



2nd - Grade

Mathematics

Senior Teacher

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Paper - 2

Volume – 4

(Graduation Standard)



2nd Grade

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Mathematics

(Graduation Standard)

Volume - 4

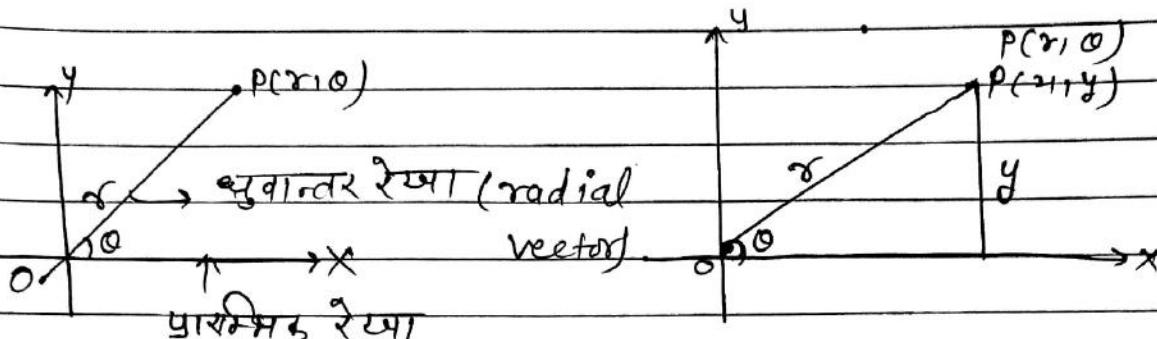
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Calculus

आवकलन गणित

स्थूलीय निरूपण

(polar coordinate) :-



$\theta \rightarrow$ स्थूलान्तर कोण (vectorial angle)

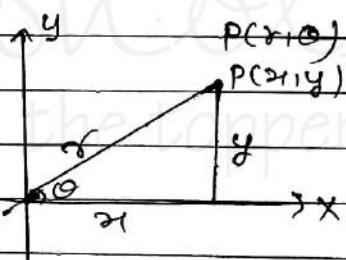
कार्तीय निरूपण व स्थूलीय निरूपण में सम्बन्ध :-

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{समी } \textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2 -$$

$$[x^2 + y^2 = r^2]$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$[x = r \cos \theta]$$

$$\text{समी } \frac{\textcircled{2}}{\textcircled{1}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$[y = r \sin \theta]$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$[\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)] \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

अदि किसी बिन्दु के धातीय निरूपण $(-1, \sqrt{3})$ तथा ध्रुवीय निरूपण है -

$$\text{Sol: } r = \sqrt{1+3}$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$$

$$\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

ध्रुवीय निरूपण

$$\left(2, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) \text{ Ans}$$

$$x = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$-t = 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$y = 2 \sin \theta$$

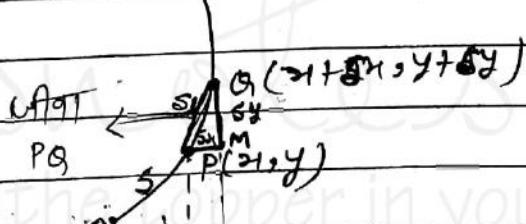
$$\sqrt{3} = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$\rightarrow *$

चापकी लम्बाई के अवकलन :- (Derivatives of length of an arc)

$$s = f(x)$$

उपरी पा फ्रेम



APMOPQ से

$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2$$

$(dy)^2$ से भाग देने वाला

$$dx = \frac{ds}{ds} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{ds}{ds} ds$$

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dx} \times \frac{ds}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \cdot \frac{ds}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

ખર કરી શકતું હોય $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} s(x)$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow P} s(x) \cdot \lim_{s(x) \rightarrow 0} s(x) \right)^2 = 1 + \lim_{s(x) \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{s(x)}{s(x)} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow P} s(x) = 1$$

$$\left(1 \cdot \frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}}$$

① ખર કરી $y = f(x)$ એટી -

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{dy} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2}}$$

② ખર $x = f(t), y = \phi(t)$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2}}$$

③ ખર કરી $r = f(\theta)$ એટી

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{d\theta} = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{d\theta} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dr/d\theta}{r}\right)^2}}$$

Ques. $r = ae^{\theta \cot^2 \alpha}$ 31 माने -

(1) $r \sin \alpha$ ~~(2) $r \cos \alpha \csc \alpha$~~ (3) $\cot^2 \alpha$

Sol. $\therefore \frac{ds}{d\theta} = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2}$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = ae^{\theta \cot^2 \alpha} \cdot \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = r \cos \alpha$$

अब $\frac{ds}{d\theta} = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{d\theta} = r \cos \alpha \csc \alpha} \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

Ques. $x = a(1 - \cos t)$, $y = a(t + \sin t)$ $\frac{ds}{dx}$ $\frac{ds}{dy}$
31 माने = 9

Sol. $\frac{dx}{dt} = a \sin t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = a(1 + \cos t)$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 (1 + \cos t)^2}$$

$$= a \sqrt{\sin^2 t + 1 + \cos^2 t + 2 \cos t}$$

$$= a \sqrt{2(1 + \cos t)}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 t}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{dt} = 2a \cos t}$$

अब

$$\frac{ds}{dy} = \frac{ds}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$= 2a \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{a \sin t}$$

$$= \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t} = \frac{1}{\tan t}$$

$$= \frac{\cos t}{\sin t}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dy} = \frac{ds}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$= 2a \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{a \cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{ds}{dy} = \sec t}$$

+ छुवान्तर रेखा व स्पर्श रेखा के मध्य कोण :-

(Angle between Radius vector and tangent)

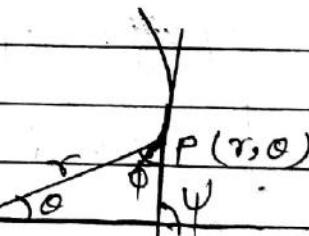
ϕ = छुवान्तर रेखा व स्पर्श रेखा के मध्य कोण

ψ = स्पर्श रेखा अ-भक्ष के मध्य कोण

ii) $\psi = \alpha + \phi$

iii) छुवान्तर रेखा व स्पर्श रेखा के मध्य कोण

$$\boxed{\tan \phi = \frac{r d\alpha}{dr}}$$



Ques वक्त $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ के लिये ध्रुवान्तर रेखा व स्पर्शी के गण्य कोठाई-

वह कोठा जिस पर ध्रुवान्तर रेखा वक्त को छाटती है।

$$r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\log r = \log a + \log(1 - \cos\theta)$$

उ के सापेक्ष अवकलन

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

$$\therefore \tan\phi = \frac{rd\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin^2\theta}}{\cancel{\sin\theta}\cos\theta} - \frac{\tan\theta}{\cancel{\sin\theta}}$$

$$\tan\phi = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad \boxed{\text{Ans.}}$$

Ques $\frac{d}{r} = 1 + \cos\theta$ द्वारा मान दे-

Sol $\log l - \log r = \log(1 + \cos\theta)$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{-\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{rd\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\therefore \tan\phi = \frac{rd\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{x \cos^2 \alpha}{x \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan\phi = \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\tan\phi = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

~~Ques~~ $x^m = a^m \cos m\alpha \quad \text{तब } \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} -$

~~Sol:~~

$$m \log x = m \log a + \log a^m \cos m\alpha$$

$$\frac{m \cdot 1}{x} dx = 0 + \frac{-m \sin m\alpha}{\cos m\alpha}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\phi} = \frac{\cos m\alpha}{\sin m\alpha}$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{dx/d\phi}{dr}$$

$$\tan\phi = -\cot m\alpha$$

$$\tan\phi = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + m\alpha\right)$$

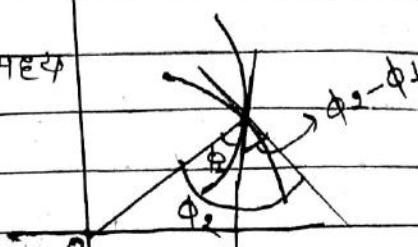
$$\boxed{\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} + m\alpha} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

द्विय वक्रों के मध्य कोण :- (Angle between polar curves)

द्विय वक्रों के मध्य कोण = स्पर्श

रेखाओं के मध्य
कोण

$$\boxed{\phi = |\phi_2 - \phi_1|}$$



$$\tan \phi = \tan(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$$

$$= \tan \phi_2 - \tan \phi_1$$

$$1 + \tan \phi_2 \tan \phi_1$$

(1) यदि दोनों वक्र स्पर्श करते हैं
($\phi = 0$)

तब $\tan 0 = \frac{\tan \phi_2 - \tan \phi_1}{1 + \tan \phi_2 \tan \phi_1}$

या

$$\tan \phi_2 - \tan \phi_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\tan \phi_2 = \tan \phi_1}$$

(2) दोनों वक्र लम्बवत् हों ($\phi = 90^\circ$)

$$\begin{aligned} \tan 90^\circ &= \frac{\tan \phi_2 - \tan \phi_1}{1 + \tan \phi_2 \tan \phi_1} \\ &= \frac{-1}{1 + \tan \phi_2 \tan \phi_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + \tan \phi_2 \tan \phi_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\tan \phi_1 \tan \phi_2 = -1}$$

प्रक्रि तथा महाय की

$$r = a(1 + \cos\theta) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$r = b(1 - \cos\theta) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

प्रक्र समी (1) से

$$\log r = \log a + \log(1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{(-\sin\theta)}{1 + \cos\theta}$$

$$\tan\phi_1 = \frac{rd\theta}{dr}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{-\sin\theta}$$

$$= -\frac{\cancel{(\cos^2\theta/2)}}{\cancel{(\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta/2)}}$$

$$\tan\phi_1 = -\cot\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\tan\phi_1 = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

प्रक्र समी (2) से

$$\log r = \log b + \log(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{\sin\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

$$\tan\phi_2 = \frac{rd\theta}{dr}$$

$$\tan\phi_2 = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin\theta}}{\cancel{\sin\theta \cos\theta/2}}$$

$$\tan\phi_2 = \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

द्वितीय प्रक्रि के महाय की -

$$\phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}$$

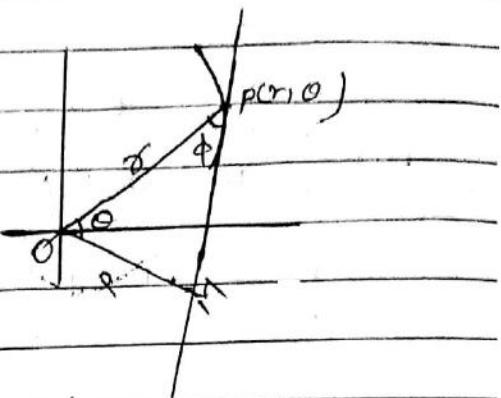
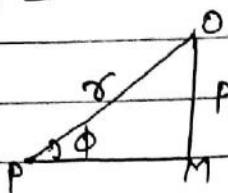
$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Ams.

स्पर्श रेखा से ध्रुव से लम्ब की लम्बाई (Length of perpendicular from pole of tangent)

से -

ΔOMP



$$\sin \phi = \frac{P}{r}$$

~~$$P = r \sin \phi$$~~

~~$$\tan \phi = \frac{dr}{d\theta}$$~~

~~$$\text{बब } (1) \text{ से } P^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \phi$$~~

$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \phi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \cos^2 \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} [1 + \cot^2 \phi]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right]$$

~~$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2$$~~

वक्त पर ध्रुव से लम्ब की लम्बाई है -

~~$$\text{अब } r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$~~

सो

$$\log r = \log a + \log(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{r \sin^2 \theta / 2 \cos \theta / 2}{r \sin^2 \theta / 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \cot \theta$$

स्पर्श रेखा पर लम्ब की दूरी

$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \left[1 + \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 (1 - \cos \theta)^2} \cdot \frac{\cosec^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{P^2} = \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^6 \theta / 2}$$

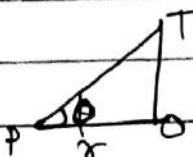
$$P^2 = 4a^2 \sin^6 \theta / 2$$

$$P = 2a \sin^3 \theta / 2 \quad \boxed{\text{Ans.}}$$

छुवीय अवस्पर्शी व छुवीय अवोलम्ब :-

अवस्पर्शी

ΔPOT से



$$\tan \phi = \frac{OT}{r} \Rightarrow OT = r \tan \phi$$

अवस्पर्शी की लंब = $r \left(\frac{rd\phi}{dr} \right)$

अवस्पर्शी की लंब = $r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr}$

अवोलम्ब

ΔPON से

$$\tan \phi = \frac{r}{ON}$$

$$ON = \frac{r}{\tan \phi}$$

अवोलम्ब की लम्बाई = r

$$\frac{rd\phi}{dr}$$

अवोलम्ब की लंब = $\frac{dr}{d\phi}$

छुवीय स्पर्श रेखा की लंब = (PT)

$$r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{rd\phi}{dr} \right)^2}$$