

(i) Printed Pages : 3

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(ii) Questions : 9

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B.A./B.Sc. (General) 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester

1128

MATHEMATICS

Paper : I (Advanced Calculus-I)

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 30

Note :— Attempt any five questions in all selecting at least two questions each from Unit-I and Unit-II each question carry equal marks.

UNIT—I

1. (a) Let  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{y} + y \sin \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0, y \neq 0. \text{ Prove that}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0.$$

- (b) Discuss the continuity of the following function at  $(0, 0)$  :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

2. (a) If  $z(x + y) = x^2 + y^2$ , then show that

$$\left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 = 4 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right).$$

- (b) Show that  $f_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f_{yx}(0, 0)$ , where

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y^2 \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{y} & \text{if } xy \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

3. (a) If  $u = e^x \sin y$ ,  $x = \log t$ ,  $y = t^2$ , then by partial differentiation find  $\frac{du}{dt}$ . Also verify by direct calculations.

- (b) Show that  $f(x, y) = \cos(x + y)$  is differentiable at  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ .

4. (a) Find the angle between the surfaces  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  and  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$  at the point  $(2, -1, 2)$ .
- (b) Define irrotational vector. Find constants  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  for which  $\vec{F} = (x + 2y + az)\hat{i} + (bx - 3y - z)\hat{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\hat{k}$  is irrotational.

## UNIT—II

5. (a) If  $z = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}\right)$ , prove that :

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} \cot z.$$

- (b) Use Taylor's theorem to expand  $x^2 y + 3y - 2$  in powers of  $x - 1$  and  $y + 2$ .
6. (a) If  $u^3 + v + w = x + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $u + v^3 + w = x^2 + y + z^2$ ,  $u + v + w^3 = x^2 + y^2 + z$ , prove that :

$$\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \frac{1 - 4(yz + zx + xy) + 16xyz}{2 - 3(u^2 + v^2 + w^2) + 27u^2 v^2 w^2}.$$

(b) Show that the functions  $u = \frac{x}{y-z}$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{z-x}$  and

$w = \frac{z}{x-y}$  are not independent of each other and also find the relation between them.

7. (a) Find the envelope of a system of concentric and co-exial ellipses of constant area.

(b) Show that the evolute of the curve

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ is } (x+y)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x-y)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

8. (a) Find all the points of maximum and minimum of the function:

$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 63(x+y) + 12xy.$$

Also discuss the saddle points of the function.

(b) Find the maximum and minimum value of  $x^2 + y^2$  subject to the condition  $3x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 = 140$ .