

B.Sc. Semester - 3 (CBCS) Examination

Oct/Nov - 2022 [NEW COURSE]

Mathematics-M301(Core)

Time: 2:30 Hours

Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q-1(A) Answer any two out of three.

[10]

1. State and prove necessary and sufficient condition for a non-empty subset W of a vector space V to be a subspace of V .
2. V is vector space. For $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in V$ and $\text{SP}\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n\} = V$ if $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3, \dots, \vec{w}_n$ are linearly independent vectors of V then prove that $m \leq n$.
3. Set $A = \{(1, -2, 5), (2, 1, -1), (3, -1, x)\}$ is subset of vector space R^3 . If set A is linearly independent then find value of x .

Q-1(B) Answer any one out of two.

[04]

1. Check whether vector $(0, -1, 1) \in \text{SPA}$. where set $A = \{(2, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 2)\}$.
2. Check whether set $A = \{\sin(x), \cos(x), \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})\}$ of real vector space $C[0, 2\pi]$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent.

Q-2(A) Answer any two out of three.

[10]

1. Prove that there exists a basis for each finite dimensional vector space V .
2. State and prove extension theorem for basis of vector space.
3. $W_1 = \{x - y + z, x + y - z, y + z, 2x + 4y + 4z \mid x, y, z \in R\}$
 $W_2 = \{2y - 4z + w, y + z, y - z, w \mid y, z, w \in R\}$ be two subspaces of R^4 .
 Find $\dim(W_1 + W_2)$, $\dim W_1$, $\dim W_2$, $\dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$.

Q-2(B) Answer any one out of two.

[04]

1. V be a finite dimensional vector space then prove that any two basis of V have the same number of vectors.
2. Prove that set $\{1 - x, 1 + x, 1 - x^2\}$ is base of $P_2(R)$. Find coordinates of $3 + 7x + 2x^2$ with respect to this base.

Q-3(A) Answer any two out of three.

[10]

1. if $\vec{f}$ and $\vec{g}$ are vector functions and ϕ is a scalar function defined on the domain D whose first order partial derivatives exists then prove that
 (i) $\text{curl}(\vec{f} + \vec{g}) = \text{curl} \vec{f} + \text{curl} \vec{g}$.
 (ii) $\text{curl}(\phi \vec{f}) = \phi (\text{curl} \vec{f}) + (\text{grad} \phi) \times \vec{f}$.
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. Prove that $\frac{1}{r}$ satisfies the Laplacian equation. Also prove that if $r = |\vec{r}|$ Then
 $\text{Curl}(\text{grad} r^n) = \vec{0}$. Where $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$.

Q-3(B) Answer any one out of two.

[04]

1. if $\vec{f} = (x^3, y^3, z^3)$ then prove that $\text{curl} \vec{f} = \vec{0}$ and $\text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{f}) = 6 \vec{r}$.
2. in usual notation prove that $\text{div}(r^n \vec{r}) = (n+3) r^n$

Q-4(A) Answer any two out of three.**[10]**

1. Find the area of circle whose radius is a by double integral.
2. Evaluate: $\iint_R \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}$ where R is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.
3. Find the volume of a sphere having radius a.

Q-4(B) Answer any one out of two.**[04]**

1. Change the order of integration in the integral $\int_0^1 \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} f(x, y) dy dx$ and hence Evaluate it.

Where $f(x, y) = xy$

2. Change in spherical Coordinate $\iiint_R (x^2 y) dx dy dz$. Where R is $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2$.

Q-5(A) Answer any two out of three.**[10]**

1. State and prove Green's theorem for a plane.
2. Verify divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = 4x\vec{i} - 2y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$ Where R is $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z=0$ and $z=3$.
3. Define Beta function. Prove that $\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 \frac{y^{p-1}}{(1+y)^{p+q}} dy$. Where $p, q > 0$.

Q.5(B) Answer any one out of two.**[04]**

1. Evaluate: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 \theta)(\cos^6 \theta) d\theta$.
2. Verify stokes theorem for $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + xy\vec{j}$. Where S is a square whose sides are $x=0, y=0, x=a, y=a$. where $z=0$.
