3 (Sem-2/CBCS) MAT HG 1/2, RE

2025

MATHEMATICS

(Honours Generic/Regular)

For Honours Generic

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION-A

Paper: MAT-HG-2016/MAT-RC-2016
(Algebra)

OPTION-B

Paper: MAT-HG-2026

(Discrete Mathematics)

Full Marks: 80

Time: Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

OPTION-A

Paper: MAT-HG-2016/MAT-RC-2016

(Algebra)

- Answer the following questions: 1×10=10
 তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া:
 - (i) State true or false:
 ভদ্ধ নে অভদ্ধ লিখা:
 Any group of prime order is cyclic.
 মৌলিক মাত্ৰাৰ যিকোনো সংঘ চক্ৰীয়।
 - (ii) Find the value of $e^{i\pi}$. $e^{i\pi}$ ৰ মান উলিওৱা।
 - (iii) Define a symmetric matrix. সমমিত মৌলকক্ষৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
 - (iv) Give an example of a commutative ring without unity.
 এটা ক্রম বিনিময় বলয়ৰ উদাহৰণ দিয়া যাৰ একক মৌল
 নাই।
 - (v) The square roots of 2i are 2i ৰ বৰ্গমূলবোৰ হ'ল
 - (a) $\pm (-1-i)$
 - (b) $\pm (-1+i)$

- (c) $\pm (1+i)$
- (d) $\pm (1-i)$

(Choose the correct option) (সঠিক বিকল্পটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(vi) What is the rank of an identity matrix of order 2?

২ মাত্ৰাৰ একক মৌলকক্ষৰ কোটি কিমান?

(vii) Let G be a group of order 6. Can there exist a subgroup of G whose order is 4?

ধৰা হ'ল Gএটা 6 মাত্ৰাৰ সংঘ। Gৰ এনে এটা উপসংঘ থাকিব পাৰেনে যাৰ মাত্ৰা 4?

(viii) Fill in the blank:

খালী ঠাই পূৰ কৰা :

If AB = C, where B and C are matrices of order 3×5 , then order of A is _____.

যদি AB = C, য'ত B আৰু C দুয়োটাই 3×5 মাত্ৰাৰ মৌলকক্ষ, তেন্তে Aৰ মাত্ৰা হ'ব ______।

(ix) Fill in the blank:

খালী ঠাই পূৰ কৰা :

The number of generators of a cyclic group G of order 8 is _____.

- (x) When are two matrices said to be conformable for multiplication?
 দুটা মৌলকক্ষক কেতিয়া পূৰণৰ বাবে উপযোগী বুলি কোৱা হয়?
- 2. Answer the following : 2×5=10তলৰ দিয়াবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :
 - (i) If α, β, γ are roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, then find the value of $\sum \alpha^2$ যদি $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ সমীকৰণৰ মূল α, β, γ হয়, তেন্তে $\sum \alpha^2$ ৰ মান উলিওৱা।
 - (ii) Let R be a ring and x² = x, ∀x ∈ R.
 Prove that 2x = 0, ∀x ∈ R.
 ধৰা হ'ল R এটা বলয় আৰু x² = x, ∀x ∈ R.
 প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে 2x = 0, ∀x ∈ R.
 - (iii) Give an example to show that the union of two subgroups of a group may not be a subgroup.

 উদাহৰণৰ সহায়ত দেখুওৱা যে, এটা সংঘৰ দুটা উপসংঘৰ মিলন এটা উপসংঘ নহ'বও পাৰে।

(iv) Find the rank of the following matrix:
তলত দিয়া মৌলকক্ষটোৰ কোটি নিৰ্ণয় কৰা:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v) Find the eigenvalues of the following matrix:

তলৰ মৌলকক্ষটোৰ আইগেনমান উলিওৱা :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 3. Answer **any four** questions: 5×4=20 *যিকোনো চাৰিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া:
 - Define cyclic group and give an example.
 If a is a generator of a cyclic group G, then prove that a⁻¹ is also a generator of G.

চক্ৰীয় সংঘৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া আৰু এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া। যদি চক্ৰীয় সংঘ G ৰ α এটা জনক হয়, তেন্তে প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে α^{-1} ও G ৰ এটা জনক।

(ii) Write the expansion of $\cos n\theta$ and hence show that

$$\cos 6\theta = \cos^6 \theta - 15\cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$
 $+15\cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta - \sin^6 \theta$ $\cos n\theta$ ৰ বিস্তৃতিটো লিখা আৰু ইয়াৰ সহায়ত দেখুওৱা যে, $\cos 6\theta = \cos^6 \theta - 15\cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta$

(iii) Prove that the intersection of two subrings of a ring is again a subring.
এটা বলয়ৰ দুটা উপবলয়ৰ ছেদনটো আকৌ এটা উপবলয়
হয় বুলি প্ৰমাণ কৰা।

 $+15\cos^2\theta\sin^4\theta-\sin^6\theta$

(iv) If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + qx + r = 0$, find the value of $(\beta + \gamma)^{-1} + (\gamma + \alpha)^{-1} + (\alpha + \beta)^{-1}$

যদি $x^3+qx+r=0$ সমীকৰণটোৰ α,β,γ মূল হয়, তেন্তে $(\beta+\gamma)^{-1}+(\gamma+\alpha)^{-1}+(\alpha+\beta)^{-1}$ ৰ মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

- (v) In a group G, show that এটা সংঘ G ত দেখুওৱা যে,
 - (a) $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$
 - (b) $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} \quad \forall a, b \in G$ 2+3=5
- (vi) If A is an $m \times n$ matrix such that rank (A) = r, then prove that

$$A \sim N_r = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

যদি A এটা $m \times n$ মৌলকক্ষ যাৰ কোটি r, প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে

$$A \sim N_r = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 4. Answer **any four** questions : 10×4=40 *যিকোনো চাৰিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :
 - (a) Show that the set

$$M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \middle| a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

of all 2×2 matrices is a ring with unity under matrix addition and matrix multiplication.

Is this ring commutative? Justify your answer.

ধৰা হ'ল

$$M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \middle| a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

এটা সকলো 2×2 মাত্ৰাৰ মৌলকক্ষৰ সংহতি। দেখুওৱা যে মৌলকক্ষৰ যোগ আৰু পূৰণ সাপেক্ষে M য়ে এটা বলয় গঠন কৰে।

এইটো বলয় ক্ৰম বিনিমেয় হয়নে ? তোমাৰ উত্তৰৰ সপক্ষে যুক্তি দৰ্শোৱা।

(b) (i) If A and B are non-singular matrices, then prove that AB is also non-singular such that

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$
 and $(A^{-1})^{T} = (A^{T})^{-1}$
3+3=6

যদি A আৰু B অক্ষীয়মান মৌলকক্ষ হয়, তেন্তে প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে, AB ও এটা অক্ষীয়মান মৌলকক্ষ যাতে

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$
 আৰু $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$

(ii) Let A and B be two square matrices such that AB = B and AB = A. Prove that $A^2 = A$ and $B^2 = B$

ধৰা হ'ল A আৰু B দুটা বৰ্গ মৌলকক্ষ যাতে AB=B আৰু AB=A। প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে, $A^2=A$ আৰু $B^2=B$ ।

(c) (i) Solve the equation $2x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 6 = 0$ given that the difference of two of the roots is 3.

 $2x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 6 = 0$ সমীকৰণটো সমাধান কৰা যাৰ দুটা মূলৰ পাৰ্থক্য/অন্তৰ 3।

(ii) Solve the following homogeneous system of equations (if exist): 5 তলৰ সমাংগ সমীকৰণ প্ৰণালীটো সমাধান কৰা (যদি সমাধান আছে) ঃ

$$x + 3y + 2z = 0$$
$$x + 4y + 3z = 0$$

$$x + 5y + 4z = 0$$

(d) (i) Let A be a square matrix. For all α ∉ σ(A), prove that x is an eigenvector of A if and only if x is an eigenvector of (A – αI)⁻¹. 6 ধৰা হ'ল A এটা বৰ্গ মৌলকক্ষ। সকলোবোৰ α ∉ σ(A) ৰ বাবে প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে x, A ৰ এটা আইগেনভেক্টৰ যদি আৰু যদিহে x, (A – αI)⁻¹ ৰ এটা আইগেনভেক্টৰ।

- In a ring R, prove that এটা বলয় R ত প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে
 - (a) a.0 = 0
 - (b) a.(-b) = -(a.b)
 - (c) $(-a).(-b) = a.b \quad \forall a, b \in R$ $1+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=4$
- (e) State and prove De Moivre's theorem for positive integral index. 1+5=6ধনাত্মক অখণ্ড সূচকৰ বাবে ডি মইভাৰৰ উপপাদ্যটো লিখা আৰু প্ৰমাণ কৰা।
 - If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\cos\theta$, θ is real. Prove that $x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = 2\cos n\theta, \ n \in \mathbb{Z}.$ যদি $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\cos\theta$, θ বাস্তৱ, প্ৰমাণ কৰা $abla x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = 2\cos n\theta, \ n \in \mathbb{Z}.$
- (f) Prove that a non-empty subset Hof a group G is a subgroup of G if and only if $a, b \in H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$.

প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে, G সংঘৰ এটা অৰিক্ত উপসংহতি H নিজে G ৰ এটা উপসংঘ হ'ব যদি আৰু যদিহে $a,b \in H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$ ।

Solve the following equation using De Moivre's theorem: ডি মইভাৰৰ উপপাদ্য ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি তলৰ সমীকৰণটো সমাধান কৰা।

$$x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + 1 = 0$$

Reduce the following matrix to row (g) (i) echelon form:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determine the rank and identify the basic columns

তলৰ মৌলকক্ষটো শাৰী এচেলন ৰূপলৈ লঘুকৃত কৰা:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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কোটি উলিওৱা আৰু মূলস্তম্ভ কেইটা চিনাক্ত কৰা।

(ii) Find the condition that the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ should have two roots equal in magnitude but of opposite sign.

 $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ সমীকৰণটোৰ দুটা মূল মানত সমান কিন্তু বিপৰীত চিহ্নযুক্ত হোৱাৰ চৰ্তটো নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

- (h) (i) If H is a subgroup of a finite group G, then prove that the order of H divides the order of G. 5

 যদি H, এটা সীমিত সংঘ Gৰ উপসংঘ, তেনেহলে প্ৰমাণ কৰা যে, H-ৰ মাত্ৰাই G-ৰ মাত্ৰাক ভাগ কৰে।
 - (ii) Find the terms of p, q and r the values of the symmetric function $\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2}{\beta \gamma} + \frac{\gamma^2 + \alpha^2}{\gamma \alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha \beta} \text{ where}$

 $\beta \gamma$ $\gamma \alpha$ $\alpha \beta$ where α, β and γ are the roots of the cubic equation

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$$
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p, q আৰু r ৰ সহায়ত

$$\frac{\beta^2+\gamma^2}{\beta\gamma}+\frac{\gamma^2+\alpha^2}{\gamma\alpha}+\frac{\alpha^2+\beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$
 সমমিত ফলনটোৰ মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰা য'ত α,β আৰু γ হৈছে $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$ ত্ৰিঘাত সমীকৰণটোৰ মূল।

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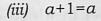
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OPTION-B

Paper: MAT-HG-2026

(Discrete Mathematics)

- 1. Choose the correct option in each of the following questions: $1 \times 10=10$
 - (a) Which of the following is equivalent to a+ab?
 - (i) a
 - (ii) ab
 - (iii) a(b+1)
 - (iv) b
 - (b) The Boolean expression $(a + b) \cdot (a + c)$ is simplified to
 - (i) a+bc
 - (ii) a.b.c
 - (iii) a+b+c
 - (iv) None of the above
 - (c) The dual of the expression a + 0 = a is
 - (i) a.0=a
 - (ii) a.1=a



- (iv) a.0=0
- (d) A lattice with exactly two elements is called a
 - (i) distributive lattice
 - (ii) Boolean lattice
 - (iii) Trivial lattice
 - (iv) Bounded lattice
- (e) In a distributive lattice, which property is satisfied?

(i)
$$a \lor (b \land c) = (a \lor b) \land (a \lor c)$$

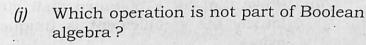
(ii)
$$a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$$

- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of the above
- (f) If a poset has both the least element and the greatest element, then the poset is

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- (i) totally ordered
- (ii) bounded
- (iii) reflexive
- (iv) symmetric

- (g) A subset of a poset in which every two elements are comparable is called a
 - (i) chain
 - (ii) antichain
 - (iii) subgraph
 - (iv) partial order
- (h) Which is of the following properties not required for a relation to be partial order?
 - (i) reflexive
 - (ii) antisymmetric
 - (iii) transitive
 - (iv) symmetry
- (i) Which of the following is not a law of lattices?
 - (i) associative law
 - (ii) commutative law
 - (iii) idempotent law
 - (iv) complement law



- (i) AND
- (ii) OR
- (iii) NOT
- (iv) SUBTRACTION
- 2. Answer the following questions: $2 \times 5 = 10$
 - (a) Simplify the expression:

$$(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge \sim B)$$

- (b) State and prove one of the idempotent laws of lattices.
- (c) What is the greatest element in a poset? Give an example.
- (d) Write the complement of the expression f = abc' + ab' + b'c'
- (e) Prove that in a Boolean algebra complements of 0 and 1 are 1 and 0 respectively.
- 3. Answer **any four** of the following questions: $5\times4=20$
 - (a) Prove that the elements 0 and 1 of Boolean algebra are unique.

- (b) Prove that for a bounded distributive lattice, the complement is unique, if exists.
- (c) Prove that every finite lattice is bounded.
- (d) Simplify Boolean expression $(A \land B) \lor (\neg A \land B) \lor (A \land \neg B)$
- (e) Construct Hasse diagram for the divisibility relation on the set {1, 2, 3, 6, 12}.
- (f) State and prove the absorption laws in Boolean algebra.
- 4. Answer **any four** of the following questions: 10×4=40
 - (a) (i) Let a,b,c be elements in a lattice (L,\leq) . Show that if $a\leq b$, then $a\vee (b\wedge c)\leq b\wedge (a\vee c)$
 - (ii) Prove that product of two lattices is also a lattice. 5+5=10
 - (b) Let L be a complemented and distributive lattice. Then prove that for any $a,b,c \in L$
 - (i) $\overline{a \vee b} = \overline{a} \wedge \overline{b}$

(ii)
$$\overline{a \wedge b} = \overline{a} \vee \overline{b}$$

5+5=10

- (c) Express the Boolean expressions as sum-of-product and then in its complete sum-of-product form:
 - (i) z(x'+y)+y'

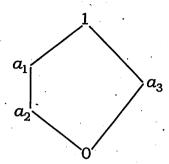
(ii)
$$(x'+y)'+x'y$$
 5+5=10

- (d) (i) Prove that the set N of natural numbers under divisibility forms a poset.
 - (ii) State and prove the idempotent law in a Boolean algebra.

- (e) Prove that n variable Boolean function having products of all maxterms is zero.
- (f) (i) Define a complete lattice with an illustrated example. Is (Z, \leq) a complete lattice?
 - (ii) Define modular lattice. Prove that every distributive lattice is modular but the converse is not true.

(g) (i) State and prove De Morgan's law in Boolean algebra.

(ii) Show that lattice L given below is not modular: 5+5=10



- (h) (i) Show with an example that the union of two sublattices may not be a sublattice.
 - (ii) Prove that a poset (L, \leq) is a lattice if and only if every non-empty finite subset of L has glb and lub. 5+5=10