

```
1 \documentclass{beamer}
2 \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
3 \title{Assignment - 2}
4 \author{Kritika Mudgil \College Roll No.- MAT/20/101 \ University Roll No. - 20044563026}
5 \institute{Mata Sundri College for Women \ University of Delhi}
6 \date{}
7 \usepackage{gensymb}
8 \usepackage{xcolor}
9 \usepackage{graphicx}
10 \usepackage{Berlin}
11 \begin{document}
12 \begin{frame}
13 \titlepage
14 \end{frame}
15 \begin{itemize}
16 \begin{frame}{Content on Page No.69}
17 
18 \item Let  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , where the  $x_i$ s are non negative real numbers. Set
19 [
20  $M_r(\mathbf{x}) = \left( \frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n} \right)^{1/r}, \quad r \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\},$ 
21 ]
22 and
23 [
24  $M_0(\mathbf{x}) = \left( x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n \right)^{1/n}.$ 
25 ]
26 we call  $M_r(\mathbf{x})$  the  $r^{\text{th}}$  power mean of  $\mathbf{x}$ .
27 
28 Claim:
29 [
30  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M_r(\mathbf{x}) = M_0(\mathbf{x}).$ 
31 ]
32 
```

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31
32
33     \end{frame}
34     \begin{frame}{Content on Page No.69}
35     \item Define
36     \[
37     V_n=
38     \left[ \begin{array}{cccc}
39     1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
40     x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\
41     x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\
42     \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
43     x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1}
44     \end{array} \right]
45
46     we call  $V_n$  the Vandermonde matrix of order  $n$ .
47
48     Claim:
49
50     \[
51     \det V_n = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i).
52
53 \end{frame}
54 \end{itemize}
55 \begin{enumerate}
56 \begin{frame}{Question No.4}
57 \begin{eqnarray*}
58 | \item $3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 = 6^3$\\
59 | \item $\sqrt{100} = 10$\\
60 | \item $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$\\
61 | \item $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+2)}{2}$\\
62 | \item \begin{eqnarray*}
63 | \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots
\end{eqnarray*}
\end{frame}
\end{enumerate}
```

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```
62 \begin{array}{l}
63 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots
64 \end{array}^*
65 \end{frame}
66 \begin{frame}{Remaining parts of Question No. 4}
67
68 \item $\cos\theta = \sin(90^\circ - \theta)$
69 \item $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$
70 \item $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1$
71 \item $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x} = 1$
72 \item $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
73 \end{frame}
74 \end{enumerate}
75 \begin{itemize}
76 \begin{frame}{Question No. 5}
77 \item Positive numbers  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the side lengths of a triangle if and only if  $a + b > c$ ,  $b + c > a$ , and  $c + a > b$ .
78 \item The area of a triangle with side lengths  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  is given by Heron's formula: \\
79 
$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

80 where  $s$  is the semiperimeter  $(a+b+c)/2$ .
81 \item The volume of a regular tetrahedron of edge length 1 is  $\sqrt{2}/12$ .
82 \end{frame}
83 \begin{frame}{Remaining parts of Question No. 5}
84 \item The quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  has roots \\
85 
$$r_1, r_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

86 \item The derivative of a function  $f$ , denoted  $f'$ , is defined by \\
87 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
.
88 \end{frame}
89 \begin{frame}{Remaining parts of Question No. 5}
90 \item A real-valued function  $f$  is convex on an interval  $I$  if \\
91 
$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

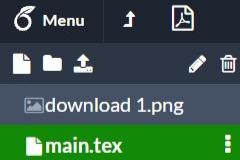
92 for all  $x, y \in I$  and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ 
93 \item The general solution to the differential equation \\
94 
$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$$

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52 for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  \\
53 \item The general solution to the differential equation\\
54 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y' + 2y = 0$$

55 is
56 
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

57 \item The Fermat number  $F_n$  is defined as\\
58 
$$F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1$$
,  $n \geq 0$ 
59 \end{frame}
60 \end{itemize}
61 \begin{itemize}
62 \begin{frame}[Question No. 6]
63 \item  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ 
64 \item  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$ 
65 \item 
$$\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array}$$

66 \item 
$$\begin{array}{l} ad - bc \\ =ad - bc \end{array}$$

67 \item 
$$\mathcal{R}_{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

68 \end{array}
69 \end{frame}
70 \begin{frame}[Remaining parts of Question No. 6]
71 \begin{array}{ccc}
72 i & j & k \\
73 a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\
74 b_1 & b_2 & b_3
75 \end{array}
76 \end{frame}
77 \end{itemize}
78 \end{document}
```

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```
121 | \begin{array}{ccc}
122 | \textbf{i} & \textbf{j} & \textbf{k} \\
123 | a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\
124 | b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\
125 | \end{array}
126 | \right| = \left|
127 | \begin{array}{cc}
128 | a_2 & a_3 \\
129 | b_2 & b_3 \\
130 | \end{array}
131 | \right| \textbf{i} - \left|
132 | \begin{array}{cc}
133 | a_1 & a_3 \\
134 | b_1 & b_3 \\
135 | \end{array}
136 | \right| \textbf{j} + \left|
137 | \begin{array}{cc}
138 | a_1 & a_2 \\
139 | b_1 & b_2 \\
140 | \end{array}
141 | \right| \textbf{k} $$
142 | \item $ \left|
143 | \begin{array}{cc}
144 | a_{11} & a_{12} \\
145 | a_{21} & a_{22} \\
146 | \end{array}
147 | \right| \left|
148 | \begin{array}{cc}
149 | b_{11} & b_{12} \\
150 | b_{21} & b_{22} \\
151 | \end{array}
152 | \right| = \left|
153 | \begin{array}{cc}
```

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152 | \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{cc}
153 | & a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\
154 | a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \\
155 | \end{array} \right] \\
156 | \end{pmatrix} \\
157 | \right] \\
158 \end{pmatrix} \\
159 \begin{frame}{Remaining parts of Question No.6}
160 \item ${f(x)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
161 & -x^2, x > 0 \\
162 & x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\
163 & 4, x > 2 \\
164 \end{array} \right. \\
165 \end{array} \\
166 \right. \\
167 \end{pmatrix} \\
168 \end{pmatrix} \\
169 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations}
170 \begin{block}{(i) part of Question No.7}
171 \end{block} \\
172 \begin{eqnarray*}
173 1+2 & = & 3 \\
174 4+5+6 & = & 7+8 \\
175 9+10+11+12 & = & 13+14+15 \\
176 16+17+18+19+20 & = & 21+22+23+24 \\
177 25+26+27+28+29+30 & = & 31+32+33+34+35 \\
178 \end{eqnarray*} \\
179 \end{pmatrix} \\
180 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations}
181 \begin{block}{(ii) part of Question No.7}
182 \end{block} \\
183 \begin{eqnarray*}
184 \end{eqnarray*}
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```
162     \end{block}
163
164 \begin{eqnarray*}
165 (a+b)^2 &= (a+b)(a+b) \\
166 &= (a+b)a+(a+b)b \\
167 &= a(a+b)+b(a+b) \\
168 &= a^2 + ab + ba + b^2 \\
169 &= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 \\
170 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2
171 \end{eqnarray*}
172 \end{frame}
173 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations}
174 \begin{block}{(iii) part of Question No.7}
175 \end{block}
176 \begin{eqnarray*}
177 \tan(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) &= \frac{\tan(\alpha+\beta)+\tan\gamma}{1-\tan(\alpha+\beta)\tan\gamma} \\
178 &= \frac{\frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta}+\tan\gamma}{1-\frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta}\tan\gamma} \\
179 &= \frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta+(1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta)\tan\gamma}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta-(\tan\alpha+\tan\beta)\tan\gamma} \\
180 &= \frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta+\tan\gamma-\tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta-\tan\alpha\tan\gamma-\tan\beta\tan\gamma}
181 \end{eqnarray*}
182
183 \end{frame}
184 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations}
185 \begin{block}{(iv) part of Question No.7}
186 \end{block}
187 \begin{eqnarray*}
188 \prod_p (1-\frac{1}{p^2}) &= \prod_p \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{p^2}+\frac{1}{p^4}+\dots} \\
189 &= \left( \prod_p \left( 1 + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^4} + \dots \right) \right)^{-1} \\
190 &= \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right)^{-1} \\
191 &= \frac{6}{\pi^2}
192 \end{eqnarray*}
193 \end{frame}
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```
167   & = & a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 \\
168   & = & a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\
169   \end{eqnarray*} \\
170 \end{frame} \\
171 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations} \\
172 \begin{block}{(iii) part of Question No.7} \\
173 \end{block} \\
174 \begin{eqnarray*} \\
175 & \tan(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) & = & \frac{\tan(\alpha+\beta)+\tan\gamma}{1-\tan(\alpha+\beta)\tan\gamma} \\
176 & = & \frac{\frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta}+\tan\gamma}{1-\left(\frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta}\right)\tan\gamma} \\
177 & = & \frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta+(1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta)\tan\gamma}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta-(\tan\alpha+\tan\beta)\tan\gamma} \\
178 & = & \frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\beta+\tan\gamma-\tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta-\tan\alpha\tan\gamma-\tan\beta\tan\gamma} \\
179 \end{eqnarray*} \\
180 \end{block} \\
181 \end{frame} \\
182 \begin{frame}{Multi-Line Equations} \\
183 \begin{block}{(iv) part of Question No.7} \\
184 \end{block} \\
185 \end{frame} \\
186 \begin{eqnarray*} \\
187 & \prod_p (1-\frac{1}{p^2}) & = & \prod_p \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{p^2}+\frac{1}{p^4}+\dots} \\
188 & = & \left( \prod_p \left( 1 + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^4} + \dots \right) \right)^{-1} \\
189 & = & \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right)^{-1} \\
190 & = & \frac{6}{\pi^2} \\
191 \end{eqnarray*} \\
192 \end{block} \\
193 \end{frame} \\
194 \begin{center} \\
195 \includegraphics[angle=0,scale=0.16]{download_1.png} \\
196 \end{center} \\
197 \end{document}
```

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