

(i) Printed Pages : 2

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(ii) Questions : 8

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**B.A. /B.Sc. (General) 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

**1046**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper : III (Theory of Equations)**

**Time Allowed : Three Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 30**

**Note :-** Attempt **five** questions in all, selecting at least **two** questions from each unit. All questions carry equal marks.

**UNIT-I**

- I. (a) Prove that complex roots of a real polynomial equation occurs in conjugate pairs. 3
- (b) Explain Horner's method of synthetic division to find the quotient and remainder of dividing a polynomial  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ ,  $a_n \neq 0$ , where  $\alpha \in F$ . 3
- II. (a) State and prove Vieta's formula. 3
- (b) Solve the equation  $x^4 + 5x^3 - 30x^2 - 40x + 64 = 0$ , given that its roots are in G.P. 3
- III. (a) Find the condition that the cubic  $x^3 + 3px^2 + 3qx + r = 0$  should have its roots in H.P. 2
- (b) If  $a, b, c$  are roots of  $2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ , form an equation whose roots are  $\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{a^2}, \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}, \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}$ .

4

- IV. (a) Find the equation whose roots are squared difference of roots of equation  $x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 4 = 0$ . 3
- (b) State Descartes's rule of sign. Use it to find least number of imaginary roots of  $2x^7 - x^4 + 4x^3 - 5 = 0$ . 1+2

## UNIT-II

- V. (a) Solve  $x^4 - 8x^2 - 24x + 7 = 0$  by Descartes's method. 3
- (b) Apply Fortran's method to solve the equation :  

$$x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24 = 0.$$
 3
- VI. (a) Use Cordon's method to solve  $x^3 - 15x^2 - 33x + 847 = 0$ . 3
- (b) Apply Newton's method of divisors to find integral roots of equation  $x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24 = 0$ . 3
- VII. (a) For the equation  $x^3 - 6x^2 - 6x - 14 = 0$ , find  $G^2 + 4H^3$  and hence discuss the nature of its roots. 3
- (b) Find the interval in which roots lie in the equation :  

$$x^4 - 44x^2 + 112x - 384 = 0$$
 by method of grouping. 3
- VIII. (a) Apply trigonometric method to solve equation  $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$ . 4
- (b) Reduce the equation  $2x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$  into which second term is missing. 2