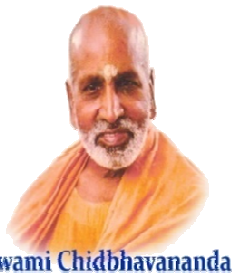
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE

College with Potential for Excellence

Residential & Autonomous – A Gurukula Institute of Life Training,
Re-accredited (3rd Cycle) with 'A' Grade (3.59 out of 4.00) by NAAC
DBT Star College Scheme Funded
Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University
(Managed by Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam, Tirupparaitturai, Trichy)
TIRUVEDAKAM WEST, MADURAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU – 625 234.
Website: www.vivekanandacollege.ac.in Phone: 04543-258234, 75400 60257



Department of Mathematics

Vivekananda College, Tiruvedakam West, Madurai

&

Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science College for Women, Paravai, Madurai

Jointly organized Guest lecture programming under Letter of Collaborations

Date	Time	Year	Staff	Topics
25.10.21	2-3 PM	III	Mr. M. Nagaraj Assistant Professor Dept. of Mathematics Vivekananda College Tiruvedakam west	Real Analysis
26.10.21	2-3 PM	III	Dr.G.Sanjeevi Assistant Professor Dept. of Mathematics Vivekananda College Tiruvedakam west	Graph Theory
27.10.21	2-3 PM	III	Dr. C.Rajan Assistant Professor Dept. of Mathematics Vivekananda College Tiruvedakam west	Modern Algebra
28.10.21	2-3 PM	III	Mr. C. Velmurugan Assistant Professor Dept. of Mathematics Vivekananda College Tiruvedakam west	Linear Programming
29.10.21	2-3 PM	III	Dr.R.Kalaivanan Assistant Professor Dept. of Mathematics Vivekananda College Tiruvedakam west	Statistics

Participant – 40 Students – III MATHS

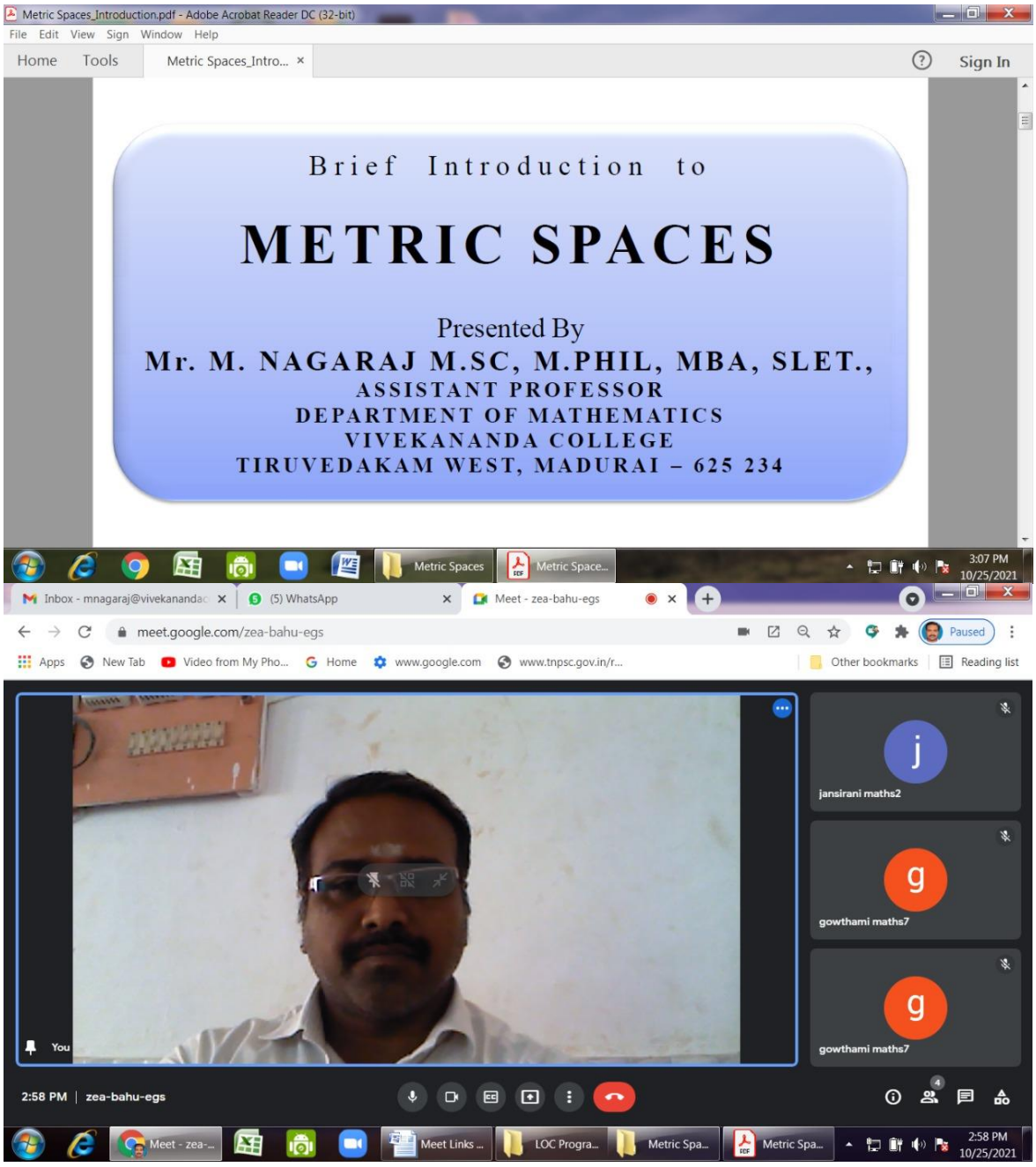
Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science College for Women

Date	Time	Year	Staff	Topics	Staff Incharge
25.10.21	**3-4 PM**	III	**Mrs.R.ELIZABETH RANI** Assistant Professor and Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science for Women, Paravai, Madurai	Modern Algebra	Mr. C. Velmurugan
26.10.21	**3-4 PM**	II	**Dr.M.SUBHA** Assistant Professor and Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science for Women, Madurai	Numerical Methods	Mr. M. Nagaraj
27.10.21	**3-4 PM**	III	**Mrs.P.GOWTHAMI** Assistant Professor and Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science for Women, Madurai	Linear Programming	Mr. C. Velmurugan
28.10.21	**3-4 PM**	II	**Mrs.J.NAGAPRIYA** Assistant Professor and Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science for Women, Madurai	Differential equations	Dr.R. Kalaivanan
29.10.21	**3-4 PM**	III	**Mrs.K.LOGASUTHA** Assistant Professor and Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College of Arts and Science for Women, Madurai	Statistics	Dr. C. Rajan

Participant – 35 Students – III MATHS

Vivekananda College

Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 25-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Real Analysis
Time : 02.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Mangayarkarasi College.
Who took the Class : Mr. M. Nagaraj, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College.



Metric Spaces_Introduction.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC (32-bit)

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METRIC SPACES

For,

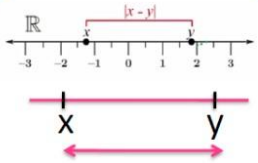
(i) $|x-y| \geq 0$

(ii) $|x-y| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

(iii) $|x-y| = |y-x|$

(iv) $|x-z| = |x-y+y-z| \leq |x-y| + |y-z|$

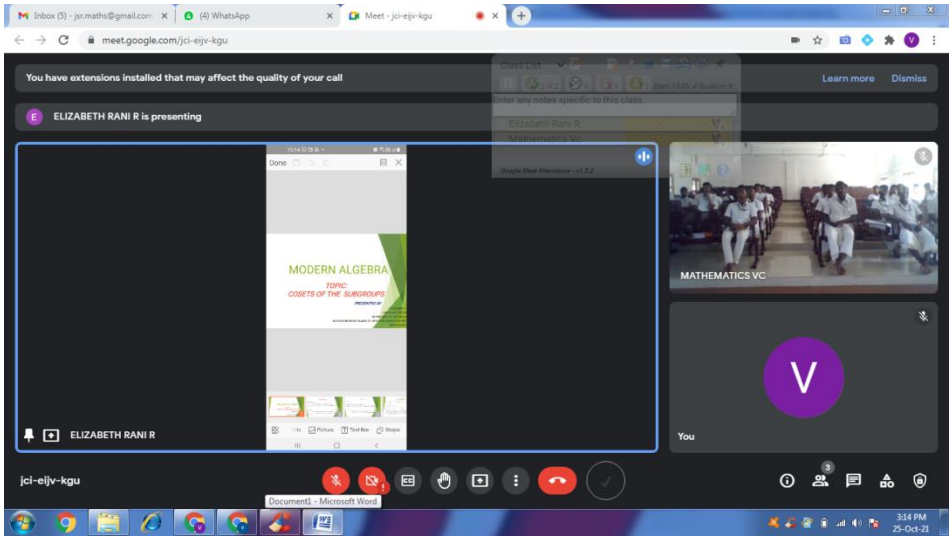
So d is a **Metric** on $\boldsymbol{R}$.

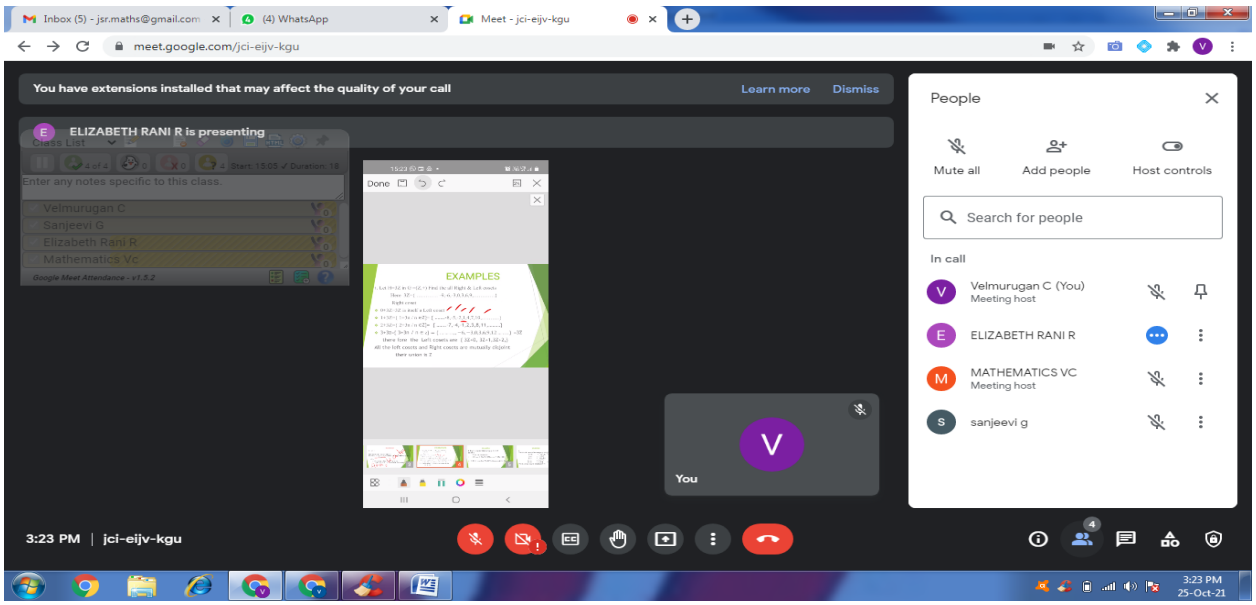


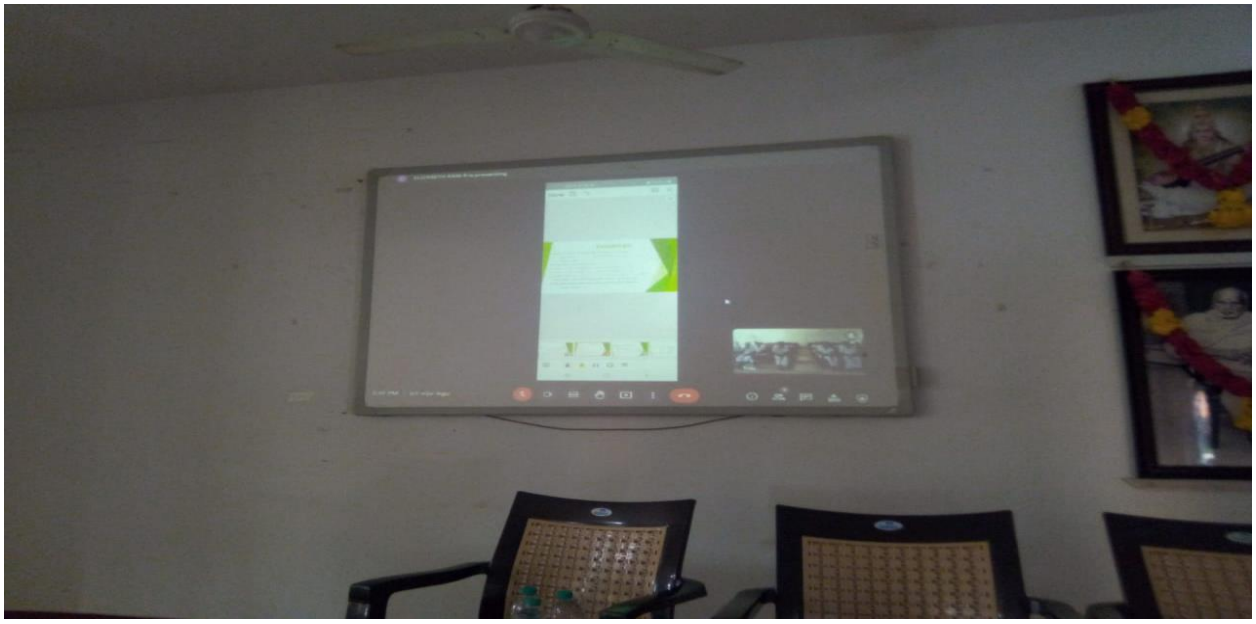
d(x, y) = | x − y |

Metric Spaces Metric Space... 3:09 PM 10/25/2021

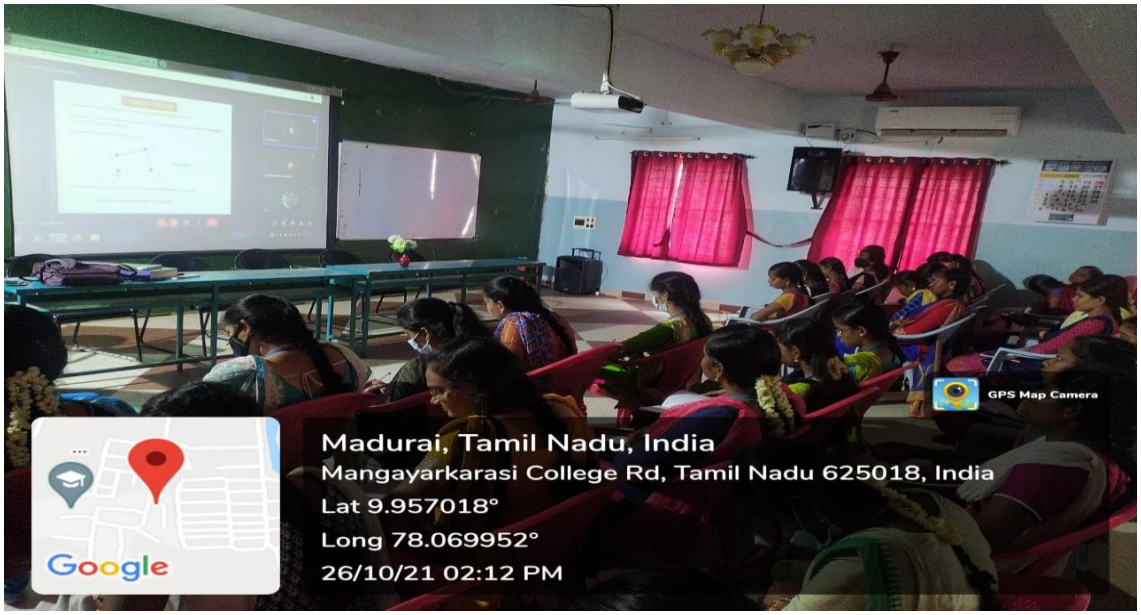
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 25-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College & Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Modern Algebra
Time : 03.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Vivekananda College
Who took the Class : Mrs.R.ELIZABETH RANI, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.

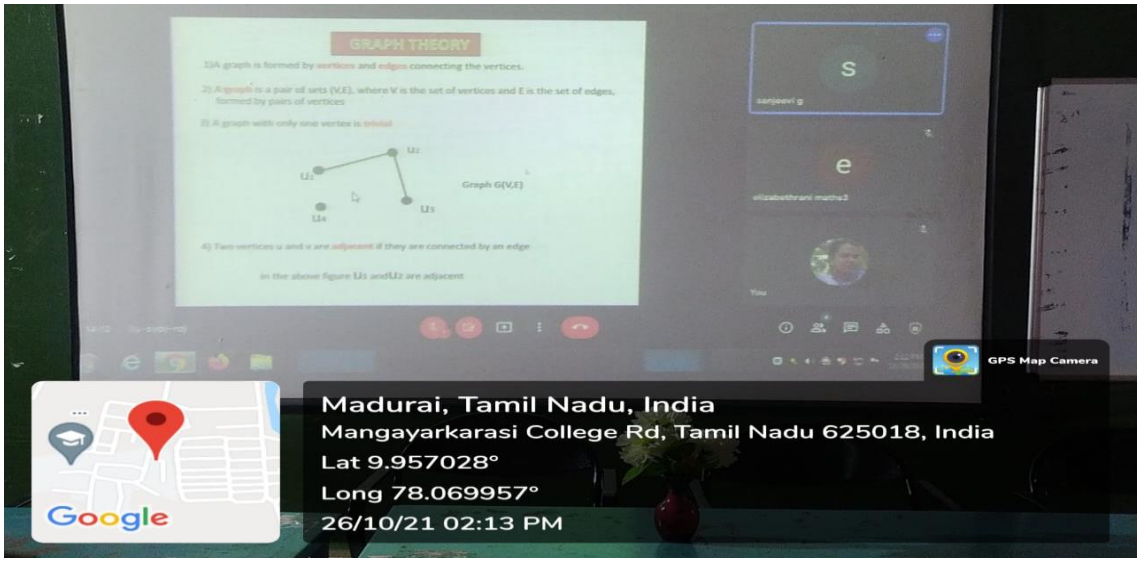






Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 26-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Graph Theory
Time : 02.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Mangayarkarasi College.
Who took the Class : Dr.G. Sanjeevi, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College.



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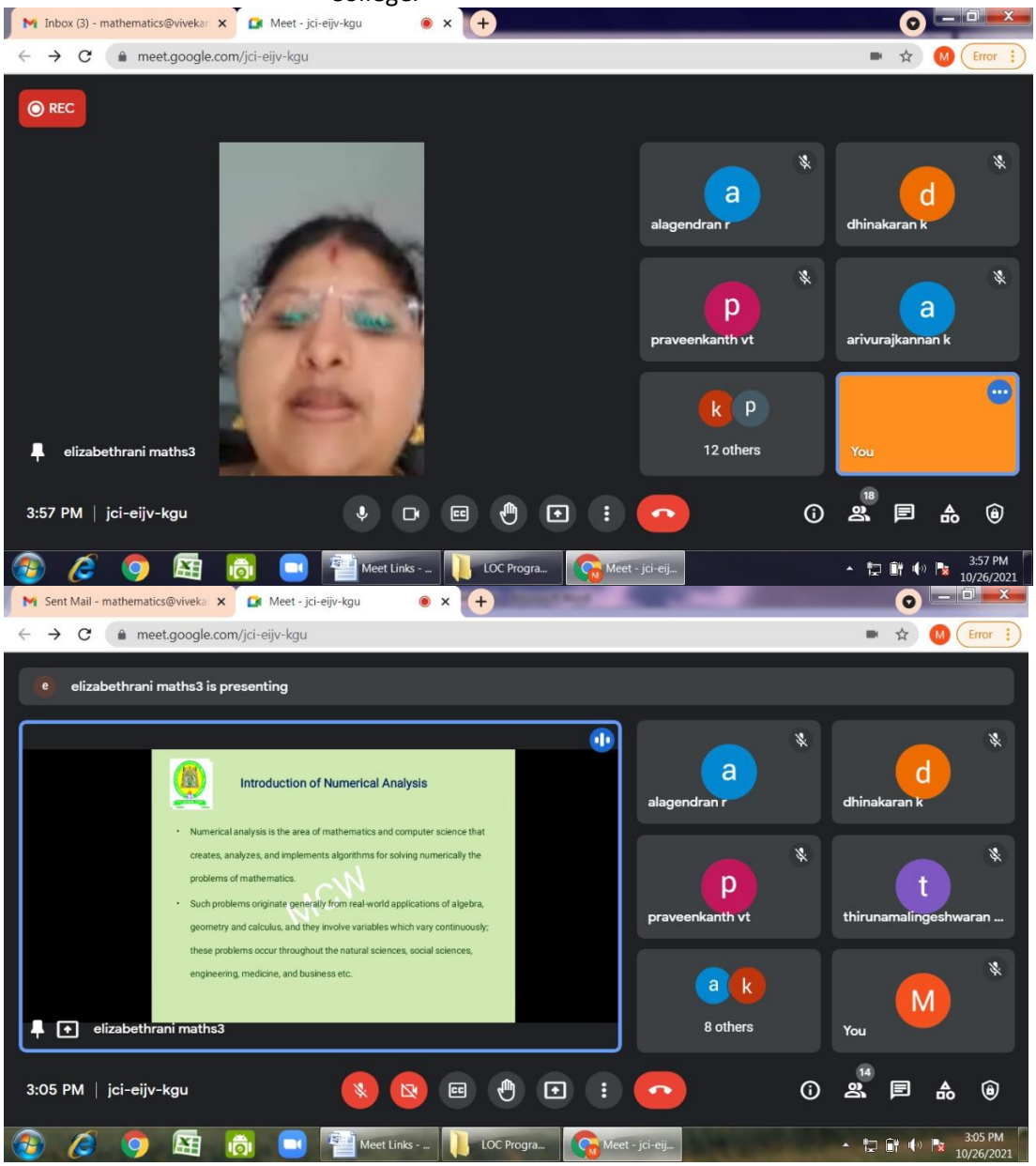
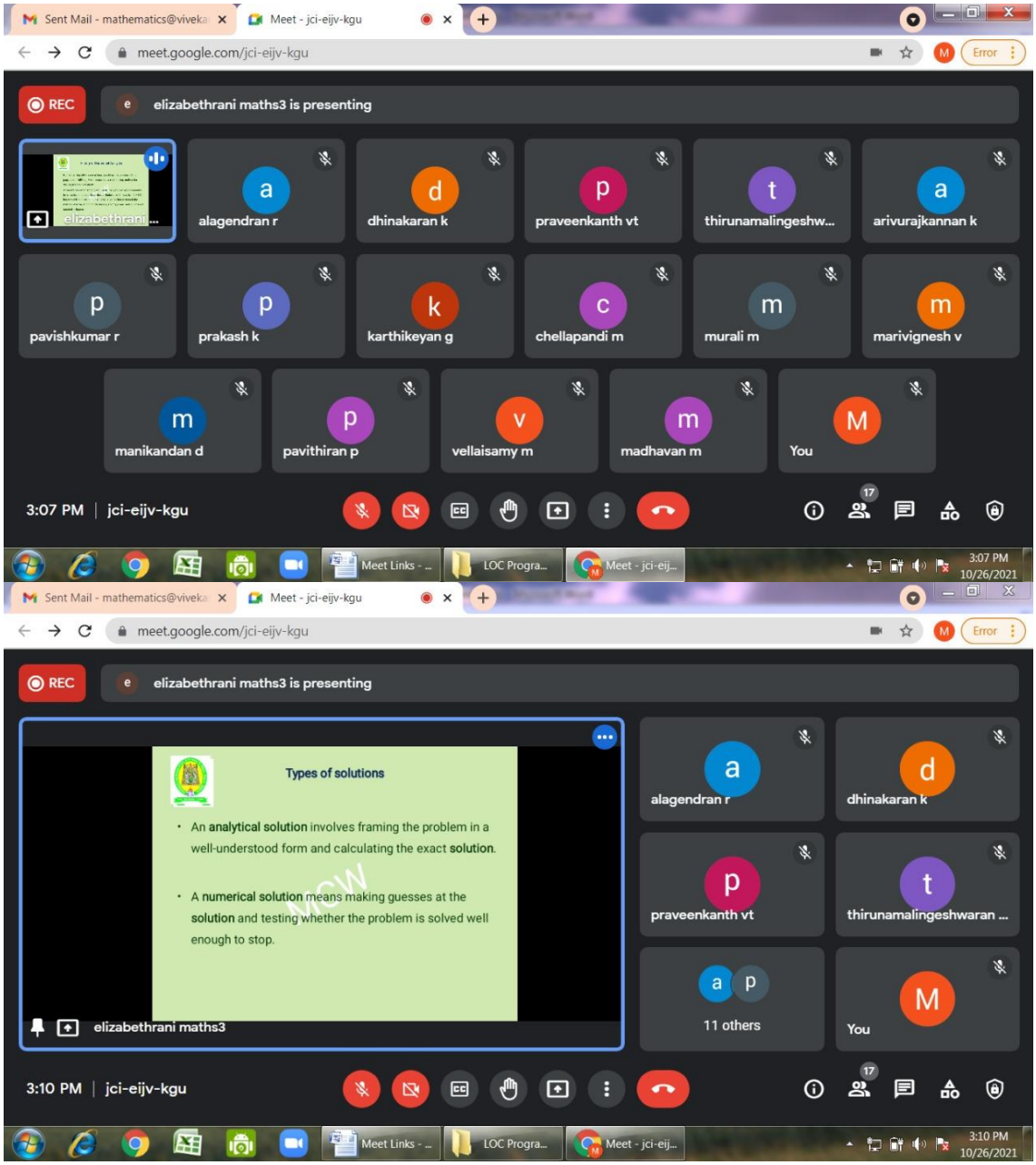
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 26-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College & Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Numerical Method
Time : 03.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Vivekananda College
Who took the Class : Dr.M.SUBHA Assistant professor of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.

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Types of solutions
An analytical solution involves framing the problem in a well-understood form and calculating the exact solution.
A numerical solution means making guesses at the solution and testing whether the problem is solved well enough to stop.
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praveenkanth vt
thirunamalingeshwaran ...
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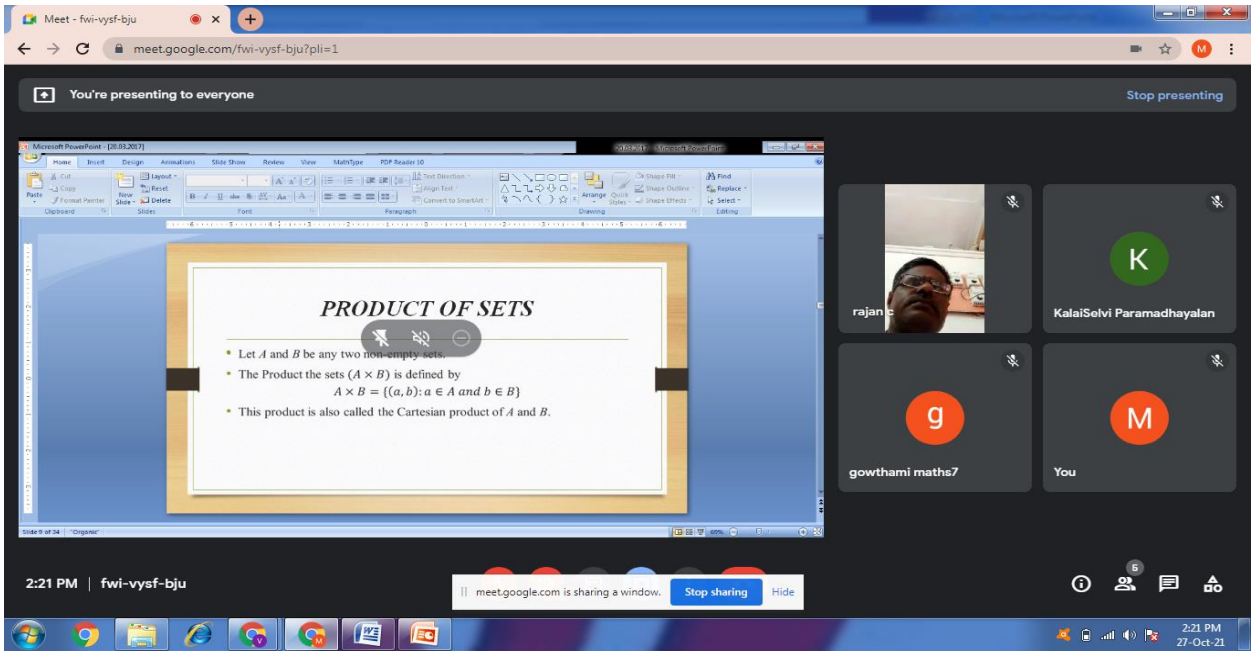
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 27-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Modern Algebra
Time : 02.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Mangayarkarasi College.
Who took the Class : Dr.C.Rajan, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College.

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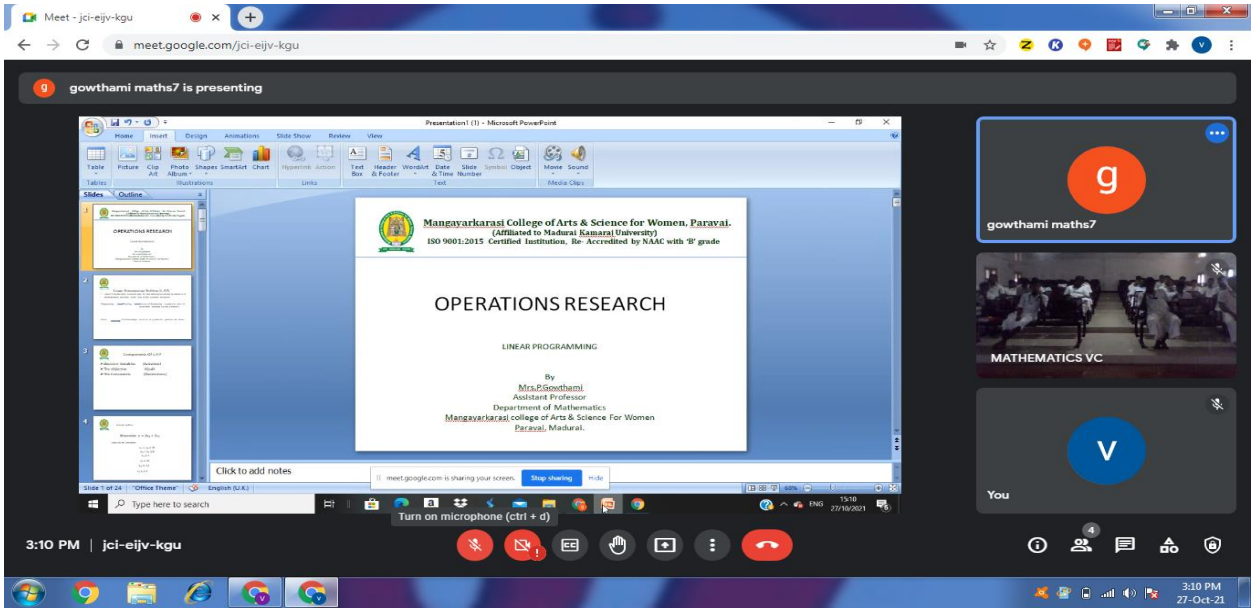
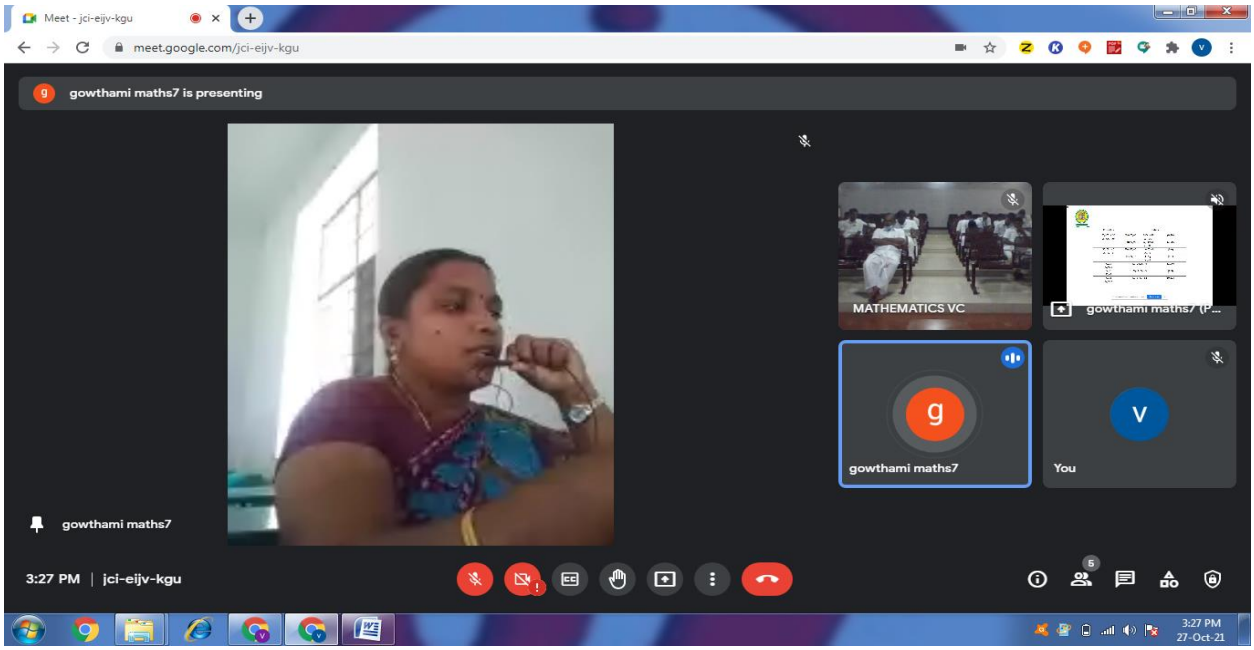
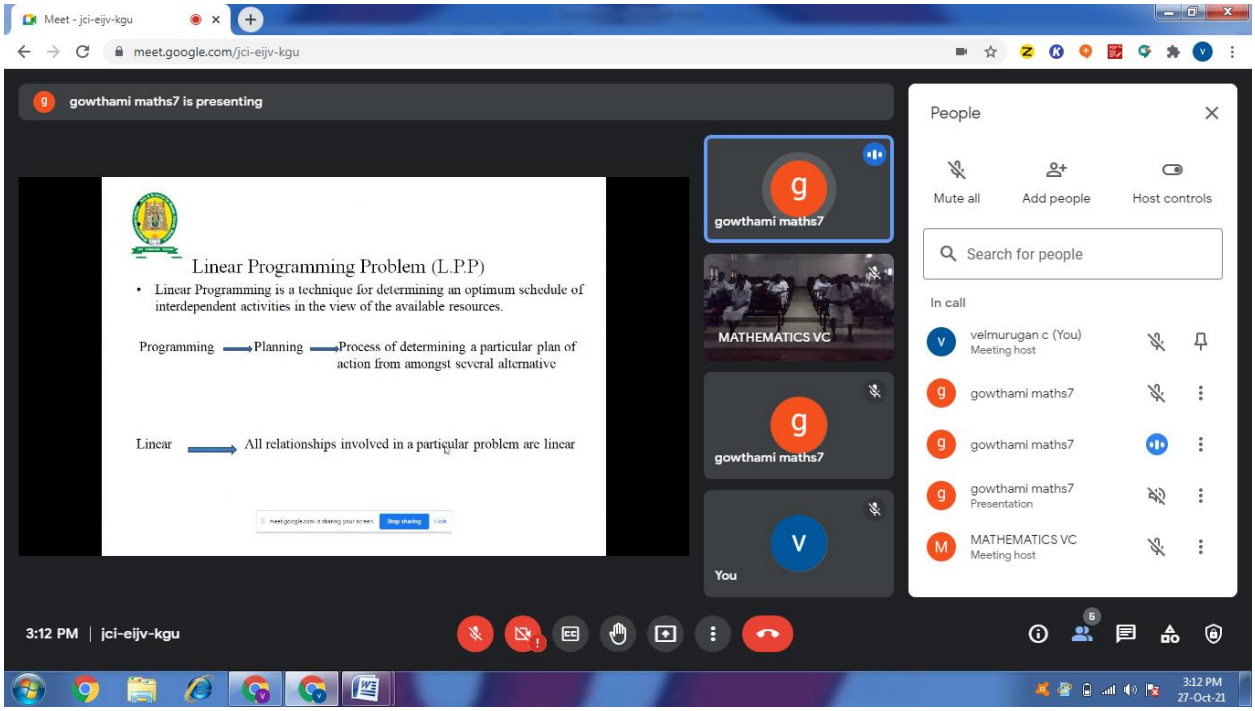
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 27-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College & Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Operations Research
Time : 03.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Vivekananda College
Who took the Class : Mrs.P.GOWTHAMI, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.



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Linear Programming Problem (L.P.P)
• Linear Programming is a technique for determining an optimum schedule of interdependent activities in the view of the available resources.
Programming → Planning → Process of determining a particular plan of action from amongst several alternative
Linear → All relationships involved in a particular problem are linear
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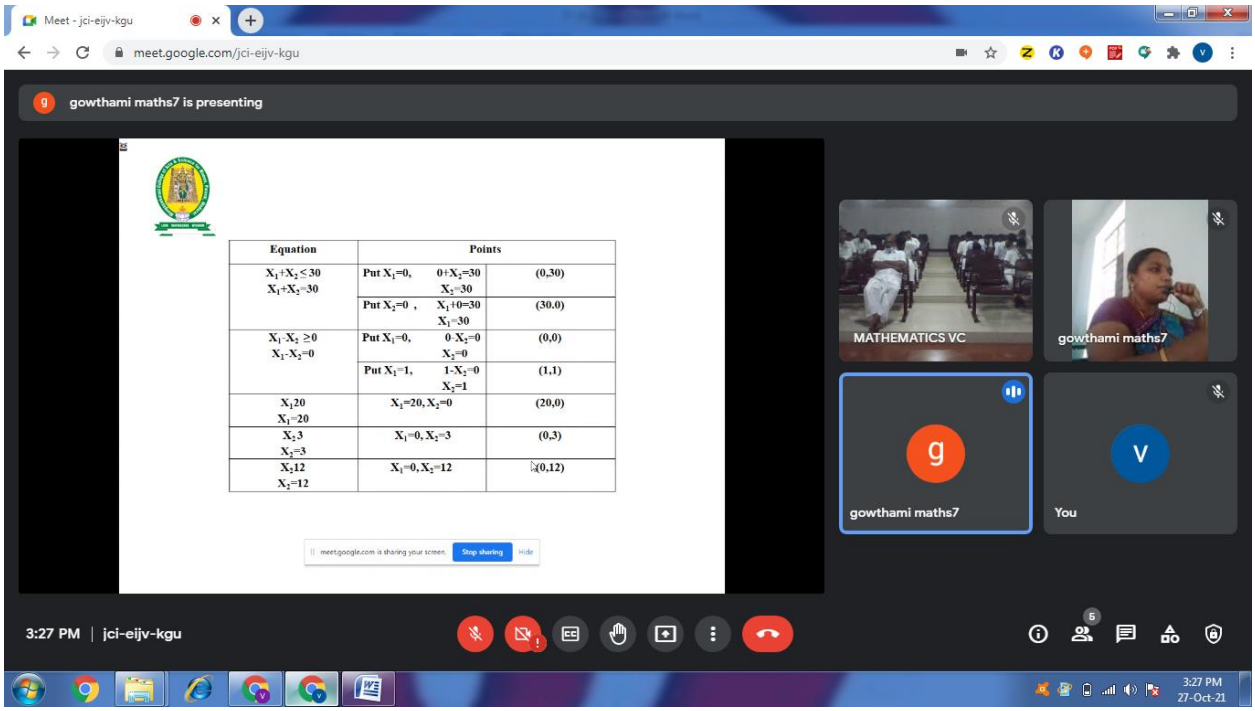
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Equation
Points
$X_1+X_2 \leq 30$ $X_1+X_2=30$
Put $X_1=0$, $0+X_2=30$ $X_2=30$ (0,30)
Put $X_2=0$, $X_1+0=30$ $X_1=30$ (30,0)
$X_1-X_2 \geq 0$ $X_1-X_2=0$
Put $X_1=0$, $0-X_2=0$ $X_2=0$ (0,0)
Put $X_1=1$, $1-X_2=0$ $X_2=1$ (1,1)
$X_1 20$ $X_1=20$
$X_1=20, X_2=0$ (20,0)
$X_2 3$ $X_2=3$
$X_1=0, X_2=3$ (0,3)
$X_2 12$ $X_2=12$
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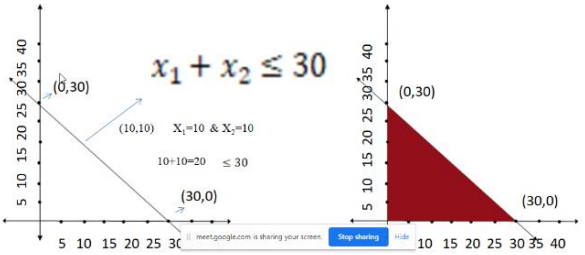
First Constraint equation

$\leq$ *type constraint* → *Towards to the origin*

$\geq$ *type constraint* → *Outwards from the origin*



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Components Of L.P.P

- Decision Variables (Activities)
- The objective (Goal)
- The Constraints (Restrictions)

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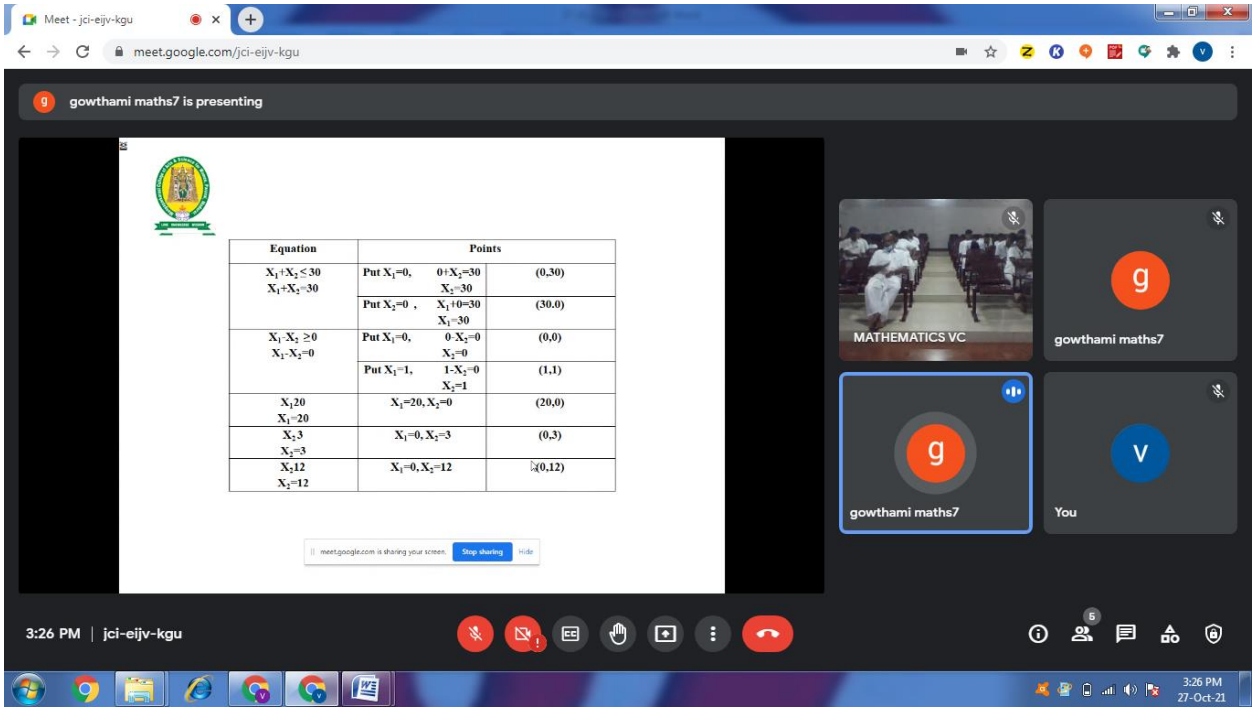
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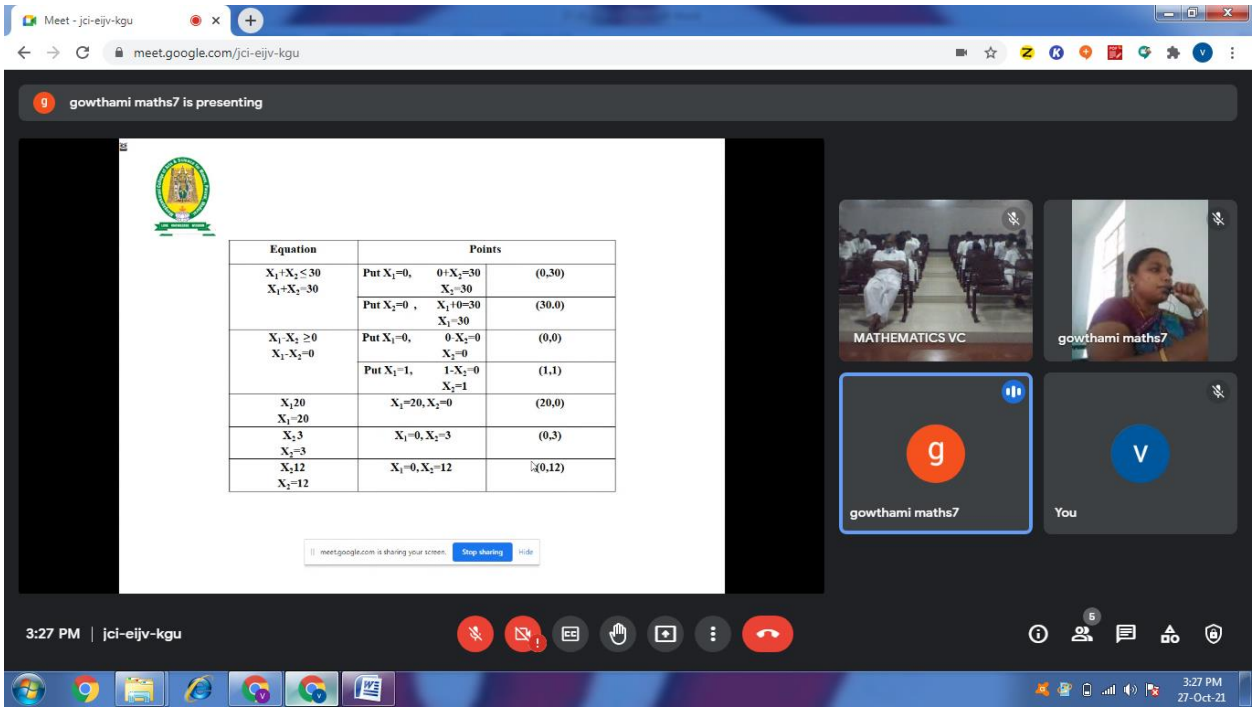
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Equation
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Put $X_2=0$, $X_1+0=30$ $X_1=30$ (30.0)
$X_1-X_2 \geq 0$ $X_1-X_2=0$
Put $X_1=0$, $0-X_2=0$ $X_2=0$ (0,0)
Put $X_1=1$, $1-X_2=0$ $X_2=1$ (1,1)
$X_1 20$ $X_1=20$
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$X_2 3$ $X_2=3$
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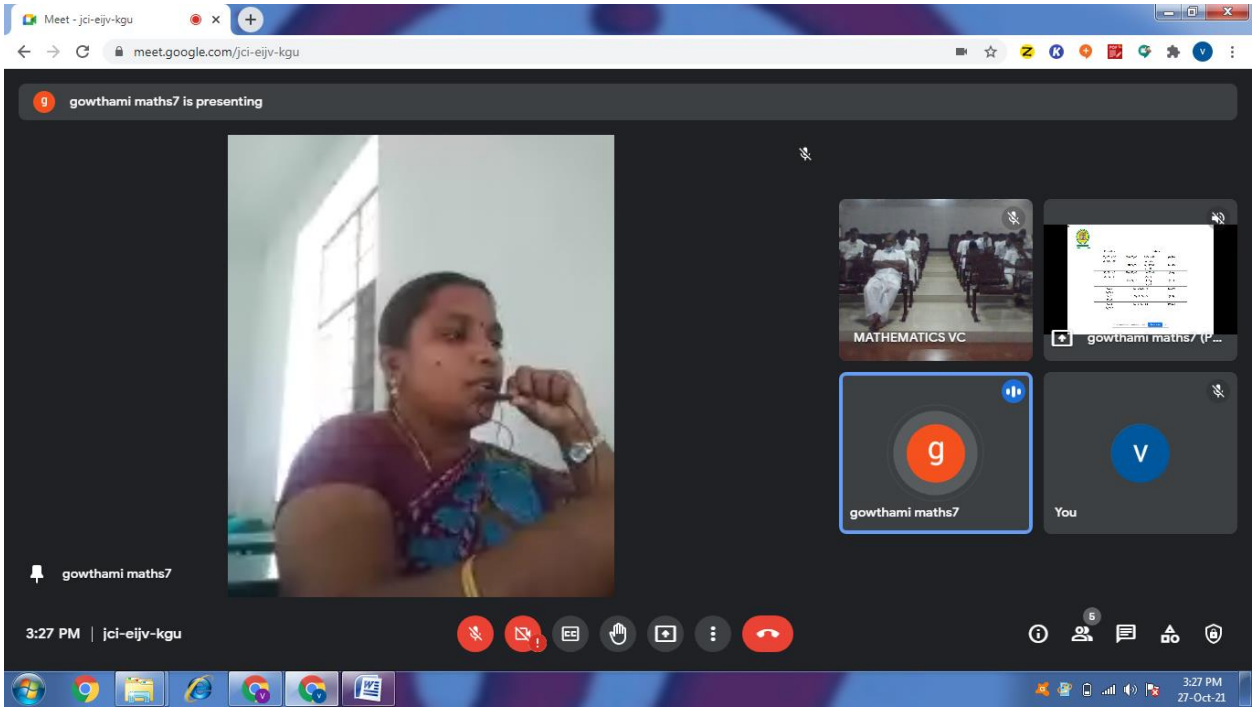
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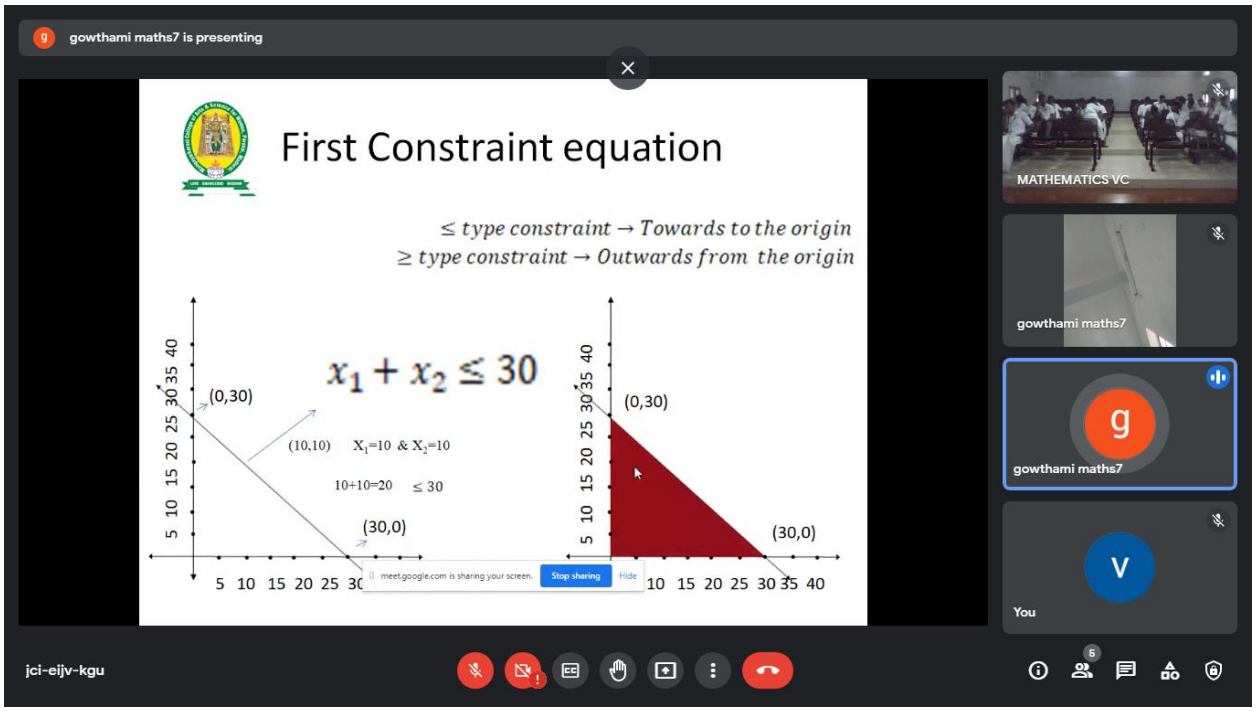
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First Constraint equation
≤ type constraint → Towards to the origin
≥ type constraint → Outwards from the origin
$x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$
(0,30)
(10,10) X_1=10 & X_2=10
10+10=20 ≤ 30
(30,0)
(0,30)
(30,0)
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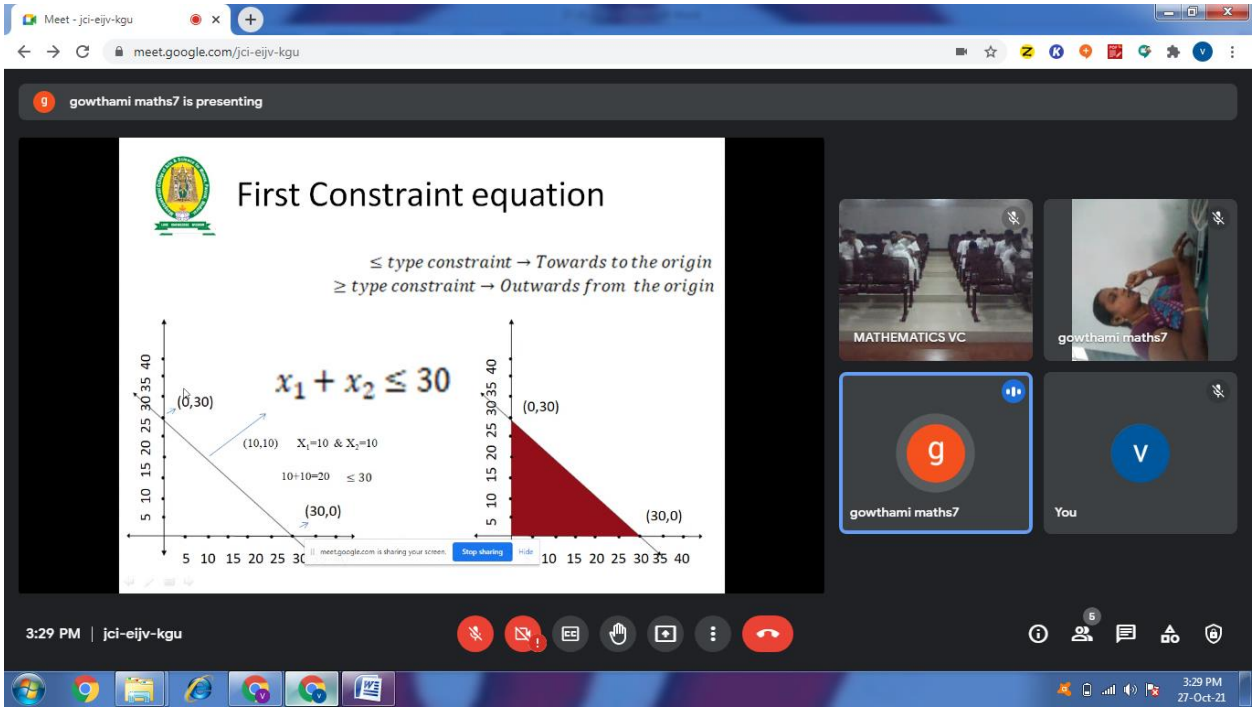
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First Constraint equation
≤ type constraint → Towards to the origin
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$x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$
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(10,10) X1=10 & X2=10
10+10=20 ≤ 30
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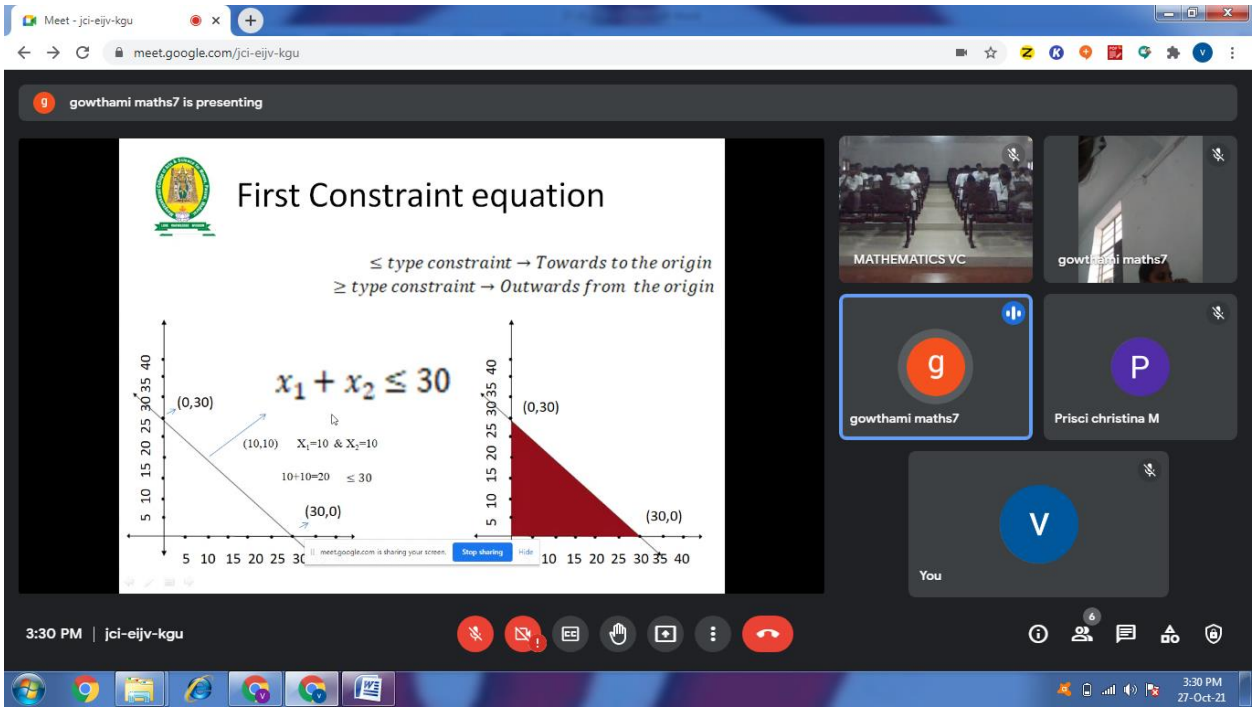
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≥ type constraint → Outwards from the origin
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(10,10) X1=10 & X2=10
10+10=20 ≤ 30
(30,0)
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Third Constraint equation

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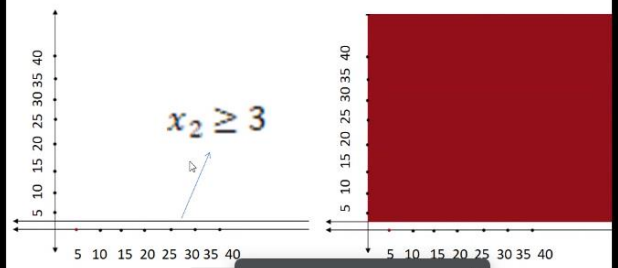
$\geq$ *type constraint* $\rightarrow$ *Above of the line*



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The co ordinates of the extreme points of the feasible region are:
A=(3,3),B=(20,3),C(20,10),D(18,12),E(12,12)
The Z- Values corresponding to extreme points are:

Extreme Point	(X_1, X_2)	$Z=2X_1+3X_2$
A	(3,3)	15
B	(20,3)	49
C	(20,10)	70
D	(18,12)	72
E	(12,12)	60

The Maximum value of Z occurs at the extreme point D(18,12). Hence the optimum solution is

$X_1 = 18, X_2 = 12$ and *Maximum* $Z = 72$

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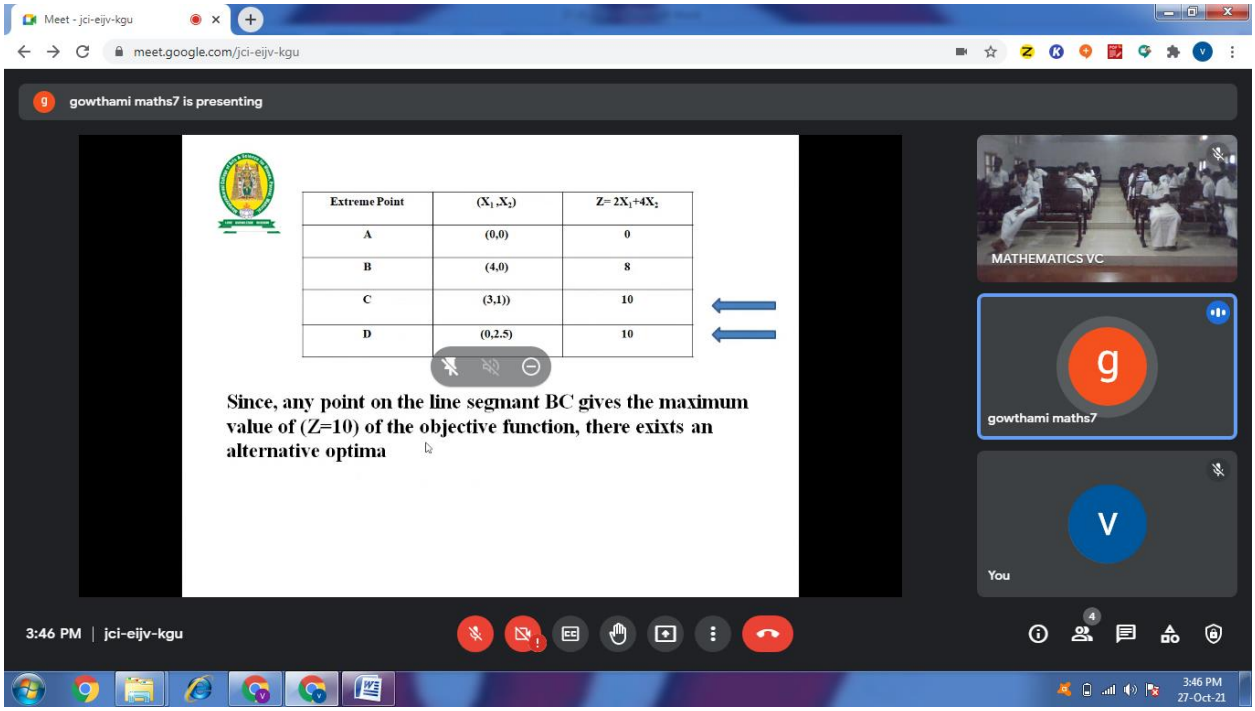
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gowthami maths7 is presenting
Extreme Point | (X_1, X_2) | $Z = 2X_1 + 4X_2$
A | (0,0) | 0
B | (4,0) | 8
C | (3,1)) | 10
D | (0,2.5) | 10
Since, any point on the line segmant BC gives the maximum value of (Z=10) of the objective function, there exixts an alternative optima
MATHEMATICS VC
gowthami maths7
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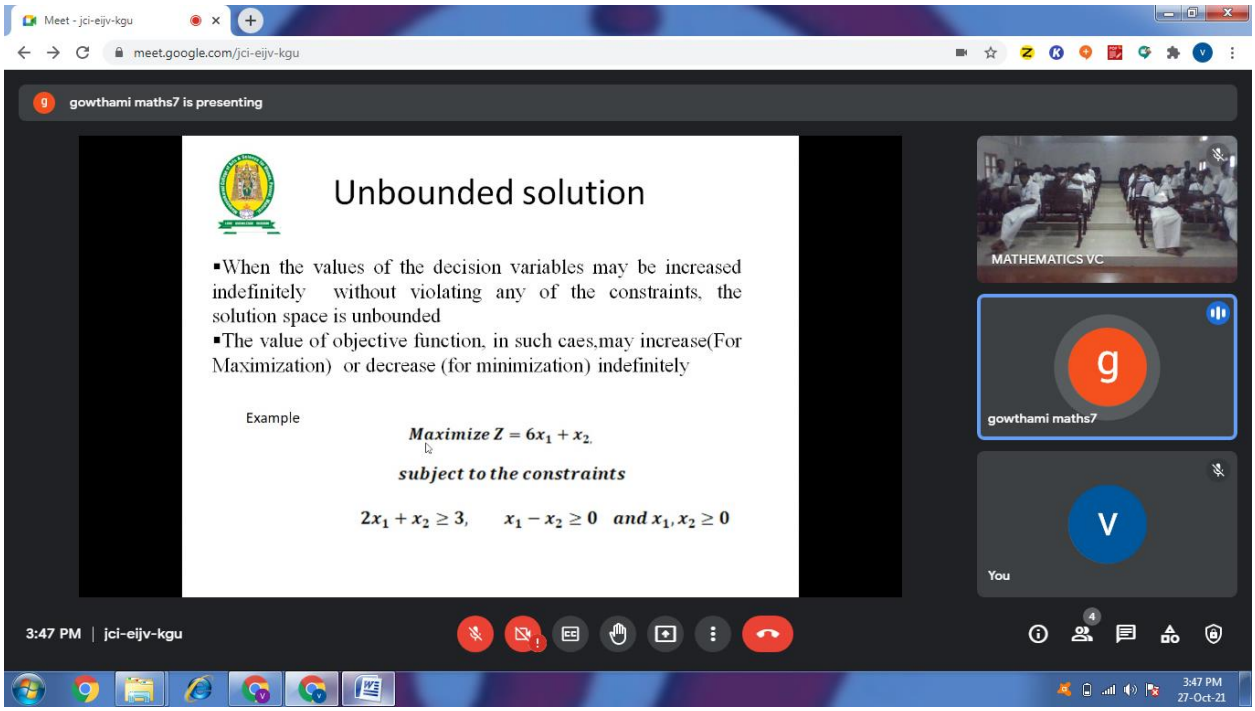
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gowthami maths7 is presenting
Unbounded solution
▪When the values of the decision variables may be increased indefinitely without violating any of the constraints, the solution space is unbounded
▪The value of objective function, in such caes,may increase(For Maximization) or decrease (for minimization) indefinitely
Example
$Maximize\ Z = 6x_1 + x_2$
$subject\ to\ the\ constraints$
$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 3, \quad x_1 - x_2 \geq 0 \quad and\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0$
MATHEMATICS VC
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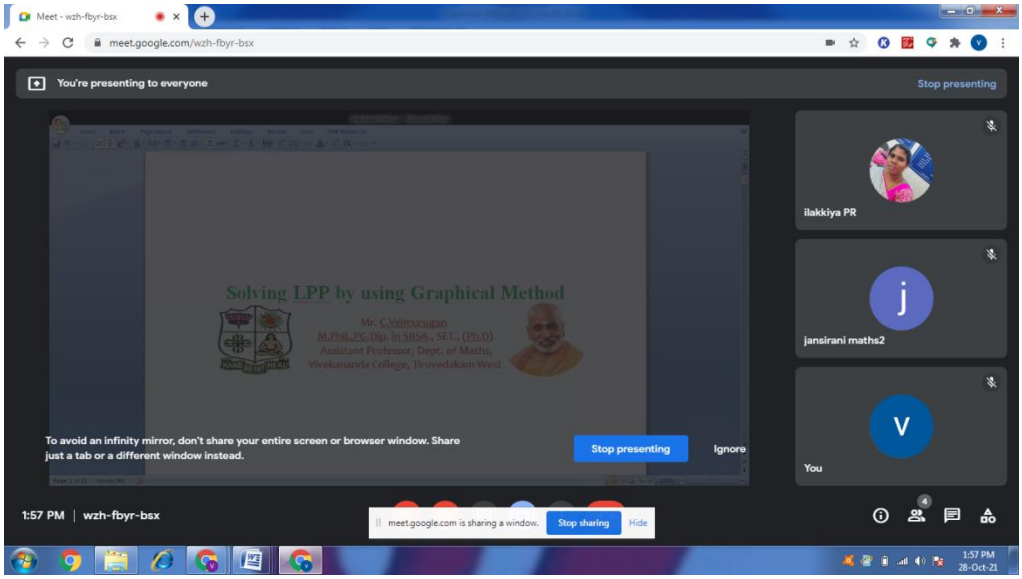
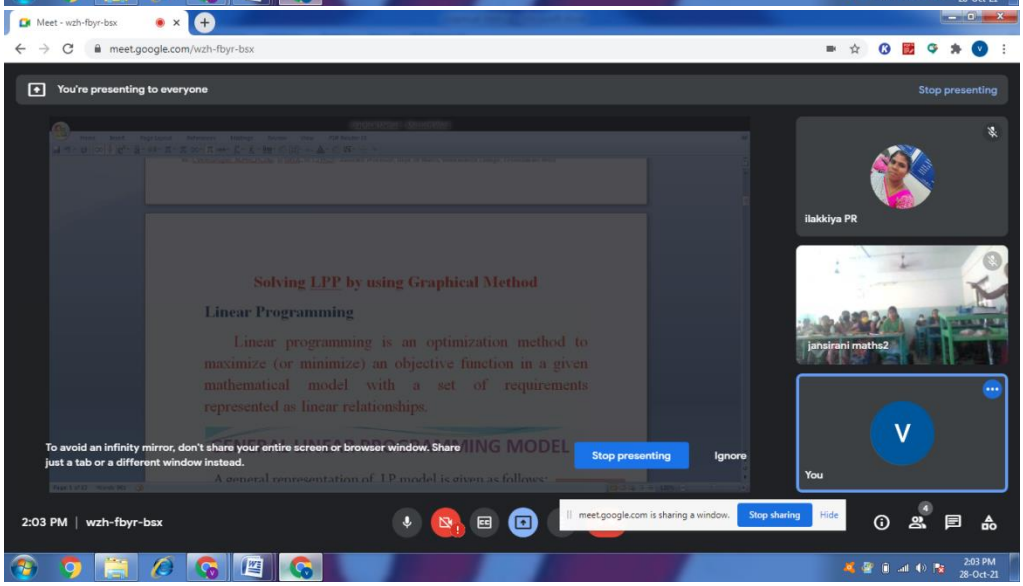
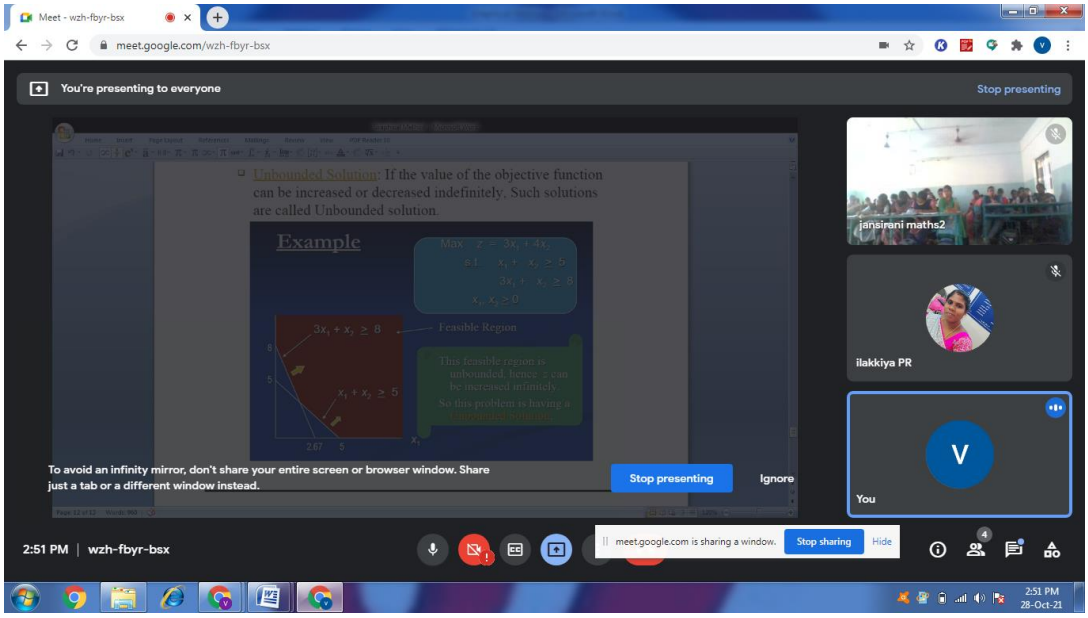
27-Oct-21

Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 28-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Linear Programming
Time : 02.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Mangayarkarasi College.
Who took the Class : Mr.C.Velmurugan, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College.



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Unbounded Solution: If the value of the objective function can be increased or decreased indefinitely, Such solutions are called Unbounded solution.
Example
Feasible Region
This feasible region is unbounded, hence Z can be increased infinitely.
So this problem is having a unbounded solution.
jansirani maths2
ilakkiya PR
V
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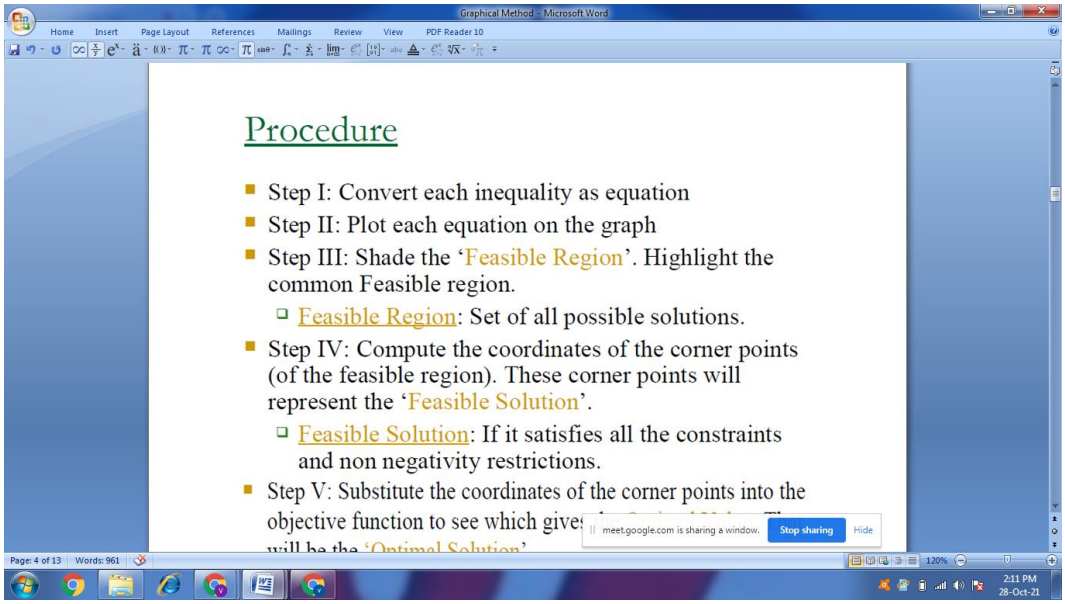
Graphical Method - Microsoft Word
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Procedure
Step I: Convert each inequality as equation
Step II: Plot each equation on the graph
Step III: Shade the 'Feasible Region'. Highlight the common Feasible region.
Feasible Region: Set of all possible solutions.
Step IV: Compute the coordinates of the corner points (of the feasible region). These corner points will represent the 'Feasible Solution'.
Feasible Solution: If it satisfies all the constraints and non negativity restrictions.
Step V: Substitute the coordinates of the corner points into the objective function to see which gives
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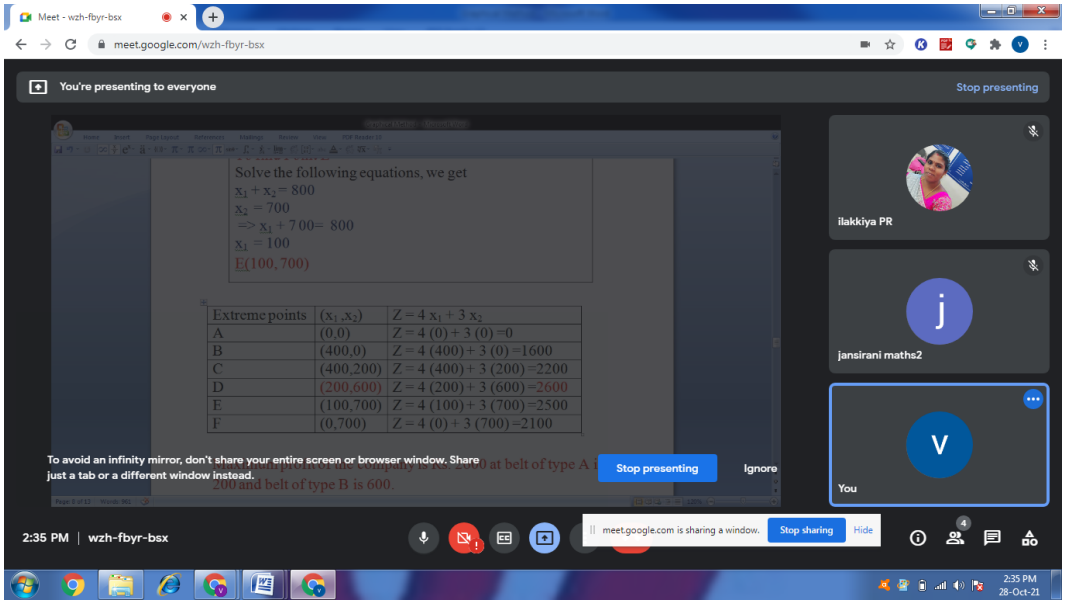
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Solve the following equations, we get
$x_1 + x_2 = 800$
$x_2 = 700$
$\Rightarrow x_1 + 700 = 800$
$x_1 = 100$
E(100, 700)
Extreme points | (x_1, x_2) | $Z = 4x_1 + 3x_2$
A | (0,0) | $Z = 4(0) + 3(0) = 0$
B | (400,0) | $Z = 4(400) + 3(0) = 1600$
C | (400,200) | $Z = 4(400) + 3(200) = 2200$
D | (200,600) | $Z = 4(200) + 3(600) = 2600$
E | (100,700) | $Z = 4(100) + 3(700) = 2500$
F | (0,700) | $Z = 4(0) + 3(700) = 2100$
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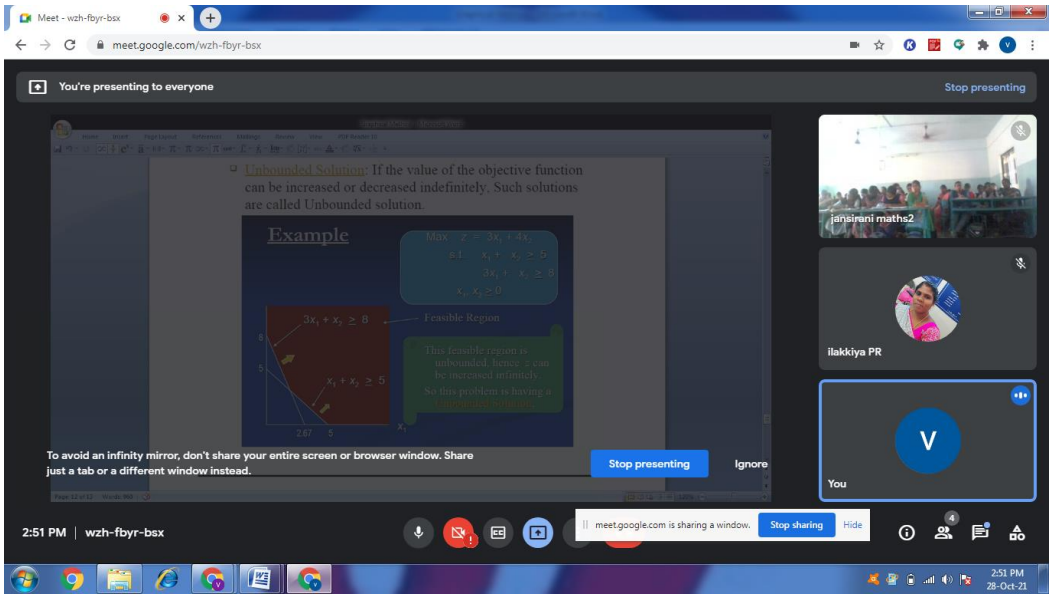
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Unbounded Solution: If the value of the objective function can be increased or decreased indefinitely. Such solutions are called Unbounded solution.
Example
Feasible Region
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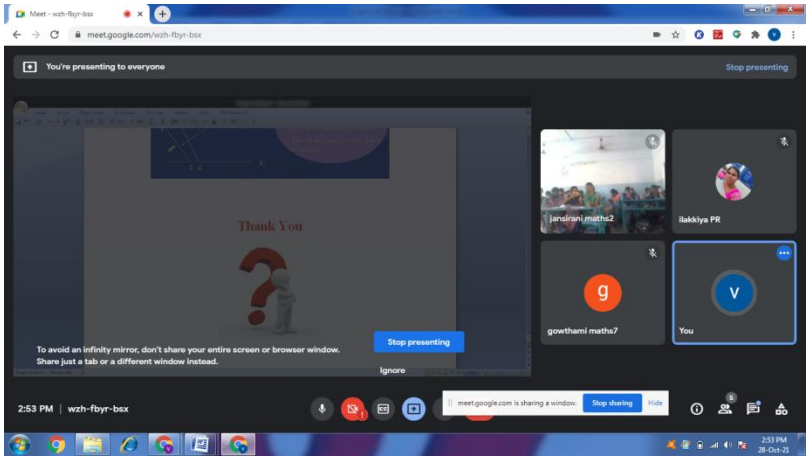
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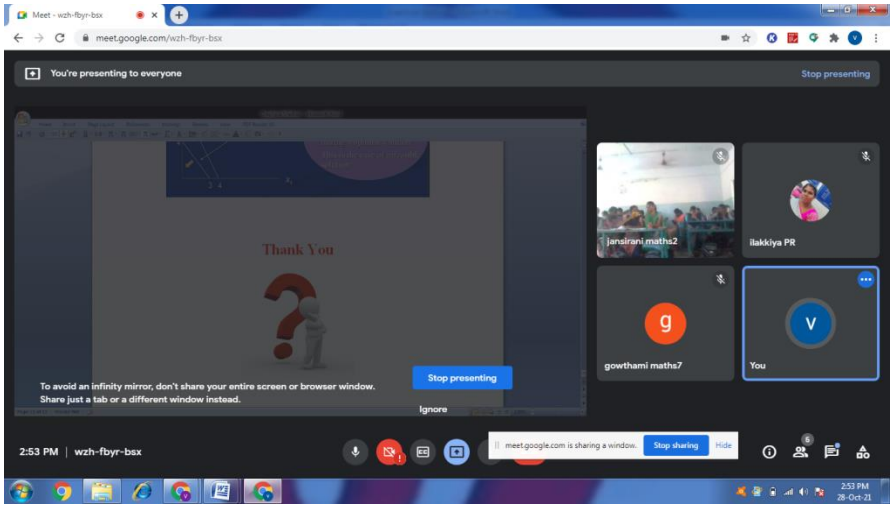
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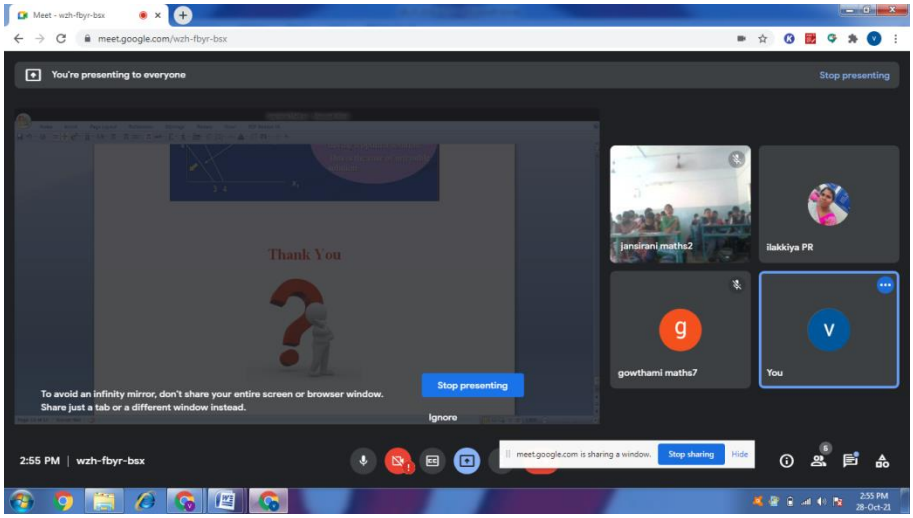
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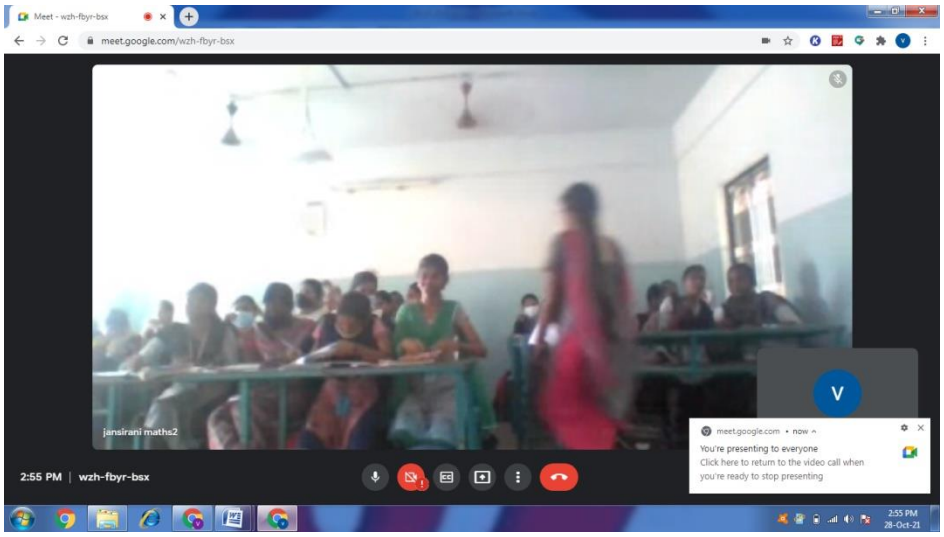
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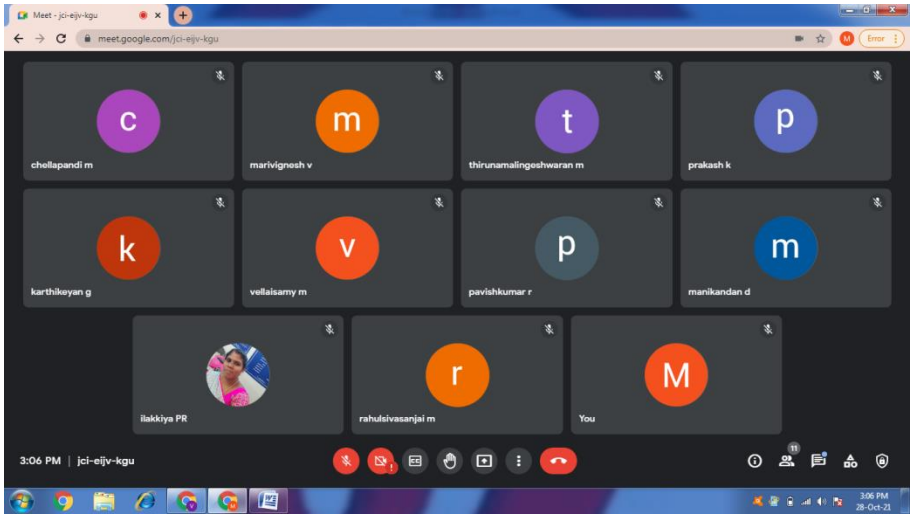
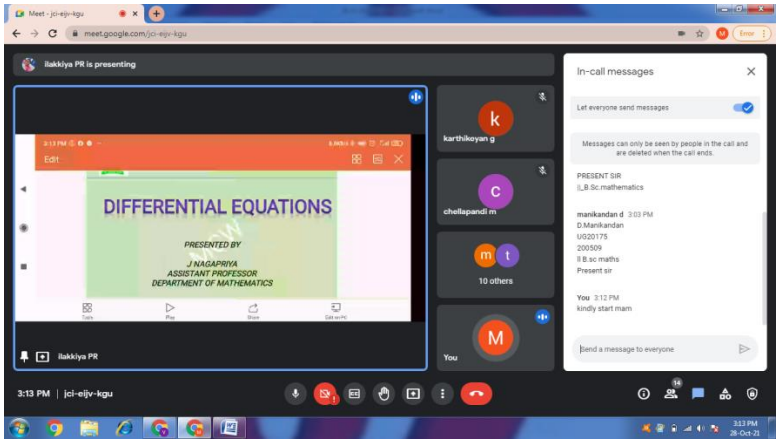
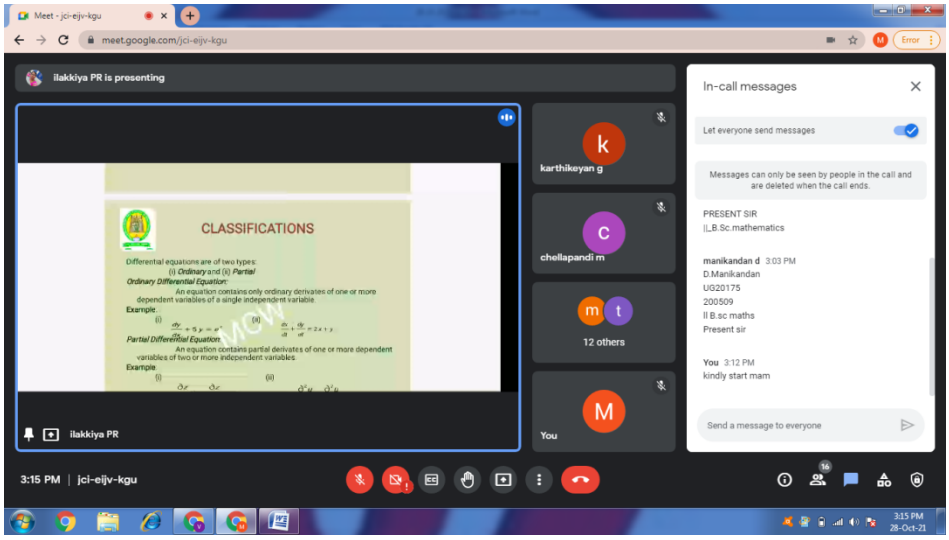
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 28-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Differential equations
Time : 03.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of , Vivekananda College.
Who took the Class : Mrs.J.NAGAPRIYA, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.



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CLASSIFICATIONS
Differential equations are of two types:
(i) Ordinary and (ii) Partial
Ordinary Differential Equation:
An equation contains only ordinary derivatives of one or more dependent variables of a single independent variable
Example:
Partial Differential Equation:
An equation contains partial derivatives of one or more dependent variables of two or more independent variables
Example:
ilakkiya PR
karthikeyan g
chellapandi m
12 others
You
In-call messages
Let everyone send messages
Messages can only be seen by people in the call and are deleted when the call ends.
PRESENT SIR
II_B.Sc.mathematics
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D.Manikandan
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kindly start mam
Send a message to everyone
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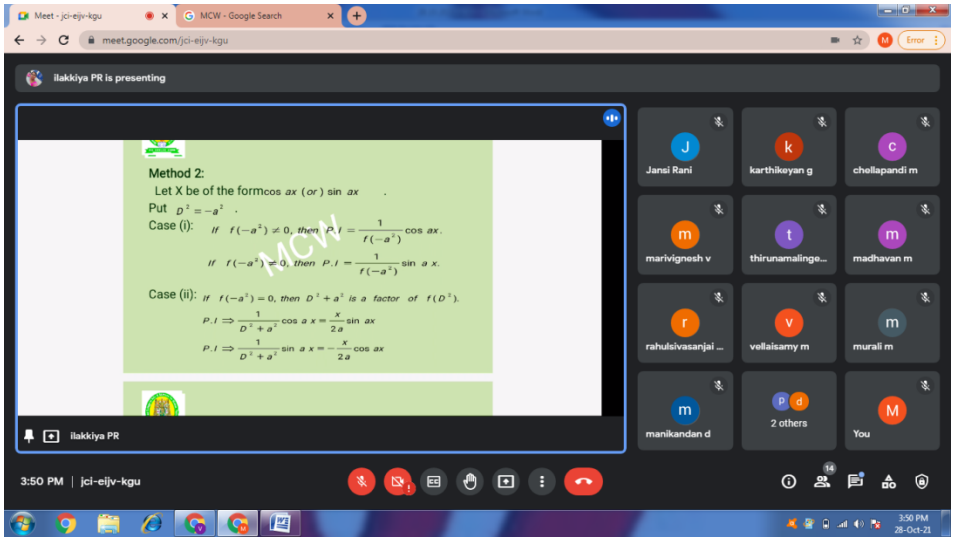
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Method 2:
Let X be of the form cos ax (or) sin ax
Put $D^2 = -a^2$
Case (i): If $f(-a^2) \neq 0$, then $P.I = \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \cos ax$.
If $f(-a^2) \neq 0$, then $P.I = \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \sin ax$.
Case (ii): If $f(-a^2) = 0$, then $D^2 + a^2$ is a factor of $f(D^2)$.
$P.I \Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2 + a^2} \cos ax = \frac{x}{2a} \sin ax$
$P.I \Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2 + a^2} \sin ax = -\frac{x}{2a} \cos ax$
ilakkiya PR
Jansi Rani
karthikeyan g
chellapandi m
marivignesh v
thirunamalinge...
madhavan m
rahulsivasanjai ...
vellaisamy m
murali m
manikandan d
2 others
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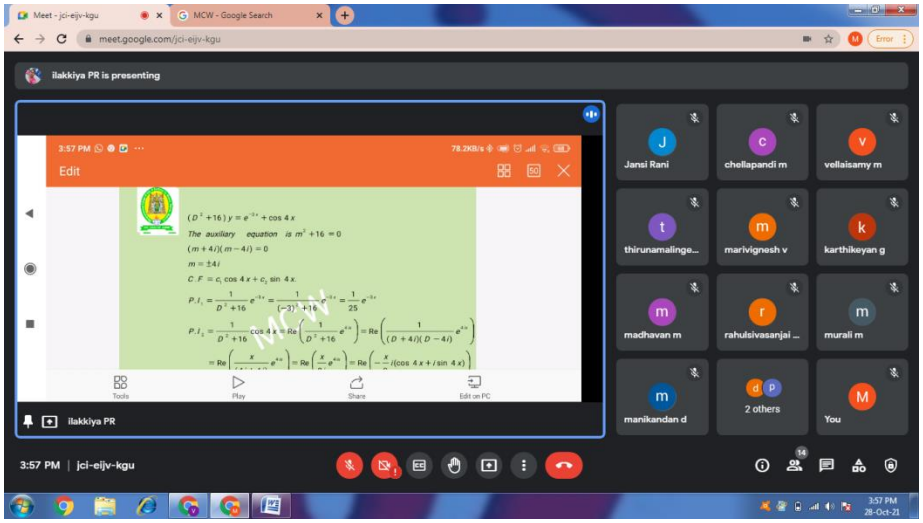
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Edit
$(D^2+16)y = e^{-2x} + \cos 4x$
The auxiliary equation is $m^2 + 16 = 0$
$(m+4i)(m-4i) = 0$
$m = \pm 4i$
$C.F = c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x$
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ilakkiya PR
Jansi Rani
chellapandi m
vellaisamy m
thirunamalinge...
marivignesh v
karthikeyan g
madhavan m
rahulsivasanjai ...
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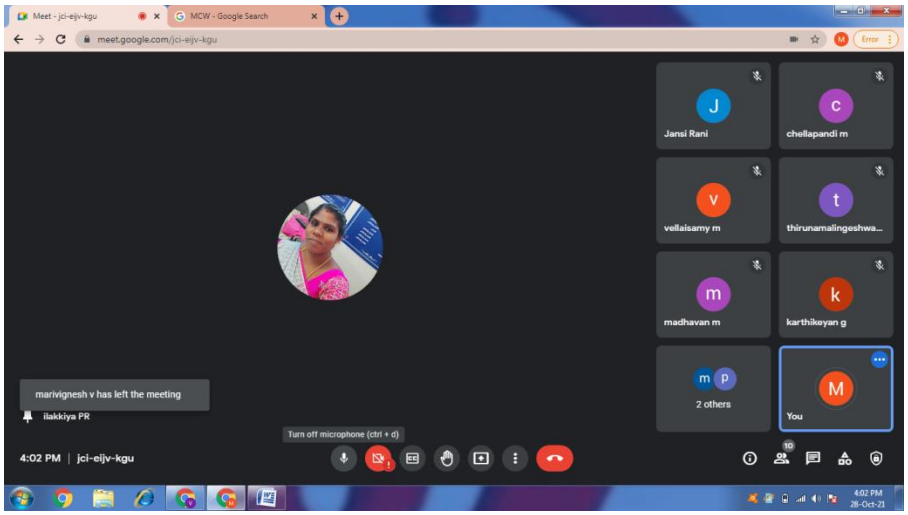
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vellaisamy m
thirunamalingeshwa...
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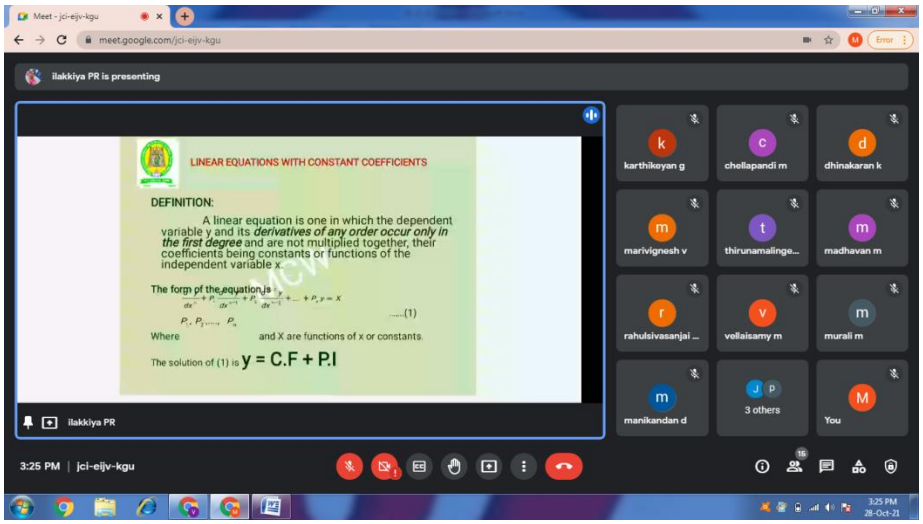
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LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH CONSTANT COEFFICIENTS
DEFINITION:
A linear equation is one in which the dependent variable y and its derivatives of any order occur only in the first degree and are not multiplied together, their coefficients being constants or functions of the independent variable x.
The form of the equation is
.....(1)
Where and X are functions of x or constants.
The solution of (1) is y = C.F + P.I
karthikeyan g
chellapandi m
dhinakaran k
marivignesh v
thirunamalinge...
madhavan m
rahulsivasanjai ...
vellaisamy m
murali m
manikandan d
3 others
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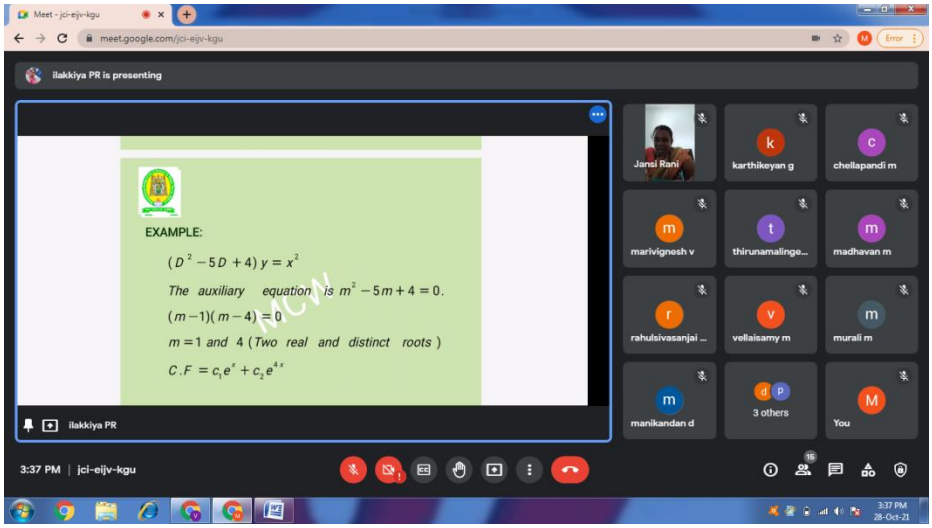
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EXAMPLE:
$(D^2 - 5D + 4)y = x^2$
The auxiliary equation is $m^2 - 5m + 4 = 0$.
$(m-1)(m-4) = 0$
$m = 1$ and 4 (Two real and distinct roots)
$C.F = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{4x}$
Jansi Rani
karthikeyan g
chellapandi m
marivignesh v
thirunamalinge...
madhavan m
rahulsivasanjai ...
vellaisamy m
murali m
manikandan d
3 others
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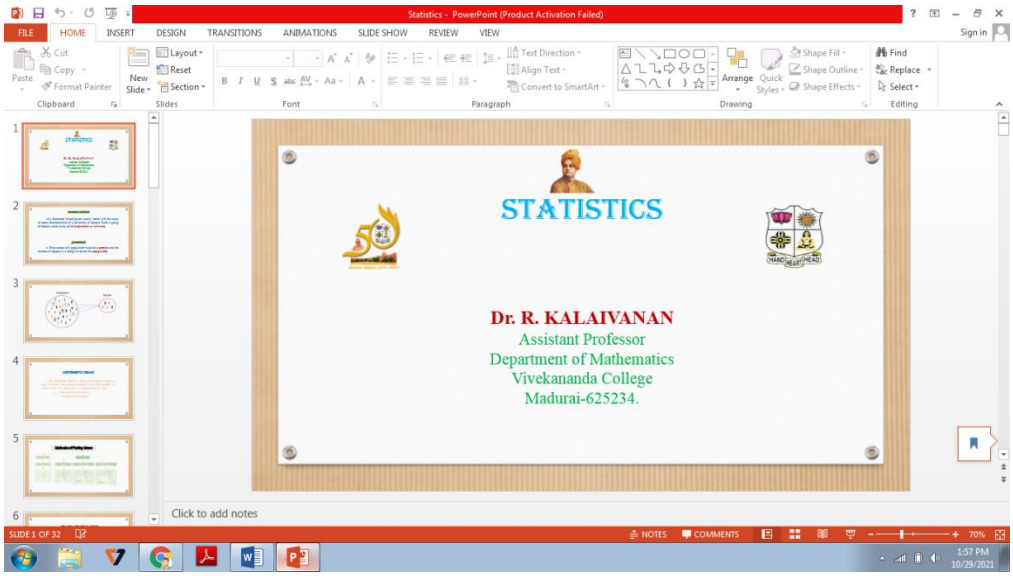
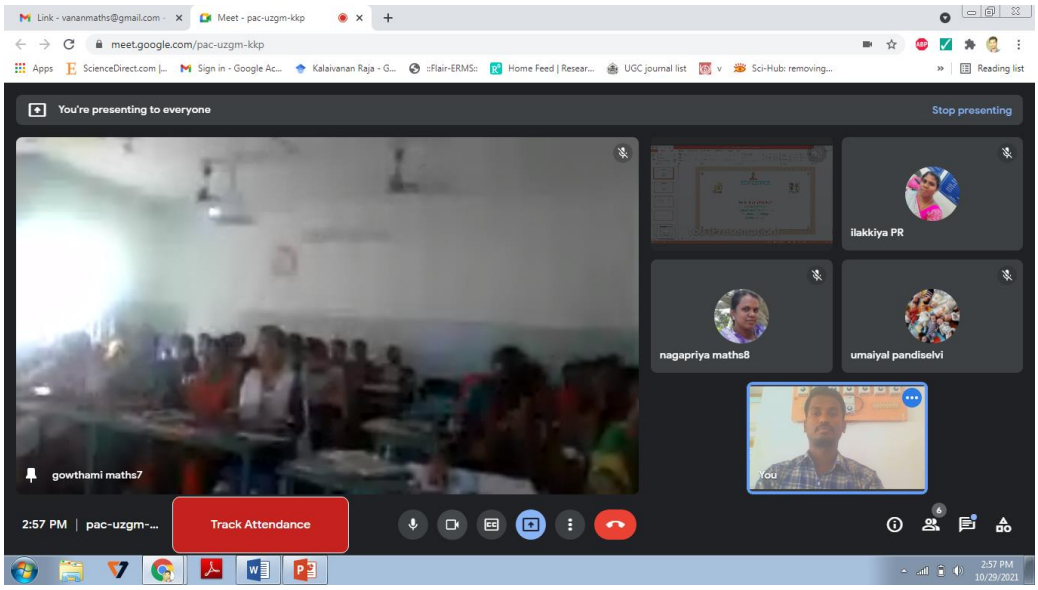
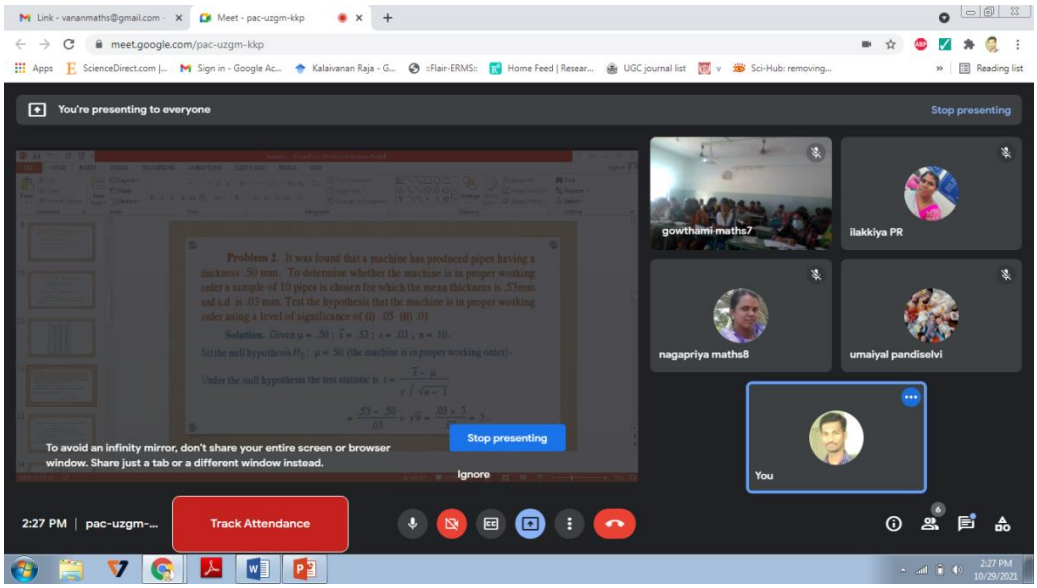
Division of Event : Collaborative Activities
Date : 29-10-2021
Jointly organized by : Department of Mathematics Vivekananda College &
Department of Mathematics, Mangayarkarasi College.
Title of the Event : Online Class – Statistics
Time : 02.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
To whom : Students of Mangayarkarasi College.
Who took the Class : Dr.R.Kalaivanan, Assistant professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College.



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Problem 2. It was found that a machine has produced pipes having a thickness .50 mm. To determine whether the machine is in proper working order a sample of 10 pipes is chosen for which the mean thickness is .53mm and s.d is .03 mm. Test the hypothesis that the machine is in proper working order using a level of significance of (i) .05 (ii) .01
Solution. Given
Set the null hypothesis
Under the null hypothesis the test statistic is
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