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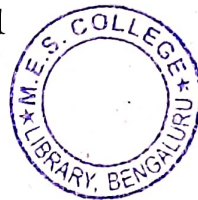
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V Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, March - 2021

MATHEMATICS - 5
(CBCS Semester Scheme)

Paper : V



Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer ALL Questions.

PART - A

Answer any Five questions.

(5×2=10)

1. a) In a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, show that $a \cdot 0 = 0$. $a = 0 \forall a \in R$.
- b) Define a field. Give an example.
- c) Prove that every ideal of a ring R is a subring of R .
- d) Find the unit normal vector to the surface $3x^2 + 2y^2 + 4z^2 = 9$ at $(1, -1, 1)$.
- e) Show that $\phi = x^2 - y^2 + 4z$ is a harmonic function.
- f) Prove that $E \cdot \nabla = \nabla E$.
- g) Write Lagrange's interpolation formula.
- h) Evaluate $\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{1+x}$ by Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule by dividing the interval into two equal parts.

PART - B

Answer Two full questions.

(2×10=20)

2. a. Prove that the set $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ is a commutative ring with respect to \oplus_7 and \otimes_7 .
- b. Prove that every field is an integral domain.

[P.T.O.]



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(OR)

3. a. If p is an integer then $p\mathbb{Z}$ is maximal ideal of $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$ if and only if p is prime.
- b. Find all the principal ideals of the ring $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ with respect to \oplus_6 and \otimes_6 .
4. a. If $f: R \rightarrow R'$ is a homomorphism then
Prove that
- i) $f(R)$ is a subring of R'
- ii) $\text{Ker}(f)$ is a subring of R .
- b. If $f: R \rightarrow R'$ is a homomorphism of rings R and R' with Kernel k , then prove that f is one - one if and only if $k = \{0\}$.

(OR)

5. a. Prove that the mapping $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow S$ where \mathbb{Z} is the ring of integers and ring $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} / a \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$, defined by $f(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Show that f is an isomorphism.
- b. Prove that every homomorphic image of a ring R is isomorphic to some residue class ring thereof.

PART - C

Answer any Two questions (full) :

(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 $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$.
- b. If $\vec{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ and $r = |\vec{r}|$, prove that $\nabla r^n = nr^{n-2}\vec{r}$.

(OR)

7. a. Show that $\vec{F} = (2xy^2 + yz)\mathbf{i} + (2x^2y + xz + 2yz^2)\mathbf{j} + (2y^2z + xy)\mathbf{k}$ is irrotational. Also find a scalar function ϕ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$.
- b. Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $x^2 + y^2 - z = 3$ at the point $(2, -1, 2)$.



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8. a. Find the constants a,b,c so that the vector
 $\vec{F} = (x + 2y + az)i + (bx - 3y - z)j + (4x + cy + 2z)k$ is irrotational.
- b. Prove that
- $\text{Curl}(\text{grad}\phi) = \vec{0}$
 - $\text{div}(\text{curl}\vec{F}) = 0$.

(OR)

9. a. Prove that $\nabla^2 r^n = n(n+1)r^{n-2}$, where n is a non - zero constant. Also prove that r^n is harmonic if $n = -1$.
- b. If ϕ is a scalar function and \vec{F} is a vector function then prove that
 $\text{div}(\phi\vec{F}) = \phi(\text{div}\vec{F}) + (\text{grad}\phi) \cdot \vec{F}$.

PART - D

Answer any **Two** full questions.

(2×10=20)

10. a. Find the second degree polynomial which takes the following values

x	1	2	3	4
y	-1	-1	1	5

- b. From the following data find θ at $x = 84$

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

(OR)

11. a. Using Lagrange's interpolation formula find $f(6)$ from the following data

x	3	7	9	10
f(x)	168	120	72	63

- b. Using Newton divided difference formula find $f(10)$ from the following data.

x	4	7	9	12
f(x)	-43	83	327	1053

[P.T.O.]



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12. a. Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by using Trapezoidal rule.

b. Find $f(7.5)$ from the following data

x	7	8	9	10
$f(x)$	3	1	1	9

(OR)

13. a. Evaluate $\Delta(e^{3x} \log 4x)$.

b. Using Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule find $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$ from the following table.

x	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
$y = e^{-x^2}$	1	0.99	0.9608	0.9131	0.8521	0.7788	0.6977



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V Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, March - 2021

MATHEMATICS

(CBCS Semester Scheme)

Paper : VI



Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer All questions.

PART - A

Answer any Five questions.

(5×2=10)

1. a) Write Euler's equation when f is independent of y .
- b) Find the differential equation of the functional $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [xy' - (y')^2] dx$.
- c) Define geodesic on a surface.
- d) Evaluate $\int_c x dx + y dy$ along the parabola $y^2 = x$ from (1,1) to (2,2).
- e) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x^2 y dy dx$
- f) Evaluate $\int_0^3 \int_0^2 \int_0^1 x y z dx dy dz$.
- g) State Stokes theorem.
- h) If $\vec{F} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$ then prove that $\int_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds = 0$ for any closed surface using Gauss divergence theorem.

[P.T.O.]



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PART - B

Answer Two full questions.

(2×10=20)

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

b) Prove that a necessary condition for the functional $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x, y, y') dx$ to be an

extremum is $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$, Where $y(x_1) = y_1$, $y(x_2) = y_2$.

(OR)

3. a) Find the Extremal of the functional $I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{(y')^2 + 1} dx$ given $y(0)=1$ and $y(1)=2$.

b) Find the geodesic on a plane.

4. a) Find the Extremal of the functional $I = \int_0^1 (y')^2 dx$ subject to the constraint

$\int_0^1 y dx = 1$ and having $y(0)=0$ and $y(1)=1$.

b) Find the function y which makes the integral $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [1 + xy' + x(y')^2] dx$ an extremum.

(OR)

5. a) If a cable hangs freely under gravity from two fixed points. Show that the shape of the cable is a catenary ie $y = C \cosh \left(\frac{x+a}{c} \right)$.

b) Find the Extremal of the functional $I = \int_0^4 [xy' - (y')^2] dx$ given $y(0)=0$, $y(4)=3$.



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PART - C

Answer Two full questions.

(2×10=20)

6. a) Evaluate $\int_C (3x - 2y)dx + (y + 2z)dy - x^2 dz$ where C is the curve given by $x = t$, $y = 2t$, $z = 3t$ and $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

- b) Evaluate $\iint_D xy(x + y) dx dy$ over the domain D between $y = x^2$ and $y = x$.

(OR)

7. a) Compute $\int_C xdx + ydy$ around the square $(0,0), (1,0), (1,1), (0,1)$.

- b) Evaluate by changing the order of integration $\int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y^2 dy dx$.

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

- b) Find the volume bounded by the surface $z = a^2 - x^2$ and the plane $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $y = b$.

(OR)

9. a) Evaluate $\iiint_V xy dx dy dz$ over the region bounded by co-ordinate planes and the plane $x + y + z = 1$.

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

[P.T.O.]



PART - D

Answer Two full questions:

(2×10=20)

10. a) State and prove Green's theorem in the plane.
- b) Using Gauss divergence theorem, Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, dS$ where $\vec{F} = 2xy\hat{i} + yz^2\hat{j} + xz\hat{k}$ and S is the total surface of the rectangular parallelepiped bounded by the planes $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$.

(OR)

11. a) Using Green's theorem evaluate $\oint_C y^2 dx + x^2 dy$ where C is the closed curve bounded by $y = x$ and $y^2 = x$.
- b) Using divergence theorem evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, dS$ where $\vec{F} = x^3\hat{i} + y^3\hat{j} + z^3\hat{k}$ and S is the surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.
12. a) Using Stokes theorem evaluate $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = (2x - y)\hat{i} - yz^2\hat{j} - y^2z\hat{k}$, where S is the upper half surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and C is its boundary.
- b) Evaluate by using Green's theorem $\int_C (3x^2 - 4y^2)dx + (6xy)dy$ where C is the boundary of the region enclosed by the lines $x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1$.

(OR)

13. a) Evaluate by using Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\hat{i} - 2x^2y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ taken over the cube $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$.
- b) Evaluate using by Stokes theorem $\oint_C yz \, dx + zx \, dy + xy \, dz$ where C is the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = y^2$.
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