

B.Sc. Semester - 3 (CBCS) Examination
December. -2020 [NEW COURSE]
Mathematics-M301 (Core)

Time: 1:30 Hours

Marks: 42

Instructions:

1. Figure to the right indicate marks.
2. There are five questions in the question paper.
3. Answer any three of the following questions.

1(A) Answer any two:**(10)**

- (1) Define: Vector Space. If $V = \{(x, y)/x \in R, y > 0\}$ and for $(a, b), (c, d) \in V$ and $\alpha \in R$,
 $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a + c, bd), \alpha(a, b) = (\alpha a, b^\alpha)$ then show that V is a vector space.
- (2) If V is a vector space and $\overline{v_1}, \overline{v_2}, \dots, \overline{v_n} \in V$ such that
 $Sp\{\overline{v_1}, \overline{v_2}, \dots, \overline{v_n}\} = V$ and $\overline{w_1}, \overline{w_2}, \dots, \overline{w_m}$ are linearly Independent vectors of V then
prove that $m \leq n$.
- (3) Define: Span of a set. Check whether $(1, 2, 4), (1, 5, 4), (0, 1, 2) \in SpA$,
where $A = \{(0, 1, -1), (0, 0, 2), (1, 3, 0)\}$.

(B) Answer any one:**(04)**

- (1) Define: Sum of two subspaces and direct sum. If W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of vector space V then prove that $W_1 + W_2$ is also subspace of V .
- (2) Define: Linearly dependent set. If $A = \left\{ \sin x, \cos x, \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right\}$ is a subset of vector space $C[0, 2\pi]$ then show that A is linearly dependent set.

2(A) Answer any two:**(10)**

- (1) Prove that there exists a basis for each finite dimensional vector space.
- (2) If W_1 and W_2 are two subspaces of a finite dimensional vector space V then prove that
 $\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$
- (3) Prove that every linearly independent set of vectors can be extended to form a basis.

(B) Answer any one:**(04)**

- (1) Define: Basis for vector space. Prove that the set $A = \{1, x, x^2 + x, x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x\}$ is basis for vector space $P_3(R)$.
- (2) Extend set $A = \{(1, 2, 0, 0), (1, 0, 2, 1)\}$ of vector space R^4 to form a basis for R^4 .

3(A) Answer any two:**(10)**

- (1) If $\vec{f}$ and $\vec{g}$ are vector functions defined on the domain D whose first order partial derivatives exist then prove that: $\text{div}(\vec{f} \times \vec{g}) = \vec{g} \cdot \text{curl} \vec{f} - \vec{f} \cdot \text{curl} \vec{g}$
- (2) If $\vec{f}$ and $\vec{g}$ are irrotational functions on D then show that $\vec{f} \times \vec{g}$ is a solenoidal function.
- (3) If $r = |\vec{r}|$ where $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ then prove that: $\nabla^2 f(r) = f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r)$

(B) Answer any one:

(04)

(1) If $\vec{f}$ is solenoidal function then find a, where

$$\vec{f} = (ax + 3y + 4z)\hat{i} + (x - 2y + 3z)\hat{j} + (3x + 2y - z)\hat{k}$$

(2) Define: Gradient of a scalar function. Find the unit normal at the surface $x^2y + 2xz = 4$ at the point $(2, -2, 3)$.

4(A) Answer any two:

(10)

(1) Evaluate: $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$; where R is the square

R

bounded by the lines $x = y$, $y = -x$, $x - y = 2$, $x + y = 2$.

(2) Evaluate: $\iiint_R (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^5 dx dy dz$, where R is

R

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2.$$

(3) Evaluate: $\iiint_R \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$; where R is bounded by

R

$x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $x + y + z = 1$.

(B) Answer any one:

(04)

(1) Define: Triple Integral. Find the volume of sphere having radius a using triple integral.

(2) Change the order of integration in the integral $\int_0^a \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} xy dy dx$ and hence evaluate it.

5(A) Answer any two:

(10)

(1) State and prove Green's theorem for a plane.

(2) Verify the divergence theorem for $\vec{V} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ and S is a sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

(3) Define: Beta function. Prove that: $\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 \frac{y^{p-1}}{(1+y)^{p+q}} dy$; $p > 0, q > 0$.

(B) Answer any one:

(04)

(1) Prove that the line integral $\int_{(1,1)}^{(x,y)} 2xy dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$

is independent of path and also obtain its value.

(2) Prove that: $\int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$.
