



हरियाणा लोक सेवा आयोग (HPSC)

Mathematics

Volume - 2



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## **Group Theory**



Toppersnotes

Ex: 1) Set A = 2 9, b, c} पर परिषापित मुझ्यायारी संक्रियाओं की सं. = 39 होगी। संवत साख्यमें वत्समक प्रतिलीम कमीगीनमें ग्रेपओएड लूम समीगुप V ×  $\sim$ गृप कमरि्निमय् -झाबेली नाप समी राम के उदाः =) 1) (N,+) 8 (R, X) O (N,X) D C, t) ⓓ (Z, +) ⑲ (之, x) (D (C,x)) the toppen nyou (U,U) (J) (Q,+) (D. (J. n) 6 (P,X) D R.H G7.9.0 up = 3710 => (生) (七, 七, 三)  $\frac{(z, y)}{(z, z)} = \frac{(z, y)}{(z, z)} = \frac{(z, y)}{(z, z)} = \frac{(z, y)}{(z, z)} = \frac{(z, y)}{(z, y)} = \frac{(z$ ditHAB = "DEZ & ato= D= ato, Haez प्रतिलीम =): a ∈ Z : - a ∈ Z =) a+(-a)=o=(-a)+a

Toppersnotes

(z, +) (==) q+b=b+a , Va, bez -317: (z,+) एक आवेली group &  $\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{(2)} & (2, +) \\ \end{array}$ 1 (m,+) here m, mxn stre & Hereni BT Set El vit साम्मेल संरत्माओं (d) (d,x)
(R,x) पर कीर्झापित है (X, ت) 🕀  $\frac{\sqrt{12}}{9} \frac{9204p}{G_{10}} = 0$   $G_{10} = (203, +)$   $G_{11} = (213, x)$ ⑦ G12 = ({1, −1} , x) ය ශ (1)  $m_3 = \left( \xi_1, \omega, \omega^2 \right), \chi \right)$ (13)  $G_{1_{4}} = \left(\xi_{1,-1}, i, -i \right)$ +ì-ĺ −ì i -(4) (J\_5 = ((So,1,2,3,4))-7 ć (1) (76 = ({1,2,3,4}, X5) 34  $X_5$ +50123 2 2 Ч -> Î 1 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 **\$** 4 5 1 ł 0 0 23 1 2 Ч 3 1 2 12 3 4 2 3 3 3 5 9

ጌ Toppersnotes Unleash the topper in you



 $\frac{d.97}{1}$  Set  $G_7 = 2/aa/, a \neq 0, G \in \mathbb{R}$ मीद्रेक्स गुरान के लिए एक समूह ४।  $for xistor entry lef e = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right), A = \begin{bmatrix} q & q \\ q & q \end{bmatrix} e G$ her A. e = A = e.A & A E GT ... OT it Identity element =) [ + 1] & [ fater file -Let group or & Identity element  $E = \begin{bmatrix} e & e \\ e & e \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} e \\ e & e \end{bmatrix}$ · · AE=A = la allee] = [a a] =) ae + ae = a = j 2ae = a $\therefore E = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_2 \\ y_2 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Gr \neq \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} e = y_2 \\ e = y_2 \end{bmatrix}$ D. 106) Similarly given let GI= { Iz, A, B, c} 0.98) A का स्वतिलोम =) [-10] का स्वतित्माम  $A^{-1} = \sum_{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ =) -1 [0-1] AT => /-1 0 Q.99) axb= atb+1 of datas sta. - [ 

Toppersnotes

q \* (-1) = q + (-1) + 1 = q g \* (-1) = (-1) + (-1) + (-1) = q: a \* (-1) = a = (-1) \* a # a EZ Ind method let a vitibut to fore day a state et : a.e = q 5 ate+1=0 =) e+1=0 =) [e=-1] प्रापम n उनस्थालमक पूर्णांसं छा सम्च्यम संक्रिमा th के लिए एक अभग रोता है। <u>Ex:</u>  $(Z_2, +_2)$   $Z_2 = \{0, 1\}$  $(Z_3, +_3)$   $Z_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$  $(Z_{4}, t_{4})$   $Z_{4} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ ال المعالي (المعالي المعالي المعالي المعالي المعالي المحالي (المحالي المحالي محالي المحالي ال المحالي محالي م محالي मुनांकों का हिसे है। here p = अत्राज्य सं / संक्रिमा Xp क किए एक अग्वा हीता है। G7,= {1,2,3,4;Xs}  $G_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, X_7\}$ A GROUP at the  $\Rightarrow$  Gro=  $\xi_{1,0}$ ,  $Gr_{q} = \xi_{1,\omega}, \omega_{1}^{*}, \chi_{2}^{*}$  $G_{\mathbf{0}} = \{1, -1, \mathbf{i} X\}$  $G_{12} = \sqrt{1}, -1, 1, -1, x$ Gin = { 0, 1, 2,3, 4; Xs} here  $O((T_0) = 1)$  $O((T_1) = 2)$  $O((T_1) = 3$  $o(m_g) = 4$  $o(m_g) = 5$ 

oppersnotes

+5 0 1234 For here 0 0 1 2 3 4 1 1 2 3 4 0 2 2 3 4 0 1 3 3 4 0 1 2 4 4 0 1 2 3 प्रतिल्लीम -=0 -11 --11 3 -here- $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$ q.18 { z6 + (mode)} # 2+64-1+63-1 51 मान = ? 26 = 20,1,2,3,4,5,6}  $2+_{6}4^{-1}+_{7}3^{-1}$ =)  $2+_{6}(2+_{6}3)$ =) 2+,5 == 16 the topper in you

Q.5-

Toppersnotes

: समो वम = 6 जा एक हल व - 6 हज ह/ =)  $a_{1} = b_{2}$ - झण्पात- दोनों हल समान हो।  $\frac{d^{2} \cdot 13}{e} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}; a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \end{bmatrix}$ रिने संवत नियम  $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & q_1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad q \neq o \quad q_2 \neq o$ Now  $A, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} +q_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & q_2 \end{bmatrix}$  $= \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}a_{2} + b_{1}b_{2} & a_{1}b_{2} + b_{1}a_{2} \\ -b_{1}a_{2} - a_{1}b_{2} & -b_{1}b_{2} + a_{1}a_{2} \end{bmatrix}$  $= \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{bmatrix} \in G$  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} \in G_7$ Sid: I to group &/ Similarely by option D & CD = group D (G, .) 5 yers 31940 5- AF a=e E/  $a^2 = e \Rightarrow a \cdot a = e \Rightarrow a' = a$ let  $a \in G$ ,  $b \in G$  =)  $a^{-1} = a = \chi b^{-1} = b$ : a e (n, b e (n =) (a,b) e (n =) (0,6) = (0) :. (1)  $= (a,b) = b(a^{-1} =) ab = ba$ 

Toppersnoles Unleash the topper in you

屳 Toppersnotes Unleash the topper in you

$$\begin{array}{l} (1)_{4} = \langle 0, 0, 3, 4, +_{5} \\ 0 \\ (0) = 0 \\ 0 \\ (1) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0)^{5} = 6 \\ \therefore & 0(1) = 5 \\ 0(1) = 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 0)^{5} = 0 \\ \vdots & 0(2) = 5 \\ 0(3) = 0 \\ 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = (3)^{5} = 0 \\ \vdots & 0(3) = 5 \\ 0(4) = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = (4)^{5} = 0 \\ \vdots & 0(3) = 5 \\ 0(4) = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = (4)^{5} = 0 \\ \vdots & 0(3) = 5 \\ 0(4) = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = (4)^{5} = 0 \\ \vdots & 0(4) = 5 \\ 0(5) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 1 \\ 0(6) = 2 \\ 0(6) = 1$$



Now let 
$$a^{m} = e$$
  
 $H(a) = m = nQ + 3i$   
 $here \quad 0 \le 9 \le n$   
 $(a) = a^{m} = e$   
 $\Rightarrow a^{nQ + 3i} = e$   
 $\Rightarrow e^{i} \cdot a^{3i} = e$   
 $\Rightarrow a^{i} = e$  (here  $o \le 3i \le n$ )  
 $\therefore m = nQ$   
 $\Rightarrow m, n \text{ or gener } \notin i$  ( $aa^{-1} = e$ )  
 $(a) = o (ean - 1) \notin i \le 1$   
 $(ean - 1) \notin i \le 1$   
 $= ea^{i} \times 1$   
 $= ea^{i} (ean - 1) (ean - 1)$   
 $= ea^{i} (ean - 1) (ean - 1)$   
 $= ea^{i} ((ean - 1)) (ean - 1)$   
 $= ea^{i} (a) + 1$   
 $= ea^{i} (a - 1)$   
 $(a^{m} = e - 1)$   
 $(a^{m} = e^{i} - 1)$   
 $(a^{m} = e^{i} - 1)$   
 $= e^{i} (e^{i} + i) a^{m} (e^{-i} + i) = e^{i}$   
 $= e^{i} (e^{i} + i) a^{m} (e^{-i} + i) = e^{i}$   
 $= e^{i} (e^{i} + i) a^{m} (e^{-i} + i) = e^{i}$   
 $= e^{i} (e^{i} + i) a^{m} (e^{-i} + i) = e^{i}$   
 $= e^{i} (e^{i} + i) a^{m} (e^{-i} + i) = e^{i}$