



Continuous Assessment Test (CAT) – II OCTOBER 2025

Programme	: B.Tech	Semester	: FALL 2025 - 2026
Course Code & Course Title	: BMAT201L – Complex Variables and Linear Algebra	Slot	: A1+TA1+TAA1
Faculty	: Dr. Srutha Keerthi B, Dr. Manivannan A, Dr. Vijay Kumar P, Dr. Dhivya M, Dr. Hannah Grace G, Dr. Sowndarrajan P T, Dr. Ashis Bera, Dr. Padmaja N, Dr. Balaji S, Dr. Jayagopal R	Class Number	: CH2025260100802, CH2025260100805, CH2025260100808, CH2025260100810, CH2025260100811, CH2025260100812, CH2025260100813, CH2025260100814, CH2025260102215, CH2025260102216
Duration	: 1 ½ hours	Max. Mark	: 50

General Instructions:

- Write only your registration number on the question paper in the box provided and do not write other information
- Only non-programmable calculator without storage is permitted

Answer all questions

Q. No	Sub Sec.	Description	Marks	CO	BT Level
1.	(a)	Classify the singular points of $f(z) = \frac{(z^2 - 4)(z + 3)^2}{\sin^2 \pi z}$ and hence find the residue of $f(z)$ at $z = -3$.	4	3	K2
	(b)	Evaluate $\oint_C \frac{z^3 - 2z^2 + 1}{(z - 2)^2(z + 3)} dz$ by Cauchy's integral formula over the contour (i) $C: z - 1 = 2$ and (ii) $C: z + 3 = 1$.	6	3	K3
2.		Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 + a^2 + 2a \cos \theta} d\theta, a < 1$.	10	3	K3
3.	(a)	Let $W_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$, $W_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ d & c \end{bmatrix} : a, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$. Show that W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$.	5	5	K2
	(b)	Check whether the given set of vectors $\{-x^2 + x + 2, 2x^2 + 2x + 3, 4x^2 + 1\}$ from the vector space $P_2(\mathbb{R})$ (the set of all real polynomials of degree ≤ 2) forms a basis or not. Justify your answer.	5	5	K2
4.		Find a basis and the dimension of the solution space for $W = \{(x, y, z, r, s) \in \mathbb{R}^5 : x + 2y - 4z + 3r - s = 0, x + 2y - 2z + 2r + s = 0, 2x + 4y - 2z + 3r + 4s = 0\}$.	10	5	K2
5.	(a)	Let $B = \{b_1(t), b_2(t)\}$, where $b_1(t) = 1 + t, b_2(t) = t^2$ be a subset of the vector space of all real polynomials of degree ≤ 2 .	5	5	K3

		Check whether $p(t) = 2 + 3t + 4t^2$ belongs to $\text{span}(B)$. If yes, explain why.			
	(b)	Let $P_n(\mathbb{R})$ be the vector space (over $\mathbb{R}$) of all polynomials of degree $\leq n$. Define $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$ by $T(p(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}p(x) + 4 \int_0^x p(x)dx$. Check whether T is a linear transformation or not?	5	5	K3

*****All the best *****