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# C. U. SHAH UNIVERSITY Winter Examination-2022 

## Subject Name: Problem Solving-II

Subject Code: 5SC03PRS1
Semester: 3

Date: 25/11/2022

## Branch: M.Sc. (Mathematics)

Time: 11:00 To 02:00 Marks: 70

## Instructions:

(1) Use of Programmable calculator and any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
(2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
(3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
(4) Assume suitable data if needed.
Q-1 Attempt the Following questions.
b. Is a group of order 10 simple? Verify.
c. Solve: $p^{2}-q^{2}=x-y$. set $\{a, 1\}$ ?

## Q-2 Attempt all questions

SECTION - I
a. Classify the region in which the equation $x^{2} r-2 s+t=0$ is hyperbolic.
d. How many different commutative binary operations can be defined on the
a. Show that a group of order 20449 is abelian.
b. With proper justification, prove or disprove:If $G$ is a group of order $p q$ then $G$ has at least one subgroup having order $p$, where $p, q$ are prime numbers and $p>q$. Also state the result you use.
c. Does there exist a group G with $o\left(\frac{G}{Z(G)}\right)=79$ ? Justify.
OR

## Attempt all questions

a. Find the total number of irreducible monic quadratic polynomials in $Z_{P}[X]$, where p is prime.
b. Let $G$ be a finite abelian group of order $n$. When the map $\phi: x \rightarrow x^{m}$ be an automorphism? Justify.
c. Show that $\{1,-1, i,-i\}$ is an abelian group of order 4 under multiplication.

## Q-3 Attempt all questions.

a. Find complete integral of $\left(p^{2}+q^{2}\right)=q z$ using charpit's method.
b. Solve: $\left(D^{2}-5 D D^{\prime}+4 D^{\prime 2}\right) z=\sin (4 x+y)$
c. Show that the polynomial $x^{p^{n}}-x \in Z_{p}[x]$ can't have a root with multiplicity greater than 1 .

## Q-3 Attempt all questions

a. Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}=x^{2}+y^{2}$ given $y(1)=1.2$ Find $y(1.05)$ using fourth order Runge Kutta's method (take $h=0.05$ ).
b. Evaluate $f(8)$ using Newton's Divided difference formula from the following table:

| x | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ | 48 | 100 | 294 | 900 | 1210 | 2028 |

c. Find order of all elements in $U(15)$.

## SECTION - II

## Q-4 Attempt the Following questions.

a. Let $\alpha=(1357986)(2410)$.Find the smallest integer $n$ for which $\alpha^{n}=\alpha^{-5}$.
b. Construct a field of order 25 .
c. Find isomorphic group to $U(105)$.
d. Find $\Delta^{5} e^{7}$.

## Q-5 Attempt all questions

a. Solve: $\left(D-2 D^{\prime}\right)\left(D-3 D^{\prime}+2\right) z=e^{2 x+y}(1+x y)$.
b. Using Euler's Modified method find $y(0.6)$ given
$y^{\prime}=1-2 x y, y(0)=0$. Take $h=0.2$.
c. Let G be a non-abelian group of order $p^{3}$ where $p$ is prime then find $o(G / Z(G))$.

## OR

## Attempt all questions

a. Solve the system of equations

$$
\begin{gather*}
3 x+y-z=3  \tag{05}\\
2 x-8 y+z=-5 \\
x-2 y+9 z=8
\end{gather*}
$$

Using Gauss Elimination method.
b. Find complete integral of $z(x p-y q)=y^{2}-x^{2}$.
c. Use Lagrange's Inverse Interpolation Formula to find $x$ when $f(x)=14$
given $f(0)=16.35, f(5)=14.88, f(10)=13.59$ and $f(15)=12.46$

## Q-6 Attempt all questions

a. Solve the Heat Equation $\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}}=\frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$ by the method of separation of variables and show that the solution is of the form
$\varphi(x, y, t)=e^{ \pm i(n x+m y)-\left(n^{2}+m^{2}\right) k t}$ where n and m are some constants.
b. Find a real root of the equation $x^{3}+x^{2}-1=0$ using Iteration method.
c. For which values of n , the polynomial $p(x)=x^{3}-n x+2$ is reducible over $\mathbf{Q}$ ?

## OR

a. For which values of $a$ the following system of equations have no solution?

$$
\begin{equation*}
x+2 y-3 z=4,3 x-y+5 z=2,4 x+y+\left(a^{2}-14\right) z=a+2 \tag{05}
\end{equation*}
$$

b. Find the missing value in the following data:

| X | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Y | 2 | 5 | 7 | --- | 32 |

c. Find $\Delta\left(e^{a x} \log (\log b x)\right)$.

