Roll No:

The Assam Royal Global University, Guwahati Royal School of Applied & Pure Sciences B.Sc. (H) Mathematics, 2nd Semester Semester End Examination, June 2023 Course Title: Analytical Geometry Course Code: MAT012C202

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

 $2 \times 8 = 16$

6 x 2=12

Note: Attempt all questions as per instructions given. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

SECTION – A

1. Attempt all questions:

- a) Transform parallel axes to the point (a, b) of equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$.
- b) Prove that the equation $x^2 5xy + 4y^2 + x + 2y 2 = 0$ represents a pair of straight lines.
- c) Find the centre of the conic given by $3x^2 8xy + 7y^2 4x + 2y 7 = 0$.
- d) Prove that equation of the tangent to the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ at the origin (0,0) is gx + fy + c = 0.
- e) If the axes are rectangular, find the distance of the plane 6x 3y + 2z 14 = 0 from the origin.
- f) Find the angle between the planes x y + z = 1 and 2x + y + 3z = 4.
- g) Find the radius and centre of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 2x + 4y 6z = 2$.
- h) Find the equation of the sphere whose centre is (2, -3, 4) and radius 5.

SECTION – B

2. Attempt any two of the following questions:

a. i. Prove that the orthogonal transformation without the change of origin, the quantity (g² + f²) in the equation ax² + 2hxy + by² + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0, is an invariant.
ii. If by any change of axes without the change of origin, the expression ax² + 2hxy + by² = 0 becomes ax'² + 2h'x'y' + by'² = 0, then prove that a + b = a' + b'.

b. Show that the angle between the pair of straight lines represented by the equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ is $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a + b}\right)$.

c. Prove that the general equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents two parallel straight lines if $h^2 = ab$ and $bg^2 = af^2$.

- 3. Attempt any four of the following questions:
 - a. i. Find the equation of the tangent to the conic $4x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 3x + 5y + 7 = 0$ at the point (1, -2).

ii. Find the equation of the chord of contact $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

b. i. Find the equation of the polar of the point (2,3) w.r.t. the conic $x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$.

ii. Prove that the points (1,2) and (-2,3) are conjugate w.r.t. the conic

 $2x^2 + 6xy + y^2 + 4x - 2y + 8 = 0$

- c. i. Deduce the standard equation of the parabola.
 ii. Find the equation of the parabola whose focus is (-1, 1) and whose directrix is x + y + 1 = 0.
- 4. Attempt any two of the following questions:
 - a) i. Find the equation of the plane Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 in the intercept form.
 ii. A plane meets the coordinate axes at A, B, C such that centroid of the ΔABC is the point (a, b, c); show that the equation to the plane is x/a + y/b + z/c = 3.
 - b) Prove that the four points whose coordinates are (0, −1, 0), (2,1, −1), (1,1,1) and (3,3,0) are coplanar and find the equation of the plane containing them.
 - c) Find the equation of the plane through the three points (0,1,1), (1,1,2), (-1,2,-2).

5. Attempt any two of the following questions:

a) (i) Find the equation of the sphere through the four points.
(ii) Find the equation of the sphere which passes through origin and (a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0) and (0, 0, c).

b) Find the equation of the sphere passing through the points (0,0,0), (0,1,-1), (-1,2,0) and (1,2,3).

c) A plane passes through a fixed point (a, b, c) and cuts the axes in A, B, C. Show that the locus of the centre of the sphere OABC is $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = 2$

2

7 x 2=14

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