# North Gauhati College

Department of Mathematics

SEMESTER III(HONOURS) HOME ASSIGNMENT I 2021

## MAT-HC-3036 Analytical Geometry

August 2021

TOTAL MARKS: 30

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1. This assignment paper contains Two (2) questions and comprises Three (3) printed pages.
- 2. Answer all questions. The marks for each question are indicated at the beginning of each question.
- 3. Submit the assignment as a single **PDF** file through the online portal of our college website under section "Assignments" and send a copy to the email id **mathngc1969@gmail.com**.
- 4. Write your **Name**, **GU Roll No.**, and **Registration Number** in the assignment .
- 5. Submission Due Date is on or before 7th August, 2021.

### Question 1.

 $[5 \times 2 = 10]$ 

Answer the following questions :

- (i) What are the basic natures of the guiding curve and the generator for a right-circular cylinder.
- (ii) Find the radius and the centre of the sphere

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z = 2.$$

(iii) What is the eccentricity of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \ (a < b).$$

- (iv) What is the equation of the tangent to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  at the point  $(x_1, y_1)$ .
- (v) Define Skew lines.

(Continued)

#### Question 2.

 $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

Answer the following questions:

(i) Prove that the line lx + my = n is a normal to the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , if

$$\frac{a^2}{l^2} + \frac{b^2}{m^2} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{n^2}.$$

(ii) A sphere of constant radius r passes through the origin O and cut the axes at A, B and C. Prove that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from O to the plane ABC is

$$(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{y^{2}} + \frac{1}{z^{2}}\right) = 4r^{2}.$$

- (iii) Find the equation of the pair of tangents from (x', y') to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$ .
- (iv) Prove that from any point six normals can be drawn to the conicoid  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ .
- (v) Find the lengths of the semi-axes of the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + ay^2 = d.$$

#### END OF PAPER