? Here T^t denotes the transpose of T . 4
- (c) Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be the standard inner product on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $\alpha = (1, 2)$ and $\beta = (-1, 1)$. If γ is a vector such that $\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = -1$ and $\langle \beta, \gamma \rangle = 3$, find γ . 2
- 15.(a) Let F be a field and f be the linear functional on F^2 , defined by $f(x_1, x_2) = ax_1 + bx_2$. Then find $T^t f$, where $T : F^2 \rightarrow F^2$ is a linear operator defined by $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - x_2, x_1 + x_2)$ for all $(x_1, x_2) \in F^2$. 4
- (b) Find the minimal polynomial of the matrix $A \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$, where 5
- $$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
- (c) Let T_1 and T_2 be two linear operators on an inner product space V . Then prove that $(T_1 T_2)^* = T_2^* T_1^*$. 3
- 16.(a) Let V be an n -dimensional inner product space and W be a subspace of V . Then prove that $\dim(V) = \dim(W) + \dim(W^\perp)$, where W^\perp denotes the orthogonal complement of W . 5
- (b) Let T be a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space V and let $f(t)$ be the characteristic polynomial of T . Then prove that $f(T) = T_0$, where T_0 denotes the zero transformation. 4
- (c) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space and W be a subspace of V . Then $\dim(W^0) = \dim V - \dim W$. 3

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

CC14-MATHEMATICS

PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

GROUP-A

Answer any four questions from the following

3×4 = 12

1. Solve the partial differential equation $p \tan x + q \tan y = \tan z$. 3
2. Eliminate the arbitrary function f to obtain a partial differential equation from $z = y^2 + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x} + \log y\right)$. 3
3. Find the region in the xy -plane where the partial differential equation $\{(x-y)^2 - 1\}z_{xx} + 2z_{xy} + \{(x-y)^2 - 1\}z_{yy} = 0$ is hyperbolic. 3
4. Find the characteristic curves of $\sin^2 x z_{xx} + 2 \cos x z_{xy} - z_{yy} = 0$. 3
5. Find the degree of the following PDE: 3

$$z_{xx}^2 + 2z_{xy} + \sin(z_x) = x^2 y$$

Write down the relation between arbitrary constants, independent variables and order of a PDE.

6. Obtain a solution of the partial differential equation $xp + yq = z$ representing a surface passing through the parabola $y^2 = 4x$, $z = 1$. 3

GROUP-B

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

7. Apply $\sqrt{u} = v$ and $v(x, y) = f(x) + g(y)$ to solve the equation $x^4 u_x^2 + y^2 u_y^2 = 4u$. 6
8. Reduce the equation $y^2 u_{xx} - 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = \frac{y^2}{x} u_x + \frac{x^2}{y} u_y$ to a canonical form. 6

9. Solve the non-homogeneous wave equation: 6

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \exp(-x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t > 0$$

with the conditions: $u(x, 0) = x^2$, $u_t(x, 0) = \cos x$

10. A tightly stretched string of length l with fixed ends is initially in equilibrium position. It is set vibrating by giving each point a velocity $\sin^3(\pi x/l)$. Find the displacement of the string out any distance from one end at any time t . 6

11. Find the temperature distribution in a laterally insulated rod of length ' l ' whose ends are also insulated and the initial temperature is given by 6

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } 0 < x \leq l/2 \\ l-x & \text{if } l/2 < x < l \end{cases}$$

Where $u(x, t)$ represents temperature distribution, x is the spatial coordinate and t is the time coordinate. Also $u(x, t)$ is bounded as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

12. Reduce the equation $u_{xy} + xu_{yy} = 0$, $x > 0$ to its canonical form. 6

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

- 13.(a) Obtain the differential equation eliminating the arbitrary functions f and g from 6

$$z = y f(x) + x g(y)$$

- (b) Reduce the equation $z_{xx} - 4z_{xy} + 4z_{yy} + z = 0$ to its canonical form. 6

- 14.(a) Obtain the general solution of wave equation for a semi-infinite string with free end boundary condition, given that initial deflection $u(x, 0) = f(x)$ and initial velocity $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = g(x)$ where $u(x, t)$ represents the vertical deflection of string, x is the spatial coordinate and t is the time coordinate. Also discuss the case when initial velocity is zero. 6

- (b) Solve the PDE $\cos(x+y)z_x + \sin(x+y)z_y = z$. Classify the PDE. 5+1=6

- 15.(a) Show that the equations $xp - yq = x$, $x^2p + q = xz$ are compatible and find their solution. 6

- (b) Find the characteristic strips of the equation $xp + yq - pq = 0$ and obtain the equation of the integral surface through the curve $C: z = x/2, y = 0$. 6

- 16.(a) Use separation of variable to solve $4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3u$, given $u = 3e^{-y} - e^{-5y}$ when $x = 0$. 4

- (b) Use Lagrange's method to solve: $x^2(y-z)p + y^2(z-x)q = z^2(x-y)$ 4

- (c) Use Charpit's method to solve: $p(p^2 + 1) + (b-z)q = 0$ 4

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Programme 6th Semester Examination, 2022

DSE1/2/3-P2-MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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All symbols are of usual significance.*

**The question paper contains paper DSE-2A and DSE-2B.
The candidates are required to answer any *one* from *two* courses.
Candidates should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.**

DSE-2A

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / সমূহ-ক

Answer any *four* questions from the following

3×4 = 12

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

1. Prove that, the set defined by $X = \{x : |x| \leq 2\}$ is a convex set. 3

প্রমাণ কর, সেট $X = \{x : |x| \leq 2\}$ একটি উত্তল সেট।

$X = \{x : |x| \leq 2\}$ লৈ পরিभाषित set एउटा convex set हो भनी प्रमाण गर।

2. Use dominance to reduce the pay-off matrix and solve the game with the following pay-off matrix: 3

ডমিনেন্স (Dominance) পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে নিম্নলিখিত পে-অফ/পরিশোধ ম্যাট্রিক্সকে রিডিউস (reduce) কর এবং নিম্নলিখিত পরিশোধ ম্যাট্রিক্স (Pay off matrix) বিশিষ্ট খেলা (Game)-কে সমাধান করঃ

दिइएको pay-off matrix लाई dominance प्रयोग गरी घटाएर त्यसको खेल (game) समाधान गर।

	B_1	B_2	B_3
A_1	6	8	6
A_2	4	12	2

3. Find the dual of the following L.P.P.: 3

दिइएको L.P.P. बाट dual निर्णय गर।

Minimize $Z = -6x_1 - 8x_2 + 10x_3$

Subject to, $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \geq 2$

$2x_1 - x_3 \geq 1$

$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$

নিম্নলিখিত এল.পি.পি. (L.P.P.)-এর Dual বের কর -

$$\text{সর্বনিম্ন (Minimize)} \quad Z = -6x_1 - 8x_2 + 10x_3$$

$$\text{-এর সাপেক্ষে (Subject to),} \quad x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \geq 2$$

$$2x_1 - x_3 \geq 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

4. Solve the following problem graphically:

3

दिइएको समस्यालाई ग्राफिक रूपमा समाधान गर।

$$\text{Minimize} \quad Z = 3x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to,} \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

লেখচিত্রের সাহায্যে নিম্নলিখিত সমস্যা সমাধান করঃ

$$\text{সর্বনিম্ন (Minimize)} \quad Z = 3x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{-এর সাপেক্ষে (Subject to),} \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

5. Find the extreme points, if any, of the set $X = \{(x, y) : |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 1\}$.

3

সেট $X = \{(x, y) : |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 1\}$ -এর কোন চরম বিন্দুসমূহ (extreme points) থাকলে তা বের কর।

যদি छ भने, set $X = \{(x, y) : |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 1\}$ को चरम बिन्दु निर्णय गर।

6. Write down the following L.P.P. in standard form:

3

Standard form मा दिइएको L.P.P. लाई लेखः

$$\text{Minimize} \quad Z = x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$\text{Subject to,} \quad -2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

নিম্নলিখিত এল.পি.পি. (L.P.P.)-কে প্রমাণ আকারে (Standard form) পরিণত করঃ

$$\text{সর্বনিম্ন (Minimize)} \quad Z = x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$\text{-এর সাপেক্ষে, (Subject to),} \quad -2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

GROUP-B / विभाग-ख / समूह-ख

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

निम्नलिखित से-कौन चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

7. Show that $x_1 = 5, x_2 = 0, x_3 = -1$ is a basic solution of the system of equations 6

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

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

Find the other basic solutions (if any).

देखाओ से, $x_1 = 5, x_2 = 0, x_3 = -1$ समीकरण सिस्टम $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4, 2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 5$ -एर मौलिक समाधान (Basic solution)। अन्य मौलिक समाधान (Basic solution) থাকले ता बेर कर।

$x_1 = 5, x_2 = 0, x_3 = -1$ समीकरणहरूको प्रणाली $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4, 2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 5$ को basic समाधान हो भनी प्रमाण गर। यदि छ भने अरु basic समाधानहरू पनि निर्णय गर।

8. Draw graphically the feasible space, if any, given by the following L.P.P. and find out the extreme points of the feasible region. 6

दिइएको L.P.P. बाट यदि सम्भाव्य ठाँउ (Feasible space) छ भने ग्राफिक रूपमा चित्रण गर अनि सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र को चरम बिन्दुहरू पनि खोज गर।

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 2x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to, } 5x_1 + 6x_2 \geq 30$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 21$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 12 ; \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

लेखचित्रे माध्यमे, निम्नलिखित एल.पि.पि. (L.P.P.)-एर सम्भाव्य जायगा/स्थान (Feasible space) यदि থাকे तबे बेर कर एवं सम्भाव्य अঞ্চल (Feasible region)-एर चरम बिन्दुसमूह (Extreme points) बेर कर।

$$\text{सर्वाधिक (Maximize) } Z = 2x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$\text{-एर सापेक्ष (Subject to), } 5x_1 + 6x_2 \geq 30$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 21$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 12 ; \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

9. Find the minimum cost solution for the 4×4 assignment problem whose cost coefficients are given by: 6

4×4 assignment समस्याको न्यूनतम लागत समाधान खोज गर, जस्को लागत गुणांक यस प्रकार छ।

	I	II	III	IV
A	2	-1	-1	-2
B	1	0	-2	-1
C	1	-1	-2	0
D	2	2	1	1

নিম্নলিখিত 4×4 অর্পিত সমস্যার (Assignment problem) সর্বনিম্ন মূল্য সমাধান (Minimum cost solution) বের কর, যার মূল্য সহগসমূহ (Cost coefficients) দেওয়া হয়েছে।

	I	II	III	IV
A	2	-1	-1	-2
B	1	0	-2	-1
C	1	-1	-2	0
D	2	2	1	1

10. Solve the following L.P.P. by Simplex method:

6

দিহ্রকো L.P.P. লাই Simplex পদ্ধতি দ্বারা সমাধান গর।

$$\text{Minimize } Z = x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_5$$

$$\text{Subject to, } 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_5 \leq 7$$

$$-2x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 12$$

$$-4x_2 + 3x_3 + 8x_5 \leq 10$$

$$x_2, x_3, x_5 \geq 0$$

নিম্নলিখিত এল.পি.পি. (L.P.P.)-টি সরলীকৃত পদ্ধতিতে (Simplex method) সমাধান করঃ

$$\text{সর্বনিম্ন (Minimize) } Z = x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_5$$

$$\text{-এর সাপেক্ষে (Subject to), } 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_5 \leq 7$$

$$-2x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 12$$

$$-4x_2 + 3x_3 + 8x_5 \leq 10$$

$$x_2, x_3, x_5 \geq 0$$

11. Solve the following transportation problem:

6

নিম্নলিখিত পরিবহন সমস্যাটি (Transportation problem) সমাধান করঃ

দিহ্রকো transportation সমস্যা সমাধান গর।

	D_1	D_2	D_3
O_1	0	2	1
O_2	2	1	5
O_3	2	4	3

12. Use Big-M method to solve the following L.P.P.:

6

Big-M পদ্ধতি দ্বারা দিহ্রকো L.P.P. সমাধান গর।

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 3x_1 - x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to, } 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_2 \leq 4 ; \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

বিগ-এম পদ্ধতি (Big-M method) ব্যবহার করে নিম্নলিখিত এল.পি.পি (L.P.P.) সমাধান করঃ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{সর্বাধিক (Maximize)} \quad & Z = 3x_1 - x_2 \\ \text{-এর সাপেক্ষে (Subject to),} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 2 \\ & x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3 \\ & x_2 \leq 4 \quad ; \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

GROUP-C / বিভাগ-গ / সমূহ-গ

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

তলকা কুনৈ দুই প্রশ্নহরুকা উত্তর দেজ

13.(a) Solve graphically the following game:

4

নিম্নলিখিত খেলাটি লেখচিত্রের সাহায্যে সমাধান করঃ

দিইএকো খেললাই গ্রাফিক রুপমা সমাধান गर।

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ A_1 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 11 \end{array} \right] \\ A_2 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 5 & 2 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

(b) Using following cost matrix, determine optimal job assignment and the cost of assignments:

8

তল দিইএকো লাগত matrix প্রয়োগ গরী, optimal job assignment অনি cost of assignment হরুকা লাগত নির্ণয় गर।

		Job				
		P	Q	R	S	T
Mechanic	A	10	3	3	2	8
	B	9	7	8	2	7
	C	7	5	6	2	4
	D	3	5	8	2	4
	E	9	10	9	6	10

নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য ম্যাট্রিক্স (Cost matrix) ব্যবহার করে, অনুকূল কার্য অর্পিত (Optimal job assignment) এবং অর্পিত সমস্যার মূল্য নির্ধারণ করঃ

		কার্য				
		P	Q	R	S	T
শ্রমিক	A	10	3	3	2	8
	B	9	7	8	2	7
	C	7	5	6	2	4
	D	3	5	8	2	4
	E	9	10	9	6	10

14. Solve the following L.P.P. with the help of Two Phase method:

12

Two Phase पद्धति द्वारा तल दिइएको L.P.P. समाधान गर।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize} \quad & Z = x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{Subject to,} \quad & -2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

दुई फेज (Two Phase) पद्धतिर साहाय्ये निम्नलिखित एल.पि.पि. (L.P.P.)-टि समाधान करः

$$\begin{aligned} \text{सर्वनिम्न (Minimize)} \quad & Z = x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{-एर सापेक्षे (Subject to),} \quad & -2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

15. An agriculture farm has 180 tons of Nitrogen fertilizers, 250 tons of phosphate and 220 tons of potash. It is able to sell 3:3:4 mixtures of these substances at a profit of Rs. 15 per ton and 1:2:1 mixtures at a profit of Rs. 12 per ton respectively. Pose a L.P.P. to show how many tons of these two mixtures should be prepared to obtain the maximum profit. Solve the problem by graphical method.

8+4

एकटि कृषि फार्मे 180 टन नाइट्रोजेन सार, 250 टन फसफेट एवं 220 टन पटाश आहे। एहि पदार्थगुलिर 3:3:4 मिश्रणके 15 टाका लाभे एवं 1:2:1 मिश्रणके 12 टाका लाभे विक्रय करा याय। एहि दुइ मिश्रणेर कत टन तैरी करा उचित याते लाभ सर्वोच्च हय, एहि मर्मे एकटि एल.पि.पि. (L.P.P.) तैरी कर। एहि समस्याटि लेखचित्रेर माध्यमे समाधान कर।

एउटा कृषि फार्ममा 180 टन् Nitrogen मल, 250 टन् phosphate अनि 220 टन् potash छ। यसले क्रमसंगले 3:3:4 को पदार्थ मिश्रण लाई ₹15 प्रति टन् को नाफामा अनि 1:2:1 को पदार्थ मिश्रणलाई ₹12 प्रति टन्को नाफामा बेच्न सक्छ। कति टन्को यस पदार्थको मिश्रण ज्यादा मापमा नाफा पाउनु को लागी बनाउन सक्छ भन्ने एउटा L.P.P. तयार गर। यस समस्यालाई ग्राफिक रूपमा समाधान गर।

16. Find the dual problem of the following L.P.P. and then solve the dual problem:

12

तल दिइएको L.P.P. को dual समस्या खोज अनि त्यस dual समस्यालाई समाधान गर।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize} \quad & Z = x_1 + 6x_2 \\ \text{Subject to,} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \geq 2 \\ & x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

निम्नलिखित एल.पि.पि. (L.P.P.) -एर द्वैत (Dual) समस्या बेर कर एवं द्वैत समस्याटि समाधान करः

$$\begin{aligned} \text{सर्वाधिक (Maximize)} \quad & Z = x_1 + 6x_2 \\ \text{-एर सापेक्षे (Subject to),} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \geq 2 \\ & x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

DSE-2B

METRIC SPACES AND COMPLEX ANALYSIS

GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / সমূহ-ক

Answer any four questions from the following

3×4 = 12

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

1. Show that $f(z) = \text{Im}(z)$ is nowhere differentiable in \mathbb{C} .

দেখাও $f(z) = \text{Im}(z)$ অপেক্ষকটি জটিল তলে অবকলনযোগ্য নয়।

$f(z) = \text{Im}(z)$ মা কতৈ পনি differentiable छैन भनी प्रमाण गर।

2. Let $X \neq \emptyset$ and $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

for $x, y \in X$. Prove that (X, d) is a metric space.

ধরা যাক, $X \neq \emptyset$ এবং $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ -একটি অপেক্ষক, যেটি নিম্নলিখিতভাবে সংজ্ঞায়িতঃ

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{যখন } x = y \\ 1 & \text{যখন } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

যেখানে $x, y \in X$ । প্রমাণ কর (X, d) -একটি metric space।

यदि $X \neq \emptyset$ अनि $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq y \end{cases}$ $x, y \in X$ ले परिभाषित भए (X, d) एउटा metric space हो

भनी प्रमाण गर।

3. Show that $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)$ does not exist.

দেখাও $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)$ -এর কোনো অস্তিত্ব নেই।

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)$ exist गर्देन भनी प्रमाण गर।

4. Show that the function $u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined by $u(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 + 2y + 1$ is Harmonic.

দেখাও যে নিম্নলিখিত অপেক্ষকটি Harmonic-অপেক্ষকঃ

$u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, যেখানে $u(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 + 2y + 1$

$u(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 + 2y + 1$ ले परिभाषित फलन $u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Harmonic हो भनी प्रमाण गर।

5. Let (X, d) and (Y, ρ) be two metric spaces and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map, and $\{x_n\}$ be a convergent sequence in X . Is the sequence $\{f(x_n)\}$ convergent? — Justify.

ধরা যাক, (X, d) এবং (Y, ρ) -দুটো Metric space এবং $f : X \rightarrow Y$ একটি সন্তত অপেক্ষক, এবং $\{x_n\}$ একটি অভিমুখী অনুক্রম। এখন $\{f(x_n)\}$ অনুক্রমটি কী অভিমুখী হবে? বিশ্লেষণ কর।

যদি (X, d) , (Y, ρ) দুইটো metric space হরু মএ, অনি $f : X \rightarrow Y$ এতটা continuous map মএ যনি $\{x_n\}$ X মা এতটা অমিকেন্দ্রিত (convergent) অনুক্রম মএ। অনুক্রম $\{f(x_n)\}$ পনি অমিকেন্দ্রিত হৌ? উত্তরলাই ন্যাযোচিত (justify) গর।

6. Show that every differentiable function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is continuous.

দেখাও প্রতিটি অবকলনযোগ্য অপেক্ষক $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ সন্তত।

প্রত্যেক differentiable ফলন $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continuous হৌ মনী প্রমাণ গর।

GROUP-B / বিভাগ-খ / সমূহ-খ

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

7. State and prove Cauchy-Riemann equations. 2+4

Cauchy-Riemann সমীকরণগুলো বর্ণনা কর এবং সেগুলো প্রমাণ কর।

Cauchy-Riemann সমিকরণলাই উল্লেখ অনি প্রমাণ গর।

8. Let $f : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, and $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in D$. Then show that f is continuous at z_0 iff u and v are continuous at (x_0, y_0) . 3+3

ধরা যাক, $f : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, এবং $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, এবং $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in D$ । প্রমাণ কর f অপেক্ষকটি z_0 বিন্দুতে সন্তত হলে, u এবং v অপেক্ষকদ্বয়ও (x_0, y_0) বিন্দুতে সন্তত হবে, এবং প্রমাণ কর, যদি u এবং v অপেক্ষকদ্বয় (x_0, y_0) বিন্দুতে সন্তত হয়, তাহলে f অপেক্ষকটিও z_0 বিন্দুতে সন্তত হবে।

যদি $f : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ অনি $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ অনি $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in D$ । z_0 মা f এতটা নিরন্তর (continuous) হুন্ড যদি র মাত্র যদি u অনি v নিরন্তর হুন্ড (x_0, y_0) মা।

9. Let $u : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be defined by $u(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 3$. 6

Can you construct an analytic function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\text{Re}(f) = u$, (where you can choose D suitably).

If the construction is not possible, then explain the reason.

ধরা যাক, $u : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ অপেক্ষকটি নিম্নলিখিতভাবে বর্ণিতঃ

$$u(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 3.$$

এমন কোনো Analytic অপেক্ষক $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ -এর অস্তিত্ব দেখানো সম্ভব কী, যার জন্য $\operatorname{Re}(f) = u$ হবে? (অঙ্কটি করার সময়, D উপযুক্তভাবে নিতে পারবে)। যদি এ ধরনের অপেক্ষকের অস্তিত্ব না থাকে, তাহলে যৌক্তিকতা বিচার করো।

যদি $u : D(\subseteq \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ লাই $u(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 3$ লে পরিমার্জিত গরিপ কে তিমীলে এডটা analytic ফলন $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ নির্মাণ গর্ন সক্ষম, জহাঁ $\operatorname{Re}(f) = u$ হুন্ড? (D লাই আপনো হিসাবলে চান্নুহোস)। যদি নির্মাণ নমএকো খ্রণ্ডমা ত্যসকো কারণ বতাত।

10. Let (\mathbb{R}^2, d) be a metric space, where d is the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $(x_n, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a sequence and $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Prove that $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ if and only if $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ and $y_n \rightarrow y_0$ in \mathbb{R} . 3+3

ধরা যাক, (\mathbb{R}^2, d) হলো একটি Euclidean metric Space এবং $(x_n, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ একটি অনুক্রম, এবং $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ । প্রমাণ কর $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ হলে $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ এবং $y_n \rightarrow y_0$ । আরো, প্রমাণ কর, যদি $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ এবং $y_n \rightarrow y_0$ হয়, তাহলে $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ ।

যদি (\mathbb{R}^2, d) এডটা metric space মএ জহাঁ d \mathbb{R}^2 মা মএকো Euclidean metric হো। যদি $(x_n, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ এডটা অনুক্রম মএ অনি $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ মএ, প্রমাণ গর $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ যদি অনি যদি মাত্র $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ অনি $y_n \rightarrow y_0$, \mathbb{R} মা।

11. State and prove Cantor's theorem for a complete metric space. 2+4
একটি Complete Metric Space-এর জন্য Cantor'-এর উপপাদ্যটি বিবৃত কর এবং প্রমাণ কর।
Complete Metric Space কো লাগী Cantor's কো উপপাদ্য উল্লেখ অনি প্রমাণ গর।

12. Let (X, d) be a metric space and $A, B \subseteq X$. Show that 6

$$d(A \cup B) \leq d(A) + d(B) + \operatorname{dist}(A, B),$$

where $d(A)$ denotes the diameter of A and $\operatorname{dist}(A, B)$ denotes the distance between A and B .

ধরা যাক, (X, d) একটি Metric Space এবং $A, B \subseteq X$ ।

দেখাও $d(A \cup B) \leq d(A) + d(B) + \operatorname{dist}(A, B)$, যেখানে $d(A)$ -এর অর্থ, A সেটের ব্যাস এবং $\operatorname{dist}(A, B)$ -এর অর্থ, A এবং B সেটদ্বয়ের মধ্যে দূরত্ব।

যদি (X, d) এডটা metric space মএ অনি $A, B \subseteq X$ প্রমাণ গর $d(A \cup B) \leq d(A) + d(B) + \operatorname{dist}(A, B)$, জহাঁ $d(A)$ লে A কো ব্যাস বোধ গর্ড অনি $\operatorname{dist}(A, B)$ লে A অনি B মাল্লকো দুরী বতাতুঁচ।

GROUP-C / বিভাগ-গ / সমূহ-গ

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

তলকা কুনৈ দুই প্রশ্নহরকো উত্তর দেউ

- 13.(a) Let (X, d) be a metric space and $A \subseteq X$ be a compact set. Prove that A is closed and bounded. Is the converse part true? — Justify. 3+3+2

ধরা যাক, (X, d) একটি Metric Space এবং $A \subseteq X$ একটি Compact Set। প্রমাণ কর A সেটটি closed এবং bounded।

এই বাক্যটির বিপরীত বাক্যটি (Converse Part) কী সত্য?

मानौ (X, d) एउटा metric space अनि $A \subseteq X$ एउटा compact set हो। A closed अनि bounded हो भनी प्रमाण गर। यसको उल्टो सत्य हो ? न्यायोचित गर।

- (b) Show that every convergent sequence in a metric space (X, d) is Cauchy sequence. What is the converse part of the result? 3+1

कौन Metric Space ए, ये-कौन अभिमुखी अनुक्रम सर्वदाई Cauchy अनुक्रम हबे। एई बाक्यटि विपरीत बाक्यटि (Converse part) की सत्य हबे ?

Metric space (X, d) मा प्रत्येक अभिकेन्द्रित अनुक्रम Cauchy अनुक्रम हो भनी प्रमाण गर। यस परिणामको उल्टो के हुन्छ ?

- 14.(a) Evaluate: / निर्णय करः / मान निर्णय गर: 4

$$\int_{|z+4|=2} \frac{z dz}{(16-z^2)(z+i)}$$

- (b) Justify: / योजिकता विचार करः / न्यायोचित गर: $\operatorname{Re} \left[\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \right] = \left[\int_{\gamma} \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) dz \right]$ 3

- (c) Prove that the argument function “arg”, where $\operatorname{arg}: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (-\pi, \pi]$ is not continuous. 3

प्रमाण करः Argument अपेक्षकटि “ $\operatorname{arg}: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (-\pi, \pi]$ ” सञ्जत ना।

Argument फलन “arg” जहाँ $\operatorname{arg}: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (-\pi, \pi]$ निरन्तर छैन भनी प्रमाण गर।

- (d) Find the image of the point $z = \sqrt{3} - i$ on the Riemann sphere under the stereographic projection. 2

Riemann Sphere-ए Stereographic अभिक्षेप द्वारा $z = \sqrt{3} - i$ बिन्दुटि प्रतिबिम्बटि की हबे ?

Riemann sphere को stereographic projection मा बिन्दु $z = \sqrt{3} - i$ को image निर्णय गर।

15. Let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, where D is open and connected, and f be analytic on D .

धरा याक $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ एकटि अपेक्षक, येखाने D सेटटि Open एवं Connected, एवं f अपेक्षकटि D सेटे Analytic।

मानौ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, जहाँ D open अनि connected हो अनि f D मा analytic हो।

- (a) If $\overline{f(z)}$ is analytic, then $f(z)$ is constant. — Justify. 4

यदि $\overline{f(z)}$ अपेक्षकटि analytic हय, ताहले f अपेक्षकटिओ analytic हबे। योजिकता विचार कर।

यदि $\overline{f(z)}$ analytic हो भने $f(z)$ स्थिरांक constant हो। न्यायोचित गर।

- (b) Evaluate: / मान निर्णय करः / मान निर्णय गर: 2

$$\int_{|z|=3} \frac{dz}{z^2+1}$$

- (c) Show that $\operatorname{Re}(f)$ is harmonic on D . 3

प्रमाण करः $\operatorname{Re}(f)$ एकटि Harmonic अपेक्षक।

$\operatorname{Re}(f)$ D मा harmonic छ भनी प्रमाण गर।

(d) Let $L = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$. Show that $f : D \rightarrow L$ is a constant function. 3

ধরা যাক, $L = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$. দেখাও $f : D \rightarrow L$ অপেক্ষকটি ধ্রুবক অপেক্ষক।

মান্নৌ $L = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$. $f : D \rightarrow L$ এডটা স্থিথরাংক ফলন হৌ ভনী প্রমাণ গর।

16.(a) Show that the set of natural numbers is not complete with respect to the metric 4

$$d(m, n) = \left| \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right|,$$

where m, n are natural numbers.

প্রমাণ কর স্বাভাবিক সংখ্যার সেটটি $d(m, n) = \left| \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right|$ $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ metric-এর সাপেক্ষে incomplete।

Metric $d(m, n) = \left| \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right|$ কো সন্দর্ভমা, প্রাকৃতিক সংখ্যাকো set complete চ্টন ভনী প্রমাণ গর, জহাঁ m অনি n প্রাকৃতিক সংখ্যাহরু হুন্।

(b) Show that (\mathbb{R}, d) is a metric space, where d is defined by 4

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} |x - y|, & \text{if } xy \leq 0 \\ |x| + |y|, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

প্রমাণ কর (\mathbb{R}, d) একটি Metric Space, যেখানে d -মেট্রিকটি নিম্নলিখিতভাবে বর্ণিতঃ

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} |x - y|, & \text{যখন } xy \leq 0 \\ |x| + |y|, & \text{যখন } xy > 0 \end{cases}$$

(\mathbb{R}, d) এডটা metric space হৌ ভনী প্রমাণ গর জহাঁ d লাই

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} |x - y|, & \text{if } xy \leq 0 \\ |x| + |y|, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \text{ লে পরিभाषित गरिएको छ।}$$

(c) In a metric space, show that arbitrary union of open sets is open. 2

প্রমাণ কর যে-কোন Metric Space-এ যদৃচ্ছ (arbitrary) open-সেটের union open-সেট হবে।

কুনৈ metric space মা, open set হরুকৌ (arbitrary) সংঘ open চ্ট ভনী প্রমাণ গর।

(d) In a metric space, countable intersection of open sets may not be open. — Explain. 2

যে-কোন Metric Space-এ countable সংখ্যক open সেটের intersection করলে open সেট নাও হতে পারে। বিশ্লেষণ কর।

কুনৈ metric space মা, open set হরুকৌ গণনাযোগ্য (countable) প্রতিচ্ছেদন্ open নহুন পনি সক্ষ। ব্যাখ্যা গর।

—x—



'সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

DSE-P3-MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

The question paper contains DSE3A and DSE3B. Candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* courses and they should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

DSE3A

POINT SET TOPOLOGY

GROUP-A

Answer any *four* questions from the following

3×4 = 12

1. Give an example of a continuous bijective map between two spaces which is not a homeomorphism. Justify your answer. 3
2. If $F(\mathbb{N})$ denotes the collection of all finite subsets of \mathbb{N} then find cardinality of $F(\mathbb{N})$. 3
3. The co-countable topology on \mathbb{R} is defined as the collection of all sets $U \subset \mathbb{R}$ so that $\mathbb{R} \setminus U$ is either countable or all of \mathbb{R} . Is $[0, 1]$ a compact subspace of \mathbb{R} with co-countable topology. 3
4. Show that $\frac{\overset{0}{A}}{\overset{0}{A}} = \overset{0}{A}$ and $\frac{\overset{c}{A}}{\overset{c}{A}} = \overset{0}{A^c}$, where A^c means complement of A . 3
5. Let us consider \mathbb{R} with cofinite topology. Find closure of A and B where A is finite and B is infinite. 3
6. Examine if every constant function $f : (X, J_1) \rightarrow (Y, J_2)$ is continuous. 3

GROUP-B

Answer any *four* questions from the following

6×4 = 24

7. Prove that $2^a = c$, where $|\mathbb{N}| = a$ and $|\mathbb{R}| = c$. 6
8. Let $f : (X, J_X) \rightarrow (Y, J_Y)$ be a mapping then prove that the following are equivalent: 6
 - (i) f is continuous.

- (ii) $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}, \forall A \subset X$
- (iii) for any closed set C in Y , $f^{-1}(C)$ is closed in X .

- 9. Show that \mathbb{R} with usual topology is not compact but \mathbb{R} with cofinite topology is compact. 6
- 10. Let X and Y be connected spaces. Show that $X \times Y$ is connected. 6
- 11. Show that $\{(r, s); r < s, r, s \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ is a basis for usual topology on \mathbb{R} but $\{[r, s); r < s, r, s \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ is not a basis for \mathbb{R}_ℓ . 6
- 12.(a) Can we say that metric spaces are topological spaces? — Explain. 2
- (b) Show that projection maps are continuous open but not closed. 4

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

- 13.(a) Let X be a compact Hausdorff space and let (A_n) be a countable collection of closed sets in X . Show that if each set A_n has empty interior in X , then the union $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$ also has empty interior in X . 7
- (b) Prove that continuous image of a connected space is connected. 5
- 14.(a) Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R}_\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = [x] \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. 6
- (b) Show that \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{R}^m cannot be homeomorphism if $m \neq n$. 6
- 15.(a) By giving examples show that $a + c = c$, where $|\mathbb{N}| = a$ and $|\mathbb{R}| = c$. 5
- (b) Show that closed subset of a compact space is compact but a compact subset of a topological space may not be closed. 5+2
- 16.(a) Show by an example that connectedness is necessary in the statement of intermediate value theorem. 3
- (b) Let A be a subset of a topological space X and (x_n) be a sequence in A such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Show that $x \in \overline{A}$. Also show that if X is a metric space then the converse is true. 4+5

DSE3B

BOOLEAN ALGEBRA AND AUTOMATA THEORY

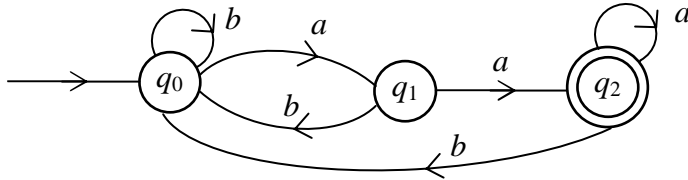
GROUP-A

Answer any four questions from the following

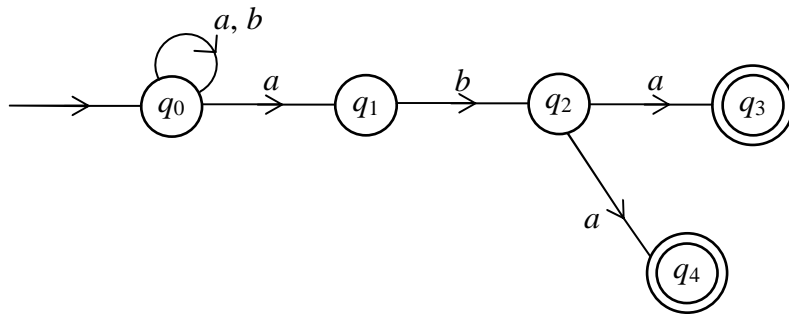
3×4 = 12

- 1. Give an example of a bijective mapping between two ordered sets which is not an order isomorphism.

2. Show by an example that union of two sublattices of a lattice may not be a sublattice.
3. Reduce the Boolean term $((x_1 + x_2).(x_1' + x_3))'$ to DNF.
4. Identify the language $L(M)$ accepted by the automaton M in the figure:



5. Let M be the NFA whose state diagram is given below:



Write down the transition table for this NFA. Also find $L(M)$.

6. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ and $T = \{\omega \in \Sigma^* : \omega \text{ contains even number of } 1\text{'s}\}$. Show that T is an accepted language.

GROUP-B

Answer any *four* questions from the following

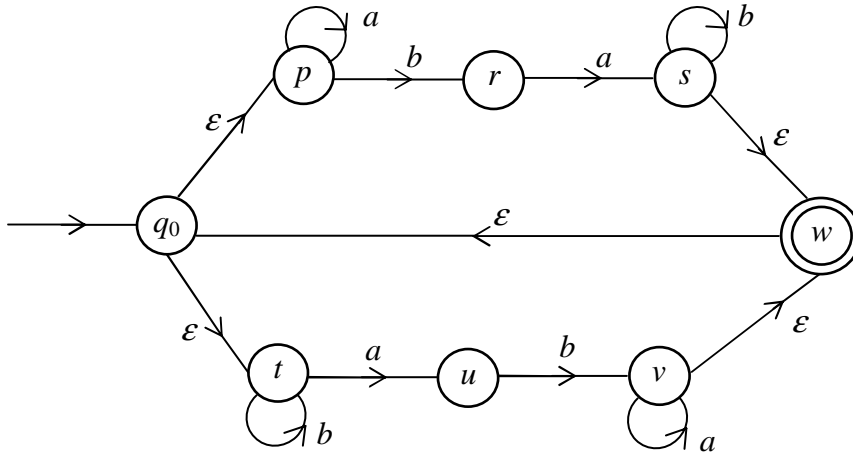
6×4 = 24

7. (a) Let L and K be two lattices and $f : L \rightarrow K$ be a map. Prove that f is a lattice isomorphism iff it is order isomorphism. 4
- (b) Prove that every sublattice of a distributive lattice is also distributive. 2
8. (a) Let L be a Boolean lattice. Then prove that for all $a, b \in L$, $a \wedge b' = 0$ iff $a \leq b$. 3
- (b) Let X be any set. Define $FC(X) = \{A \subseteq X : A \text{ is finite OR } X \setminus A \text{ is finite}\}$. Prove that $(FC(X), \cup, \cap, ', \phi, X)$ is a Boolean Algebra. 3
9. Suppose a 4-variable Boolean term is given as follows: 6

$$\phi = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15)$$
 Minimize ϕ using Karnaugh map.

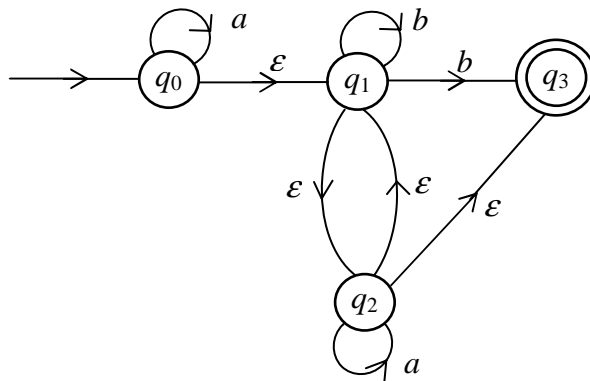
10.(a) For the given ϵ -NFA, compute $\hat{\delta}(q_0, aba)$ and $\hat{\delta}(q_0, bba)$.

3



(b) Find epsilon closures of all the states of the given ϵ -NFA.

3



11. For $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$, design a Turing machine that accepts $L = \{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 1\}$.

6

12.(a) Show that the language of palindromes over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ is a context free language.

4

(b) Distinguish between NFA and ϵ -NFA.

2

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

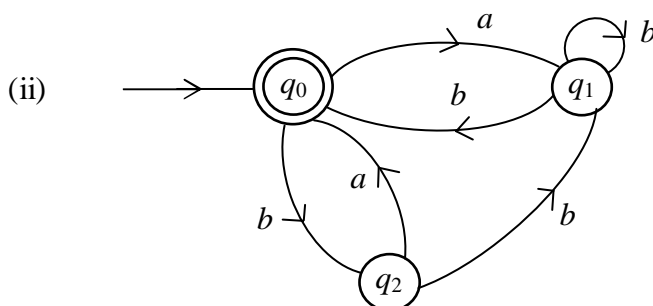
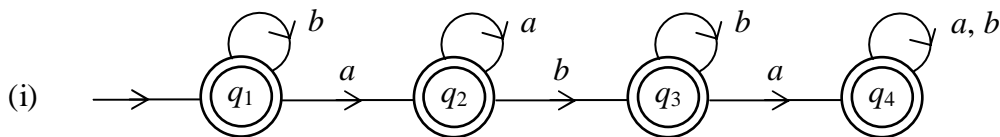
12×2 = 24

13.(a) Prove that a language L is accepted by some DFA iff L is accepted by some NFA.

6

(b) Find regular expression for the following DFAs:

3+3



14.(a) Draw the transition graph of the NPDA, $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z, F)$, where $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$, $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $\Gamma = \{a, b, z\}$, $F = \{q_2\}$ and δ is given by: 6

$$\delta(q_0, a, z) = \{(q_1, a), (q_2, \lambda)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, a) = \{(q_1, b)\}$$

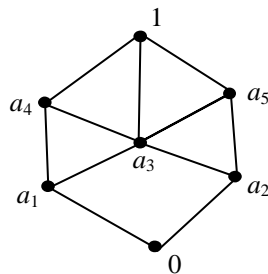
$$\delta(q_1, b, b) = \{(q_1, b)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, b) = \{(q_2, \lambda)\}$$

(b) Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ be an alphabet. Show that the language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 1\}$ is not a regular language but it is a CFL. 6

15.(a) Prove that a lattice L is non-distributive iff $N_5 \rightarrow L$ OR $M_3 \rightarrow L$. Here $L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ means L_2 contains a sublattice isomorphic to L_1 . 8

(b) Consider the lattice L given below: 4



Which of the following are sublattices of L ?

$$L_1 = \{0, a_1, a_2, 1\}, \quad L_2 = \{0, a_1, a_5, 1\}$$

Justify your answer.

16.(a) Draw a switching circuit which realizes the following Boolean expressions: 3+3

(i) $x(yz + y'z') + x'(yz' + y'z)$

(ii) $(x + y + z + u)(x + y + u)(x + z)$

(b) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, suppose D_n denotes the set of all positive divisors of n . Then prove that (D_n, \leq) is a Boolean lattice iff n is square free. Here, $a \leq b$ iff $a|b$. Here for $a \in D_n$, $a' = \frac{n}{a}$. 6

—x—



‘সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

DSE-P4-MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

The question paper contains DSE4A and DSE4B. Candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* courses and they should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

DSE4A

DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

GROUP-A

Answer any *four* questions from the following

3×4 = 12

1. For the curve $\vec{r} = (3u, 3u^2, 2u^3)$, show that radius of curvature $R = \frac{3}{2}(1 + 2u^2)^2$.
2. Find the equation to the developable surface which has the helix $x = a \cos u$, $y = a \sin u$, $z = cu$ for its edge of regression.
3. Find the length of the curve given as the intersection of the surfaces $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $x = a \cosh(z/a)$ from the point $(a, 0, 0)$ to (x, y, z) .
4. Prove that the geodesic curvature vector of a curve is orthogonal to the given curve.
5. If the n^{th} derivative of \vec{r} with respect to s is given by $\vec{r}^{(n)} = a_n \vec{t} + b_n \vec{n} + c_n \vec{b}$, prove that $b_{n+1} = b'_n + ka_n - \tau c_n$.
6. Prove that the curve given by $x = a \sin^2 u$, $y = a \sin u \cos u$, $z = a \cos u$ lies on a sphere.

GROUP-B

Answer any *four* questions from the following

6×4 = 24

7. Show that a curve is a helix if and only if the curvature and torsion of that curve are in constant ratio. 6

8. If the tangent and binormal at any point on a curve make angles θ and ϕ respectively with a fixed direction, then prove that $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \phi} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{d\phi} = -\frac{k}{\tau}$. 6
9. (a) Prove that the asymptotic lines are orthogonal iff the surface is minimal. 3
 (b) Show that the parametric curve on a surface $r(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$ are asymptotic line. 3
10. Find the parametric direction and angle between parametric curves. 3+3
- 11.(a) Find the equation of the tangent plane and normal to the surface $xyz = 4$ at the point $(1, 2, 2)$. 3
 (b) Prove that the surface $xy = (z - c)^2$ is developable. 3
- 12.(a) Define first fundamental form. 1
 (b) Show that, if θ is the angle at the point (u, v) between the two directions given by $P du^2 + 2Q du dv + R dv^2 = 0$; then $\tan \theta = \frac{2H(Q^2 - PR)^{1/2}}{ER - 2FQ + GP}$. 5

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

13. Prove that for any curve: 2+2+2+2+2+2
- (i) $\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'' = 0$
- (ii) $\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r} = -\kappa^2$
- (iii) $\vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{r}''' = \kappa \kappa'$
- (iv) $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = -3\kappa \kappa'$
- (v) $\vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = \kappa(\kappa'' - \kappa^3 - \kappa \tau^2)$
- (vi) $\vec{r}''' \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = \kappa' \kappa'' + 2\kappa^3 \kappa' + \kappa^2 \tau \tau' + \kappa \kappa' \tau^2$
- 14.(a) State and prove Serret-Frenet formulae. 6
 (b) Find the arc-length parametrization for each of the following curves: 3+3
- $\vec{r}(t) = 4 \cos t \hat{i} + 4 \sin t \hat{j}, t \geq 0$ and $\vec{r}(t) = (t + 3, 2t - 4, 2t), t \geq 3$
- 15.(a) Show that the parametric curves are orthogonal on the surface 6
- $r = (u \cos v, u \sin v, a \log\{u + \sqrt{u^2 - \alpha^2}\})$
- (b) Find the Principal direction and Principal curvature on a point of the surface 6
- $x = a(u + v), y = b(u - v), z = uv$

- 16.(a) Find the involute and evolute of a circular helix. 3+3
 (b) Show that the curves $u + v = \text{constant}$ are geodesic on a surface with the metric 6

$$(1+u^2) du^2 - 2uv dudv + (1+v^2) dv^2$$

DSE4B
THEORY OF EQUATIONS

GROUP-A

Answer any four questions from the following 3×4 = 12

1. Apply Descartes' rule of signs to find the nature of the roots of the equation 3
 $x^4 + x^2 + x - 1 = 0$.
2. If α, β, γ be the roots of the equation $x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 3 = 0$, find the value of $\sum \frac{1}{\alpha}$. 3
3. Express the polynomial $8x^3 + 2x + 2$ as a polynomial in $2x - 1$. 3
4. Find the remainder when $x^{10} + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 1$. 3
5. Form a cubic equation with real coefficients whose two of the roots are 1 and $-1 - i$. 3
6. If α, β, γ be the roots of the equation $x^3 + x - 2 = 0$, then find the equation whose roots are $\alpha + 3, \beta + 3, \gamma + 3$. 3

GROUP-B

Answer any four questions from the following 6×4 = 24

7. Find the range of values of k for which the equation $x^4 - 26x^2 + 48x - k = 0$ has four unequal roots. 6
8. Calculate Sturm's function and locate the position of real roots of the equation 6
 $x^4 - x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$.
9. If α, β are the roots of the equation $t^2 + 2t + 4 = 0$ and m is a positive integer, then 6
 prove that $\alpha^m + \beta^m = 2^{m+1} \cos \frac{2m\pi}{3}$.
- 10.(a) Prove that the equation $(x+1)^4 = a(x^4 + 1)$ is a reciprocal equation if $a \neq 1$ and solve it if $a = -2$. 4
 (b) If $x^3 + 3px + q$ has a factor of the form $(x - \alpha)^2$, show that $q^2 + 4p^3 = 0$. 2

11. If $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 3$ and $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 = 7$, find the value of $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4$. 6
- 12.(a) Solve: $x^3 - 18x - 35 = 0$ 4
- (b) If α is an imaginary root of the equation $x^{11} - 1 = 0$, prove that $(\alpha + 2)(\alpha^2 + 2) \dots (\alpha^{10} + 2) = \frac{2^{11} + 1}{3}$. 2

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

- 13.(a) Solve the equation $x^4 + 12x^3 - 18x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$, given that the ratio of two roots is equal to the ratio of other two roots. 6
- (b) Solve by Ferrari's method: $x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x + 2 = 0$ 6
- 14.(a) If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, find the equation whose roots are $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma, \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha, \gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta$. 6
- (b) State Fundamental Theorem of classical algebra. If α is a root of the equation $\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{4}{x-4} = x - 5$, prove that α is a non-zero real number. 2+4
- 15.(a) Find the limits of the negative roots of the equation $30x^4 + 41x^3 - 136x^2 + 31x + 12 = 0$ 6
- (b) Express the polynomial $x^4 + 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x + 1$ as a polynomial in $(x - 3)$ and $(x + 2)$. 6
- 16.(a) Find the relation among the coefficients of the equation $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$ if its roots α, β, γ and δ be connected by the relation $\alpha + \beta = \gamma + \delta$. 6
- (b) Solve: $3x^6 + x^5 - 27x^4 + 27x^2 - x - 3 = 0$ 6

—x—



'समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Programme 6th Semester Examination, 2022

SEC2-P2-MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

The question paper contains SEC4A and SEC4B. Candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* Courses and they should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

SEC4A

BOOLEAN ALGEBRA AND AUTOMATA THEORY

GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / সমূহ-ক

Answer any *four* questions from the following

3×4 = 12

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

1. Define an order isomorphism between two ordered sets. Give an example.
দুটি ক্রম সেটের (Ordered sets) মধ্যবর্তী একটি ক্রম isomorphism বলতে কি বোঝ ? একটি উদাহরণ দাও।
दुई ordered sets मध्ये को order isomorphism को परिभाषा देऊ । उदाहरण देऊ ।
2. Define a complete lattice. Give an example.
Complete lattice বলতে কি বোঝ ? একটি উদাহরণ দাও।
Complete lattice को उदाहरण सहित परिभाषा लेख ।
3. Define a distributive lattice. Give examples of a distributive lattice and a non-distributive lattice.
Distributive lattice-এর সংজ্ঞা দাও। একটি distributive lattice এবং একটি non-distributive lattice-এর উদাহরণ দাও।
Distributive lattice को परिभाषा लेख । Distributive lattice अनि non-distributive lattice को उदाहरणहरू देऊ ।

4. Define Boolean algebra and give two examples of Boolean algebra.
 बुलियान बीजगणितेतर संज्जा दाओ एवंग दुटि बुलियान बीजगणितेतर उदाहरण दाओ।
 Boolean बीजगणितको दुईवटा उदाहरण सहित परिभाषा लेख।
5. Let $\mathcal{E} = \{0, 1\}$, $A = \{0, 01\}$, $B = \{\mathcal{E}, 1, 110\}$. Find AB and BA .
 धर $\mathcal{E} = \{0, 1\}$, $A = \{0, 01\}$, $B = \{\mathcal{E}, 1, 110\}$. तहले AB एवंग BA निर्णय कर।
 मानौ $\mathcal{E} = \{0, 1\}$, $A = \{0, 01\}$, $B = \{\mathcal{E}, 1, 110\}$ AB अनि BA को मान निर्णय गर।
6. Define DFA and NFA.
 DFA एवंग NFA-एर संज्जा दाओ।
 DFA अनि NFA को परिभाषा लेख।

GROUP-B / বিভাগ-খ / समूह-ख

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

निम्नलिखित ये-कोन चारटि प्रश्नेर उत्तर दाओ

तलका कुनै चार प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

7. (a) Define dual of an ordered set and state the duality principle. Give an example of a dual statement. 3
 क्रम सेटेर dual बलते कि बोबा ? Duality principle-टि उल्लेख कर। एकटि dual बिबृतिर उदाहरण दाओ।
 Dual of an ordered set को परिभाषा लेख अनि duality principle उल्लेख गर। Dual statement को उदाहरण देऊ।
- (b) Prove that $(P(X), \subseteq)$ is a bounded lattice where X is any non-empty set. 3
 X खालि नय एमन एकटि सेटेर क्षेत्रे प्रमाण कर $(P(X), \subseteq)$ एकटि Bounded lattice।
 $(P(X), \subseteq)$ एउटा bounded lattice हो भनेर प्रमाण गर, जहाँ X एउटा non empty set हो।
8. (a) Define a sublattice of a lattice. Give an example of a sublattice of the lattice $L = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : m | 30\}$. Here the order in L is defined by $a \leq b$ iff $a | b$. 3
 कोन एकटि lattice-एर sublattice बलते कि बोबा ?
 $L = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : m | 30\}$ lattice-टिर् एकटि sublattice-एर उदाहरण दाओ, येखाने L -ए क्रमटि (order) संज्जायित आहे $a \leq b$ यदि एवंग केवलमात्र यदि $a | b$ ।
 Lattice को उप lattice को परिभाषा देऊ। Lattice $L = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : m | 30\}$ को sublattice को उदाहरण देऊ। यहाँ L को order मा $a \leq b$ यदि अनि यदि मात्र $a | b$ भनेर परिभाषित गरिएको छ।
- (b) Prove that any chain in a lattice is a sublattice. 3
 प्रमाण कर Lattice-एर भेतर ये कोन शृङ्खल (chain) एकटि sublattice हय।
 Lattice को कुनै chain उप lattice हो भनी प्रमाण गर।

9. (a) Prove that every sublattice of a distributive lattice is also distributive. 3
 প্রমাণ কর কোন একটি Distributive lattice-এর sublattice-গুলি distributive হয়।
 Distributive lattice को प्रत्येक lattice पनि distributive छ भनी प्रमाण गर।
- (b) Prove that every homomorphic image of a modular lattice is also a modular lattice. 3
 দেখাও যে-কোন একটি Modular lattice-এর homomorphic বিষ (image)-টি একটি modular lattice।
 Modular lattice को प्रत्येक homomorphic image पनि modular lattice हो भनी प्रमाण गर।
10. Let D_{30} denote the set of all positive divisors of 30. Then prove that (D_{30}, \leq) is a Boolean lattice where for any $a, b \in D_{30}$, $a \leq b$ iff $a | b$. Here a' (complement of a) is defined by $a' = \frac{30}{a}$. 6
 ধর D_{30} , 30-এর সকল ধনাত্মক বিভাজ্য সংখ্যার সেট। প্রমাণ কর (D_{30}, \leq) একটি বুলিয়ান lattice যেখানে $a \leq b$ যদি এবং কেবলমাত্র যদি $a | b$, $a, b \in D_{30}$ এছাড়াও a' (a -এর পরিপূরক) $a' = \frac{30}{a}$ ।
 মান্নী D_{30} , 30 को सबै सकारात्मक विभाजक को set हो। (D_{30}, \leq) एउटा बुलीय lattice हो भनेर प्रमाण गर, जहाँ कुनै $a, b \in D_{30}$ मा $a \leq b$ यदि अनि यदि मात्र $a | b$. यहाँ a' (a को complement) लार्ड $a' = \frac{30}{a}$ ले परिभाषित गर्छ।
11. Design a DFA that accepts the following language: 6
 $L = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* : x \text{ begins with } aa \text{ and ends with } bb\}$
 একটি DFA নক্সা কর যা নিম্নলিখিত ভাষাকে গ্রহণ করেঃ
 $L = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* : x, aa \text{ দ্বারা শুরু এবং } bb \text{ দ্বারা শেষ হবে}\}।$
 एउटा DFA design गर जसले तल दिइएको भाषा लाई स्वीकार गर्छ: $L = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* : x \text{ } aa \text{ मा शुरु हुन्छ अनि } bb \text{ मा अन्त हुन्छ ?}$
- 12.(a) Write a regular expression for the language $L = \{a^n b^m : m + n \text{ is even}\}$. 3
 $L = \{a^n b^m : m + n \text{ একটি জোড় সংখ্যা}\}$ ভাষাটিকে regular রাশিমালা (expression) রূপে উল্লেখ কর।
 भाषा $L = \{a^n b^m : m + n \text{ एउटा सम (even) संख्या हो}\}$ को लागी एउटा regular expression लेख।
- (b) Give English description of the language $b(a^* b)^* a^*$. 3
 $b(a^* b)^* a^*$ ভাষাটির ইংরেজিতে বর্ণনাটি উল্লেখ কর।
 भाषा $b(a^* b)^* a^*$ लाई अंग्रेजी विवरण देऊ।

GROUP-C / विभाग-ग / समूह-ग

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

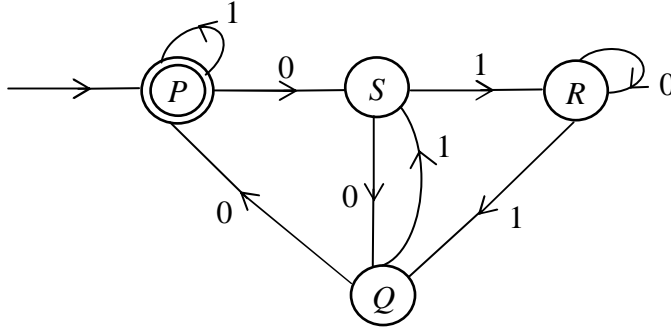
निम्नलिखित ये-कौन दुट्टि प्रश्नर उत्तर दाओ

तलका कुनै दुई प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर देऊ

13.(a) Convert the following DFA to regular expression: 6

निम्नलिखित DFA-के regular राशिमांलाय रूपान्तर करः

दिइएको DFA लाई regular expression मा परिणत गर ।



(b) Prove that for any two languages L_1 and L_2 , $L_1 \cup L_2$ and $L_1 \cap L_2$ are also languages. 6

ये-कौन दुट्टि भाषा L_1 एवं L_2 -एर जन्य प्रमाण कर, $L_1 \cup L_2$ एवं $L_1 \cap L_2$ पुनराय भाषा ह्य ।

कुनै दुई भाषाहरू L_1 and L_2 मा, $L_1 \cup L_2$ अनि $L_1 \cap L_2$ पनि भाषाहरू हुन् भनी प्रमाण गर ।

14.(a) Let M be an NFA whose state diagram is given below: 6

(i) Write down the transition table for this NFA.

(ii) What are the final states?

(iii) Find $L(M)$.

धर M एकट्टि NFA यार अवस्थान नक्साट्टि (state diagram) निम्ने बर्णितः

(i) NFA-एर स्केत्रे transition table-ट्टि उल्लेख कर ।

(ii) सर्वशेष अवस्थांशुलि कि कि ?

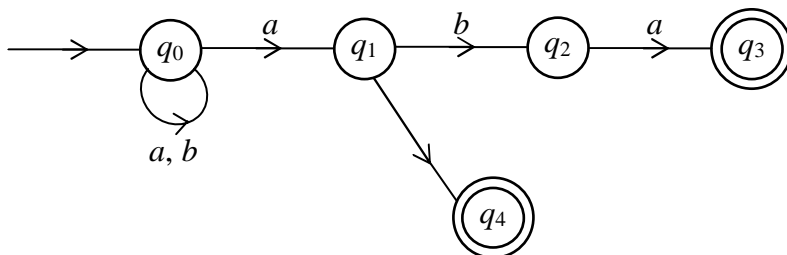
(iii) $L(M)$ -एर मान निर्णय कर ।

भानौ M एउटा NFA भए, जसको चित्रण तल दिइएको छ

(i) यस NFA को लागी transition table लेख ।

(ii) अन्तिम states के के हुन् ?

(iii) $L(M)$ खोज ।



- (b) Draw the truth table for the Boolean expression $x_1' + x_2 \cdot x_3$ and then reduce it to its DNF.

3+3

$x_1' + x_2 \cdot x_3$ बुलियान राशिमांलाय Truth table टि अङ्कन कर एवं सेटिके कमिसे DNF आकारे लेख।

बुलीय expression $x_1' + x_2 \cdot x_3$ की Truth table चित्रण गर अनि यसलाई DNF मा परिणत गर।

- 15.(a) Suppose a Boolean term in 3-variable is given by: $f = \sum m(3, 6, 7)$. Minimize f using Karnaugh map.

6

धर 3 टि चलराशिसह कोन एकटि बुलियान पद $f = \sum m(3, 6, 7)$ द्वारा संज्जयित। Karnaugh नकशा (map) व्यवहार करे f -के छेठि आकारे प्रकाश कर।

भानौ एउटा बुलीय term 3-variables मा यसरी दिइएको छ: $f = \sum m(3, 6, 7)$. Karnaugh map प्रयोग गरी यसलाई घटाउ।

- (b) Draw the switching circuit which realizes the Boolean expression $xyz' + x'(yz' + y'z)$.

3

$xyz' + x'(yz' + y'z)$ बुलियान राशिमांलाटि उषयुङ्क सुइचिं बर्तनी (Switching circuit)-टि अङ्कन कर।

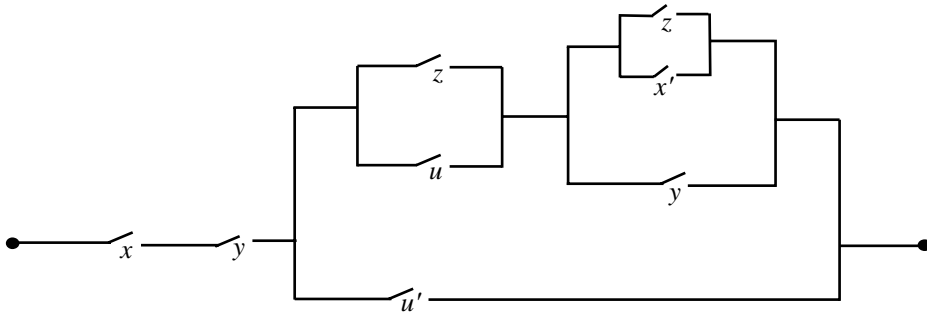
बुलीय expression $xyz' + x'(yz' + y'z)$ संग मिलते एउटा switching circuit चित्रण गर।

- (c) Find the Boolean expression that represents the circuit shown below:

3

निम्नलिखित बर्तनीटिके प्रकाश करे एमन बुलियान राशिमांलाटि निर्णय करः

दिइएको circuit लाई represent गर्ने बुलीय expression खोज् गर।



- 16.(a) Suppose a room has three entrances and at each entrance there is a switch to independently control the light in the room in such a way that flicking any one of the switches changes the state of the light (on to off and off to on). Design a switching circuit to accomplish this.

6

धर कोन एकटि कम्फे तिनटि प्रवेशपथ आछे एवं प्रतिटि प्रवेशपथे रूमर आलोके स्वाधीनभावे नियन्त्रण करे एमन एकटि करे सुइच आछे, यादेर कोन एकटिके क्लिक करले आलोेर अवस्था परिवर्तन হয় (चालु थेके बन्द एवं बन्द थेके चालु) एटि सम्पन्न करार जन्य एकटि सुइचिं सर्किट डिजाइन कर।

भानौ एउटा कोठाको 3 वटा प्रवेश द्वार छ अनि प्रत्येक द्वारमा एउटा switch छ जसले स्वतन्त्र रूपमा कोठाको बत्तीलाई नियन्त्रण गर्छ। यस्तो तरिकाले जसमा कुनै एउटा switch दबाउँदा, त्यहाँको बत्तीको अवस्था परिवर्तन गर्छ (on देखि off अनि off देखि on) यस अवस्थाको अनुरूप एउटा switching circuit design गर।

- (b) Prove that a lattice is non-modular iff it contains a sublattice isomorphic to N_5 . (6)
(N_5 is the pentagon).

প্রমাণ কর একটি lattice, non-modular হবে যদি এবং কেবলমাত্র যদি lattice-টিতে একটি sublattice থাকবে যা N_5 -এর সাথে isomorphic। (N_5 হল পঞ্চভুজ)।

एउटा lattice, non-modular हो यदि अनि यदि मात्र यसले sublattice, N_5 संग isomorphic भएको समावेश गर्छ भनी प्रमाण गर। (N_5 एउटा पेंटागन हो)।

SEC4B

GRAPH THEORY

GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / সমূহ-ক

Answer any four questions from the following

3×4 = 12

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

তলকা কুনৈ চার প্রহনহরুকা উত্তর দেऊ

1. Define complete graph and complete bipartite graph with examples. (3)
উদাহরণসহ সম্পূর্ণ গ্রাফ (Complete graph) এবং সম্পূর্ণ দ্বিপক্ষীয় গ্রাফ (Complete bipartite graph) সংজ্ঞায়িত কর।
Complete graph অনি Complete bipartite graph को उदाहरण सहित परिभाषा देऊ।
2. Examine the following statement is true or false: (3)
“There exists a simple graph on 10 vertices and with 20 edges and 5 components.”
নীচের বিবৃতিটি সত্য না মিথ্যা পরীক্ষা করঃ “10 টি শীর্ষবিন্দু, 20 টি বাহু এবং 5 টি উপাংশ যুক্ত (component) একটি সাধারণ গ্রাফ-এর অস্তিত্ব আছে।”
তল दिइएको कथन सत्य हो होइन जाँच गर। 20 edge संगै 10 vertices अनि 5 वटा component भएको साधारण graph हामी पाउँछ।
3. Prove that every tree is a bipartite graph. (3)
প্রমাণ কর যে প্রতিটি ট্রি (Tree) দ্বিপক্ষীয় গ্রাফ (Bipartite Graph) হবে।
प्रत्येक tree एउटा bipartite graph हो भनी प्रमाण गर।
4. Does there exist a simple graph with five vertices having degrees 2, 2, 4, 4, 4? (3)
— Justify.
2, 2, 4, 4, 4 डिग्री (degree) विशिष्ट 5 टि शीर्षबिन्दुसह एकटि साधारण ग्राफ (Simple Graph)-এর অস্তিত্ব আছে কি ?
2, 2, 4, 4, 4 degrees भएको 5 vertices वाला साधारण graph हामी पाउँछौ ? न्यायोचित गर।
5. Prove that, a connected graph G with $n \geq 2$ vertices is a tree iff the sum of the degrees of the vertices is $2(n - 1)$. (3)

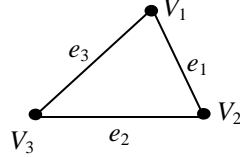
প্রমাণ কর যে n - শীর্ষবিন্দুসহ একটি সংযুক্ত গ্রাফ (Connected Graph) G একটি ড্রি (Tree) হবে যদি এবং কেবল যদি (if and only if) শীর্ষবিন্দুগুলির ডিগ্রীর সমষ্টি হল $2(n-1)$ ।

$n \geq 2$ vertices भएको एउटा connected graph, tree हो यदि अनि यदि मात्र vertices को degree हरूको योगफल $2(n-1)$ हो भनी प्रमाण गर।

6. State the following graph is bipartite or not. Justify your answer. 3

নীচের গ্রাফটি द्विपक्षीय नाकि नय ? तोमार मत याचाई कर।

तल दिइएको graph bipartite हो होइन न्यायोचित गर।



GROUP-B / বিভাগ-খ / সমূহ-খ

Answer any four questions from the following

6×4 = 24

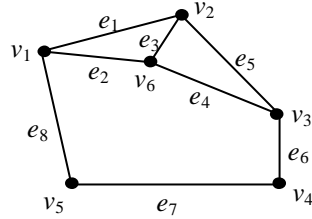
নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

তলকা কুনৈ চার প্রশ্নহরূকো উত্তর দেऊ

7. (a) Define Hamiltonian cycle and also show that the following graph is a Hamiltonian graph. 3

'Hamiltonian cycle'-এর সংজ্ঞা দাও এবং এছাড়া দেখাও যে নিম্নলিখিত গ্রাফ টি একটি 'Hamiltonian graph' হচ্ছে।

Hamiltonian cycle को परिभाषा लेख अनि दिइएको graph Hamiltonian graph हो भनी प्रमाण गर।



- (b) Let G be a simple connected graph with 10 vertices and 9 edges. Does G contain a vertex of degree 1? Justify your answer. 3

ধরা যাক G হল 10 টি শীর্ষবিন্দু এবং 9 টি বাহু বিশিষ্ট এর সরল সংযুক্ত গ্রাফ। গ্রাফ G -তে কি এক ডিগ্রী বিশিষ্ট একটি শীর্ষবিন্দু রয়েছে ? তোমার মত যাচাই কর।

मानौ G , 10 vertices अनि 9 edges भएको एउटा साधारण connected graph हो/के G ले 1 degree भएको vertex समावेश गर्छ ? न्यायोचित गर।

8. Prove that a graph is bipartite if and only if it does not contain any cycle of odd length. 6

প্রমাণ কর যে একটি গ্রাফ द्विपक्षीय গ্রাফ (bipartite) হবে যদি এবং শুধুমাত্র যদি (if and only if) এতে বিজোড় দৈর্ঘ্যের কোনো চক্র (cycle) না থাকে।

एउटा graph bipartite हो यदि अनि यदि मात्र यसले odd लम्बाइ भएको cycle समावेश गर्छ भनी प्रमाण गर।

9. (a) Show that a connected graph with one or two vertices each of which has even degree, has an Euler circuit. 3

देखाओ ये एक वा दुई शीर्षबिन्दुसह एकट्टि संयुक्त ग्राफ (Connected Graph) यार प्रतिट्टि शीर्षबिन्दु-एर जोड डिग्री (even degree) रयेछे, सेखाने एकट्टि 'Euler circuit' থাকबे।

एउटा connected graph मा even degree भएको एक अथवा दुई शीर्षहरू (vertices) छ भने यसमा Euler circuit पनि छ भनेर प्रमाण गर।

- (b) What is the number of edges in k_n , $n \geq 2$? How many vertices are there in a graph with 20 edges if each vertex is of degree 4? 3

' k_n '-एर मोट बाह्र संख्या निर्णय कर येखाने $n \geq 2$ । एकट्टि ग्राफ येखाने 20 टि बाह्र रयेछे एवं प्रतिट्टि शीर्षबिन्दु-एर डिग्री (degree) 4 हले, एहि ग्राफ-एर शीर्षबिन्दु निर्णय कर।

k_n , $n \geq 2$ मा कतिवटा किनाराहरू (edges) छ ? 20 किनाराहरू भएको एउटा graph मा प्रत्येक शीर्षहरूको degree 4 भए, कति वटा शीर्षहरू छन् ?

- 10.(a) Give an example of a graph which is Eulerian but not Hamiltonian. 2

एकट्टि ग्राफेर उदाहरण दाओ येटा 'Eulerian' हबे किन्तु 'Hamiltonian' हबे ना।

एउटा graph को उदाहरण देऊ जो Eulerian हो तर Hamiltonian होइन।

- (b) Give an example of a graph which is Hamiltonian but not Eulerian. 2

एकट्टि ग्राफेर उदाहरण दाओ येटा 'Hamiltonian' हबे किन्तु 'Eulerian' हबे ना।

एउटा graph को उदाहरण देऊ जो Hamiltonian हो तर Eulerian होइन।

- (c) Give an example of closed walk of even length. 2

एकट्टि जोड दैर्येर बद्ध हाँटार (Closed Walk) उदाहरण दाओ।

Even लम्बाइ भएको एउटा closed walk को उदाहरण देऊ।

- 11.(a) Define isomorphism of graphs. 2

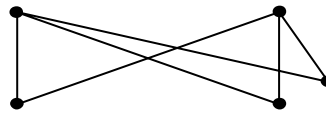
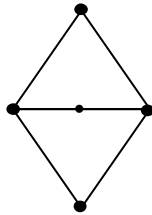
ग्राफेर 'isomorphism'-एर संज्ञा दाओ।

Graph हरुको isomorphism को परिभाषा देऊ।

- (b) Prove that the two graphs are isomorphic. 4

प्रमाण कर ये दुई ग्राफह 'isomorphic' हबे।

दुई graph हरु isomorphic छ भनी प्रमाण गर।



12. A graph G with n vertices, $(n-1)$ edges and no circuits is connected. 6

n शीर्षबिन्दु एवं $(n-1)$ बाह्र विशिष्ट एकट्टि ग्राफ-एर यदि कोन 'Circuit' ना থাকे, तहले ग्राफट्टि एकट्टि संयुक्त ग्राफ (Connected Graph) हबे।

n शिर्षहरू भएको $(n-1)$ किनाराहरू भएको अनि circuits नभएको graph G connected छ।

GROUP-C / विभाग-ग / समूह-ग

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

निम्नलिखित ये-कौन दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दाओ

तलका कुनै दुई प्रश्नहरूका उत्तर देऊ

- 13.(a) Prove that a simple graph with n -vertices and k -components can have almost $\frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2}$ edges. 6

प्रमाण कर ये n शीर्षबिन्दु एर k उपांशसह (Components) एकटि साधारण ग्राफेर सबचेये बेशि $\frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2}$ संख्या बाहू थाकते पारे।

n शिर्षहरू अनि k -componentहरू भएको एउटा साधारण graph को लगभग $\frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2}$ किनाराहरू हुन्छ भनी प्रमाण गर।

- (b) In a Binary tree T on n -vertices, then show that number of pendant vertices is $\frac{n+1}{2}$. Is it possible to draw a tree with 5 vertices having a degree 1, 1, 2, 2, 4. 6

देखाओ ये n शीर्षबिन्दुयुक्त एकटि 'Binary Tree' T -ते $\frac{n+1}{2}$ संख्यक 'Pendant' शीर्षबिन्दु थाके। 5 टि शीर्षबिन्दुयुक्त एकटि 'Tree' आंका संभव कि येखाने शीर्षबिन्दुगुनिर डिग्री (degree) हबे 1, 1, 2, 2, 4।

n -शिर्षहरू भएको Binary tree T छ। स्वतन्त्र शिर्षहरूको संख्या $\frac{n+1}{2}$ छ भनी प्रमाण गर। Degree 1, 1, 2, 2, 4 भएको 5 शिर्षहरू भएको tree चित्रण गर्न सक्छ ?

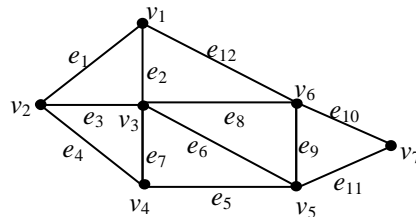
- 14.(a) Prove that every connected graph has at least one spanning tree. 6

प्रमाण कर ये प्रतिटि संयुक्त ग्राफ (Connected Graph)-ए कमपन्फे एकटि 'Spanning Tree' रयेछे।

प्रत्येक connected graph को कम से कम एउटा spanning tree छ भनी प्रमाण गर।

- (b) Find the minimal spanning tree in the following graph: 6

निम्नलिखित ग्राफे एकटि 'Minimal Spanning Tree' खोजुनः तल दिइएको graph बाट minimal spanning tree खोज गर।



- 15.(a) Prove that a graph G is a forest if and only if $e - n + k = 0$, where e = number of edges, n = number of vertices of G , and k = number of component of G . 6

प्रमाण कर ये एकटि ग्राफ एकटि 'Forest' हवे यदि एवं शुधुमात्र यदि $e - n + k = 0$ हय, येखाने $e =$ बाहर संख्या, $n =$ शीर्षबिन्दु संख्या एवं $k = G$ -एर उपांश-एर संख्या (Component)।

एउटा graph G forest हो यदि अनि यदि मात्र $e - n + k = 0$, जहाँ $e =$ किनाराहरूको संख्या, $n =$ शिर्षहरूको संख्या G वो $k = G$ को component हरूको संख्या।

- (b) Suppose G is a self complementary graph on n vertices. Prove that there is $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $n = 4k$ or $n = 4k + 1$. 6

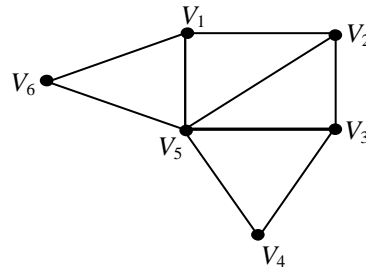
धरा याक G हल n शीर्षबिन्दुयुक्त एकटि 'Self Complementary' ग्राफ। प्रमाण कर ये $n = 4k$ वा $n = 4k + 1$ हवे, येखाने k हल एकटि स्वाभाविक संख्या।

भानौ G एउटा n शिर्षहरू भएको self complementary graph हो। प्रमाण गर त्यहाँ $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ छ जसमा $n = 4k$ अथवा $n = 4k + 1$ ।

- 16.(a) Define adjacency matrix of a graph. Find the adjacency matrix of the following graph: 6

'Adjacency matrix' -एर संज्ञा दाओ। निम्नलिखित ग्राफेर 'Adjacency matrix' खूँजुनः

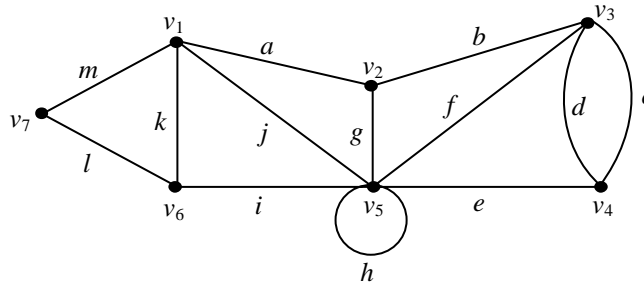
Graph को Adjacency matrix को परिभाषा लेख। दिइएको graph को adjacency matrix खोज गर।



- (b) In the following graph: 6

निम्नलिखित ग्राफेः

तल दिइएको graph मा



- Find: (i) A walk of length 5 from v_5 to v_5 .
 (ii) A trail of length 9 from v_7 to v_1 .
 (iii) A circuit of length 7 from v_1 to v_1 .

- खूँजुनः (i) v_5 थेके v_5 पर्यन्त 5 दैर्घ्ये एर एकटि 'Walk'।
 (ii) v_7 थेके v_1 पर्यन्त 9 दैर्घ्ये एर एकटि 'Trail'।
 (iii) v_1 थेके v_1 पर्यन्त 7 दैर्घ्ये एर एकटि 'Circuit'।

- खोजः (i) v_5 देखि v_5 सम्मको 5 लम्बाइ भएको एउटा walk खोज।
 (ii) v_7 देखि v_1 सम्मको 9 लम्बाइ भएको एउटा Trail खोज।
 (iii) v_1 देखि v_1 सम्मको 7 लम्बाइ भएको एउटा circuit खोज।

—x—