

Koyana Education Society's  
**Balasaheb Desai College, Patan**  
**Monthly Teaching Plan**  
**2023-2024**

**Subject Name:** Mathematics

**Class:** B. Sc-I

**Paper Name:** Algebra

**Month:** Feb-24

Date	Unit/Subunit	Teaching Method
01/02/24	Examples on division algorithm	Problem solving
02/02/24	Concept of G. C. D & L. C. M.	Lecture
03/02/24	Examples on G. C. D & L. C. M.	Problem solving
05/02/24	Euclidean algorithm & examples	Lecture
06/02/24	Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic	Lecture
07/02/24	Theory of congruence	Lecture
09/02/24	Properties of congruence	Lecture
10/02/24	Properties of congruence	Lecture
	<b>Unit 2 Complex Numbers</b>	
11/02/24	Revision: Def of complex Numbers, sums & products etc.	Lecture
12/02/24	Concepts: moduli, conjugate, polar representation etc.	Lecture
13/02/24	De Moivre's theorem: Statement & proof	Induction
14/02/24	Concept of nth roots of unity	Lecture
15/02/24	Examples on applications of complex numbers	Problem solving
16/02/24	Examples on applications of complex numbers	Problem solving
17/02/24	Exponential form of complex number & examples	Problem solving
21/02/24	Logarithm of complex numbers	Lecture
22/02/24	Examples on Logarithm of complex numbers	Problem solving
23/02/24	Hyperbolic functions & identities	Lecture
24/02/24	Examples on Hyperbolic functions & identities	Problem solving
25/02/24	Relation between circular & hyperbolic functions	Lecture
26/02/24	Hyperbolic equations	Lecture
27/02/24	Inverse hyperbolic functions	Lecture
28/02/24	Examples on Inverse hyperbolic functions	Problem solving
29/02/24	Derivatives of hyperbolic & inverse hyperbolic functions	Lecture

  
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**Monthly Teaching Plan**  
**2023-2024**

**Subject Name:** Mathematics

**Class:** B. Sc-II

**Paper Name:** Integral Calculus

**Month:** Feb-24

Date	Unit/Subunit	Teaching Method
01/02/24	Concept of D. U. I. S.	Problem solving
02/02/24	Leibnitz's first rule of D. U. I. S.	Lecture
03/02/24	Examples on first rule	Problem solving
05/02/24	Examples on first rule	Lecture
06/02/24	Examples on first rule	Lecture
07/02/24	Leibnitz's second rule of D. U. I. S.	Lecture
09/02/24	Examples on second rule	Lecture
10/02/24	Examples on second rule	Lecture
	<b>Unit 2 Error function &amp; Multiple Integrals</b>	
11/02/24	Definitions of $\text{erf}(x)$ and complementary error function	Lecture
12/02/24	Properties of error functions	Lecture
13/02/24	Properties of error functions	Induction
14/02/24	Examples on error functions	Lecture
15/02/24	Evaluation of double integral in cartesian form	Problem solving
16/02/24	Examples on evaluation of double integral in cartesian form	Problem solving
17/02/24	Evaluation of double integral in polar form	Problem solving
21/02/24	Examples on evaluation of double integral in polar form	Lecture
22/02/24	Evaluation of double integral in cartesian form over given region	Problem solving
23/02/24	Examples on evaluation of double integral in cartesian form over given region	Lecture
24/02/24	Evaluation of double integral by changing order of integration	Problem solving
25/02/24	Examples on above article	Lecture
26/02/24	Change of coordinate system	Lecture
27/02/24	Examples on above article	Lecture
28/02/24	Proof of relation between beta & gamma function	Problem solving
29/02/24	Examples on change of order of integration	Lecture

  
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**2023-2024**

**Subject Name:** Mathematics

**Class:** B. Sc-II

**Paper Name:** Integral Calculus

**Month:** Feb-24

Date	Unit/Subunit	Teaching Method
01/02/24	Examples on Conversion of decimal to binary & viseversa	Problem solving
02/02/24	Conversion of decimal to octal & viseversa	Lecture
03/02/24	Examples on Conversion of decimal to octal & viseversa	Problem solving
05/02/24	Conversion of decimal to hexadecimal & viseversa	Lecture
06/02/24	Examples on Conversion of decimal to hexadecimal & viseversa	Problem solving
07/02/24	Examples on above conversions	Problem solving
09/02/24	Examples on above conversions	Problem solving
10/02/24	Examples on above conversions	Problem solving
	<b>Unit 2 Graphs &amp; Trees</b>	
11/02/24	Graph: Definition, basic properties	Lecture
12/02/24	Examples on basic properties	Lecture
13/02/24	Special graphs, directed & undirected graphs	Induction
14/02/24	Concept of degree, trails, paths and circuits	Lecture
15/02/24	Examples on concept of degree, trails, paths and circuits	Problem solving
16/02/24	Euler's circuit	Problem solving
17/02/24	Examples on Euler's circuit	Problem solving
21/02/24	Hamiltonian circuit	Lecture
22/02/24	Examples on Hamiltonian circuit	Problem solving
23/02/24	Matrix representation of graph & examples	Lecture
24/02/24	Isomorphism of graphs & examples	Problem solving
25/02/24	Trees: Definition & examples	Lecture
26/02/24	Rooted tree, binary tree & their properties	Lecture
27/02/24	Spanning trees, minimal spanning trees	Lecture
28/02/24	Kruskal's algorithm, Prim's algorithm	Problem solving
29/02/24	Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm	Lecture

  
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**Teaching Plan**

**2023-2024**

**Subject Name – Mathematics**

**Class-B.Sc. III**

**Paper Name –Linear Algebra**  
February

**Month –**

**Name of the teacher:** Miss N. G. Nalawade

<b>01/02/2024</b>	#Linear Span - Definition of Linear Span and Examples. Theorem: $(S)$ is the smallest subspace of $V$ containing $S$ . Theorem: If $S_1$ and $S_2$ are subsets of $V$ , then (i) $S_1 \subseteq S_2 \Rightarrow L(S_1) \subseteq L(S_2)$ (ii) $L(S_1 \cup S_2) = L(S_1) + L(S_2)$ (iii) $L(L(S_1)) = L(S_1)$	Lecture and Problem solving
<b>03/02/2024</b>	Theorem: If $W$ is subspace of $V$ then $(W) = W$ and conversely. Definition of Finite dimensional vector space (F.D.V.S). # Linear dependence, independence and basis. Definition: Linear dependence (L. D.) and independence (L. I.), basis of vector space.	Lecture and Problem solving
<b>05/02/2024</b>	Examples of Linear dependence, independence and basis. Theorem: If $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\}$ is a basis of $V$ then every element of $V$ can be expressed uniquely as a linear combination of $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$ . Theorem: Suppose $S$ is a finite subset of a vector space $V$ such that $V = (S)$ then there exists a subset of $S$ which is a basis of $V$ . Corollary: A F.D.V.S. has a basis	Lecture and Problem solving
<b>06/02/2024</b>	Theorem: Let $V$ be a F.D.V.S. Suppose $S$ and $T$ are two finite subsets of $V$ such that $S$ spans $V$ and $T$ is L. I. Then $(T) \leq (S)$ . Corollary : Any basis of F.D.V.S. $V$ is finite. Corollary : Any two bases of a F.D.V.S. have same number of elements. Definition of dimension.	Lecture
<b>07/02/2024</b>	Corollary : If $\dim V = n$ , then any $n + 1$ vectors in $V$ are linearly dependent. Theorem: (without proof) A basis of a vector space is a maximal linearly independent set and conversely every maximal linearly independent set in a vector space is its basis. Corollary: (without proof) Suppose $n$ is the maximum number of L. I. vectors in any subset of a vector space $V$ . Then $\dim V = n$ . Theorem: (without proof) Let $(F)$ be a vector space. A minimal generating set of $V$ is a basis of $V$ and conversely, every basis of $V$ is a maximal generating set. Theorem: If $V$ is a F.D.V.S. and $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_r\}$ is a L.I. subset of $V$ , then it can be extended to form a basis of $V$ .	Lecture and Problem solving

09/02/2024	<p>Theorem: If <math>\dim V = n</math> and <math>S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\}</math> spans <math>V</math>, then <math>S</math> is a basis of <math>V</math></p> <p>Theorem: If <math>\dim V = n</math> and <math>S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\}</math> is a L.I. subset of <math>V</math>, then <math>S</math> is a basis of <math>V</math>.</p> <p>Theorem: (without proof) Two finite dimensional vector spaces over <math>F</math> are isomorphic if and only if they have the same dimension..</p> <p>Theorem: (without proof) Let <math>W</math> be a subspace of a F.D.V.S. <math>V</math>, then <math>W</math> is finite dimensional and <math>\dim W \leq \dim V</math>. In fact, <math>\dim V = \dim W</math> iff <math>V = W</math>.</p>	Lecture and Problem solving
10/02/2024	<p>#Properties of Linear Transformation. Theorem: A L.T. <math>T : V \rightarrow V</math> is one – one iff <math>T</math> is onto. Theorem: Let <math>V</math> and <math>W</math> be two vector spaces over <math>F</math>. Let <math>\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}</math> be a basis of <math>V</math> and <math>w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n</math> be any vectors in <math>W</math> (not essentially distinct). Then there exists a unique L.T. <math>T : V \rightarrow W</math> such that <math>T(v_i) = w_i ; i = 1, 2, \dots, r</math></p> <p>Definition of rank and nullity of a linear transformation. Theorem: (Sylvester's Law) Let <math>T : V \rightarrow W</math> be a linear transformation. Then <math>\text{Rank } T + \text{Nullity } T = \dim V</math>. Theorem: If <math>T : V \rightarrow V</math> be a L.T., then the following statements are equivalent. i) <math>\text{Range } T \cap \text{Ker } T = \{0\}</math> ii) If <math>T(v) = 0</math> then <math>v = 0, v \in V</math>.</p>	Lecture and Problem solving
11/02/2024	<p># Algebra of Linear Transformations. Definition of Sum and scalar multiple of L.T. The vector space <math>\text{Hom}(V, W)</math>. Definition of Product (composition) of L.T. s, Linear operator, Linear functional. Theorem: Let <math>T, T_1, T_2, T_3</math> be linear operators on <math>V</math> and let <math>I : V \rightarrow V</math> be the identity mapping <math>I(v) = v</math> for all <math>v</math> then i) <math>IT = TI = T</math> ii) <math>T(T_1 + T_2) = TT_1 + TT_2</math> <math>(T_1 + T_2)T = T_1T + T_2T</math> iii) <math>\alpha(T_1 T_2) = (\alpha T_1) T_2 = T_1 (\alpha T_2) ; \alpha \in F</math> iv) <math>T_1(T_2 T_3) = (T_1 T_2) T_3</math></p>	Lecture
12/02/2024	<p>Theorem: (without proof) Let <math>V</math> and <math>W</math> be two vector spaces (over <math>F</math>) of dimension <math>m</math> and <math>n</math> respectively. Then <math>\text{Hom}(V, W)</math> has dimension <math>mn</math>. # Invertible Linear Transformation. Definition of Invertible map, Inverse of a L.T. is also a L. T., Definition of nonsingular L. T. Theorem: A L.T. <math>T : V \rightarrow W</math> is a non-singular iff <math>T</math> carries each L. I. subset of <math>V</math> onto a L. I. subset of <math>W</math></p>	Lecture and Problem solving
13/02/2024	<p>Theorem: Let <math>T : V \rightarrow W</math> be a L.T. where <math>V</math> and <math>W</math> are F.D.V.S. with same dimension. Then the following statements are equivalent. (i) <math>T</math> is invertible. (ii) <math>T</math> is non-singular. (iii) <math>T</math> is onto. (iv) If <math>\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}</math> is a basis of <math>V</math> then <math>\{T(v_1), T(v_2), \dots, T(v_n)\}</math> is a basis of <math>W</math>. Theorem: Let <math>T : V \rightarrow W</math> and <math>S : W \rightarrow U</math> be two linear transformations. Then (i) If <math>S</math> and <math>T</math> are one – one, onto then <math>ST</math> is one-one, onto and <math>(ST)^{-1} = T^{-1}S^{-1}</math> (ii) If <math>ST</math> is one – one then <math>T</math> is one-one. (iii) If <math>ST</math> is onto then <math>S</math> is onto.</p>	Lecture and Problem solving

14/02/2024	Matrix of L.T. and examples. Definition of Matrix of L.T. and examples. Theorem: $\text{Hom}(U, V) \cong M_{m \times n}$ (◆)	Lecture and Problem solving
15/02/2024	Unit 2: Inner Product Spaces, Eigen values and Eigen vectors. # Inner product space . Definition of Inner product space, norm of a vector and examples	Lecture
16/02/2024	Theorem: Cauchy- Schwarz inequality. Let $V$ be an inner product space. Then $ (u, v)  \leq \ u\  \ v\ $ , for all $u, v \in V$ . Theorem: Triangle inequality. Let $V$ be an inner product space. Then $\ x + y\  \leq \ x\  + \ y\ $ , for all $x, y \in V$ . AND EXAMPLES	Lecture and Problem solving
17/02/2024	Theorem: Cauchy- Schwarz inequality. Let $V$ be an inner product space. Then $ (u, v)  \leq \ u\  \ v\ $ , for all $u, v \in V$ . Theorem: Triangle inequality. Let $V$ be an inner product space. Then $\ x + y\  \leq \ x\  + \ y\ $ , for all $x, y \in V$ . AND EXAMPLES	Lecture and Problem solving
21/02/2024	Theorem: Generalized Pythagoras Theorem Let $V$ be an inner product space. Let $x, y \in V$ such that $x \perp y$ . Then $\ x + y\ ^2 = \ x\ ^2 + \ y\ ^2$ . Definition of orthonormal set. Theorem: Let $S$ be a orthogonal set of non-zero vectors in an inner product space $V$ . Then $S$ is a linearly independent set. AND EXAMPLES	Lecture and Problem solving
22/02/2024	Corollary: An orthonormal set in an inner product space is L. I. Theorem: (Gram-Schmidt orthogonalisation process) Let $V$ be a non-zero inner product space of dimension $n$ . Then $V$ has an orthonormal basis	Lecture
23/02/2024	Examples on Gram-Schmidt orthogonalisation process (finding the orthonormal basis). Theorem: Bessel's inequality. If $\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$ be an orthonormal set in $V$ , then $\sum_{i=1}^m  (w_i, v) ^2 \leq \ v\ ^2$ for all $u, v \in V$ . Eigen values and Eigen vectors . Definition of Eigen values, Eigen vectors and simple examples.	Lecture and Problem solving
24/02/2024	Definition of Eigen space of $T$ associated with Eigen value. Eigen space is a subspace. Theorem: Let $T$ be a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space $V$ over $F$ . Then $c \in F$ is an Eigen value of $T$ if and only if $T - cI$ is singular (not invertible). Property 1: Let $\dim V = n$ . Let $T$ be a linear operator on $V$ . Let $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$ be Eigen vectors of $T$ , corresponding to distinct Eigen values $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$ of $T$ . Then $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$ are linearly independent.	Lecture and Problem solving
25/02/2024	Characteristic Polynomials - Definition of Characteristic Polynomial of a matrix and remarks on it. Definition of similar matrices. Theorem: Similar matrices have same characteristic polynomial	Lecture
26/02/2024	Definition of Characteristic Polynomial of a Linear operator. Theorem: Let $c \neq 0$ be an Eigen value of an	Lecture

	invertible operator $T$ . Then $c - 1$ is an Eigen value of $T - 1$	
<b>27/02/2024</b>	Examples on Eigen values and Eigen vectors, real life application (Predatory – Prey problem)	Lecture and Problem solving
<b>28/02/2024</b>	Examples	Problem solving

  
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