



SS – 345

V Semester B.A./B.Sc. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2018
(Semester Scheme)
(Fresh + Repeaters) (CBCS) (2016-17 and Onwards)
Mathematics
MATHEMATICS – V



Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Answer *all* questions.

PART – A

1. Answer **any five** questions : (5×2=10)

- In a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, show that $a \cdot (-b) = (-a) \cdot b = -(a \cdot b) \forall a, b, \in R$.
- Define subring of a ring and give an example.
- Show that the set of even integers is an ideal of the ring of integers.
- Find the unit normal vector to the surface $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 + (z + 2)^2 = 9$ at $(3, 1, -4)$.
- If $\phi = 2x^3y^2z^4$, then find $\nabla\phi$.
- Write the Newton's divided difference interpolation formula.
- Evaluate $\Delta^{10} (1 - ax)(1 - bx^2)(1 - cx^3)(1 - dx^4)$.
- State the Trapezoidal rule for the integral $\int_a^b f(x)dx$.

PART – B

Answer **two full** questions. (2×10=20)

- Prove that the intersection of any two subrings is a subring. Give an example to show that the union of two subrings of a ring need not be a subring.
 - Prove that $(z_5, +_5, \times_5)$ is a ring w.r.t. $+_5$ and \times_5 .

OR

- Prove that every field is an integral domain.
 - Show that the set of all real numbers of the form $a + b\sqrt{2}$, where a and b are integers is a ring w.r.to addition and multiplication.

P.T.O.



4. a) If $f: R \rightarrow R'$ be a homomorphism and onto then prove that f is one-one iff $\text{Ker } f = \{0\}$.

b) Prove that the set $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} / a, b \in Z \right\}$ of all 2×2 matrices is a left ideal of the ring R over Z . Also show that S is not a right ideal.

OR

5. a) State and prove fundamental theorem of homomorphism of rings.

b) Find all the principal ideals of the ring $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ w.r.to $+$ and \times .

PART - C

Answer two full questions :

(2×10=20)

6. a) Find the directional derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + 4z^2$ at the point $(1, 1, -8)$ in the direction of $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$.

b) Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $x^2 + y^2 - z = 3$ at the point $(2, -1, 2)$.

OR

7. a) Prove that $\nabla^2 r^n = n(n+1)r^{n-2}$, where n is a non-zero constant. Also deduce that r^n is harmonic if $n = -1$.

b) If the vector $\vec{F} = (ax + 3y + 4z)\hat{i} + (x - 2y + 3z)\hat{j} + (3x + 2y - z)\hat{k}$ is solenoidal, then find a .

8. a) If ϕ is a scalar point function and \vec{F} is a vector point function. Then prove that $\text{div}(\phi\vec{F}) = \phi(\text{div}\vec{F}) + \nabla\phi \cdot \vec{F}$.

b) Show that $\vec{F} = (6xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - z)\hat{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\hat{k}$ is irrotational. Find ϕ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$.

OR

9. a) Prove that :

i) $\text{Curl } \vec{F}$ is solenoidal.

ii) $\text{Grad } \phi$ is irrotational.

b) Prove that $\nabla^2 f(r) = f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r)$ where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.



PART - D

Answer two full questions.

(2×10=20)

10. a) By the separation of symbols, prove that

$$u_0 + \frac{u_1}{1!} + \frac{u_2 x^2}{2!} + \dots \infty = e^x \left[u_0 + \frac{x \Delta u_0}{1!} + \frac{x^2 \Delta^2 u_0}{2!} + \dots \infty \right]$$

b) Obtain the function whose first difference is $6x^2 + 10x + 11$.

OR

11. a) From the following data find 'θ' at $x = 84$ using difference table.

x	40	50	60	70	80	90
θ	184	204	226	250	276	304

b) Express $3x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 11$ in factorial notation. Also express its successive differences in factorial notation.

12. a) Prepare divided difference table for the following data.

x	1	3	4	6	10
f(x)	0	18	58	190	920

b) Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$, by using Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}^{\text{th}}$ rule.

OR

13. a) By using Lagrange interpolation formula find $f(10)$ from the following data.

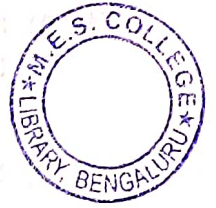
x	5	6	9	11
f(x)	12	13	14	16

b) Evaluate $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$ by taking 6 sub intervals, by using Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ rule.



SS – 346

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(CBCS) (2016 – 17 and Onwards) (Semester Scheme)
(Fresh + Repeaters)
MATHEMATICS – VI



Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Answer all questions.

PART – A

1. Answer any five questions.

(5×2 =10)

a) Write Euler's equation when f is independent of y .

b) Find the differential equation of the functional $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [y^2 - (y')^2 + 2ye^x] dx$.

c) Write the Euler's equation.

d) Evaluate $\int_C (3x + y)dx + (2y - x)dy$ along $y = x$ from $(0, 0)$ to $(10, 10)$.

e) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} r^2 dr d\theta$.

f) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xyz dx dy dz$.

g) Find the area of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ by double integration.

h) State Stoke's theorem.

PART – B

Answer two full questions.

(2×10 =20)

2. a) Find the extremal of the functional $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} [y^2 - (y')^2 - 2y \sin x] dx$ under the end conditions $y(0) = y(\pi/2) = 0$.

b) Define Geodesic. Prove that geodesic on a plane is a straight line.

OR

P.T.O.



3. a) If a cable hangs freely under gravity from two fixed points then show that the shape of cable is a catenary.

b) Solve the variational problem $\delta \int_0^{\pi/2} [y^2 - (y')^2] dx = 0$ under the condition

$$y(0) = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2.$$

4. a) Prove that catenary is the curve which when rotated about a line generates a surface of minimum area.

b) Find the extremal of the functional $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} [12xy + (y')^2] dx$.

OR

5. a) Find the extremal of the functional $\int_0^1 [x + y + (y')^2] dx = 0$ under the conditions $y(0) = 1$ and $y(1) = 2$.

b) Find the extremal of the functional $\int_0^1 [(y')^2 + x^2] dx$ subject to the constraint $\int_0^1 y dx = 2$ and having end conditions $y(0) = 0$ and $y(1) = 1$.

PART – C

Answer **two full** questions.

(2×10=20)

6. a) Evaluate $\int_C (x + y + z) ds$ where C is line joining the points (1, 2, 3) and (4, 5, 6) whose equations are $x = 3t + 1$, $y = 3t + 2$; $z = 3t + 3$.

b) Evaluate $\iint_R xy(x + y) dx dy$ over the region R bounded between the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line $y = x$.

OR

7. a) Change the order of integration in $\int_0^{a\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{ax}} x^2 dx dy$ and hence evaluate.

b) Evaluate $\iint_A \sqrt{4x^2 - y^2} dx dy$ where A is the area bounded by the lines $y = 0$,

$$y = x \text{ and } x = 1.$$



8. a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$.

b) Change into polar coordinates and evaluate $\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \, dx \, dy$.

OR

9. a) Find the volume of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ using triple integration.

b) Evaluate $\iiint xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ over the positive octant of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ by changing it to spherical polar coordinates.

PART – D

Answer **two full** questions.

(2×10 =20)

10. a) State and prove Green's theorem.

b) Using divergence theorem, evaluate $\iiint_S (\hat{x}i + \hat{y}j + z^2\hat{k}) \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$ where S is the closed surface bounded by the cone $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ and the plane $z = 1$.

OR

11. a) By using divergence theorem, evaluate $\iiint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$ where $\vec{F} = 4x\hat{i} - 2y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$ and S is the surface enclosing the region for which $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ and $0 \leq z \leq 3$.

b) Evaluate $\iint \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$ by Stoke's theorem if $\vec{F} = (y - z + 2)\hat{i} + (yz + 4)\hat{j} - xz\hat{k}$ and S is the surface of the cube $0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 2$.

12. a) Using Green's theorem evaluate for the scalar line integral of $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\hat{i} + 2xy\hat{j}$ over the rectangular region bounded by the lines $x = 0, y = 0; x = a; y = b$.



b) Using the divergence theorem evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ where

$$\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz) \hat{i} + (y^2 - zx) \hat{j} + (z^2 - xy) \hat{k} \text{ over the rectangular parallelepiped}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c.$$

OR

13. a) Using Green's theorem evaluate $\int_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$ where C is the closed curve bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$.

b) Evaluate by Stoke's theorem $\oint_C yz dx + zx dy + xy dz$ where C is the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 1; z = y^2$.