| Name of the Course | $:$ B.A.(Prog.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unique Paper Code | $: 62354343 \_$OC |
| Name of the Paper | $:$DSC- Analytical Geometry and Applied Algebra |
| Semester | $:$III |
| Duration | $: 3$ Hours |
| Maximum Marks | $: 75$ Marks |

Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Find the vertex, focus and the equation to the directrix of the parabola $y^{2}-4 x-4 y=0$. Sketch the conic $4 x^{2}+3 y^{2}=48$. Find an angle through which the rectangular coordinate axes must be rotated to eliminate the $x y$ term from the equation $3 x^{2}+\sqrt{3} x y+2 y^{2}+2=$ 0 .
2. Sketch the parabola $(y-2)^{2}=8(x+1)$. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to its axes as coordinate axes, the distance between the foci is 16 and the eccentricity is $\sqrt{2}$. If the tangent line to an ellipse at a point P makes an angle $\alpha$ with the line joining P to one focus $S_{1}$ of the ellipse, then find the angle that the tangent line to the ellipse at the point $P$ makes with the line joining $P$ to the other focus $S_{2}$ of the ellipse.
3. Describe the surface $S$ whose equation is given by
$3 x^{2}+3 y^{2}+3 z^{2}+30 x+12 y+6 z-102=0$.
Find the equation of the sphere with center same as that of $S$ and tangent to the $x y$-plane.
4. Define skew lines. Find if the following lines $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$ are skew lines.
$L_{1}: x=-1+4 t, y=3+t, \quad z=1$
$L_{2}: x=-13+12 t, \quad y=1+6 t, z=2+3 t$.
Further, find a vector orthogonal to both $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$.
5. Find the equation to the plane through the points $P_{1}(1,2,-1)$ and $P_{2}(0,1,4)$ and perpendicular to the plane $2 x+y-z+1=0$.
6. Does there exist a feasible matching for the following graph? Find if any.

