

B.N.BANDODKAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE – THANE

T.Y.B.Sc .PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION -2011

MATHEMATICS PAPER – I

Duration: 3 Hrs

Max.Marks 100

N.B. 1. All Questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Attempt any four of the following:

(i) If  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ -Integrable on  $[a,b]$  and  $a < c < b$ , then prove that  $f$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ -Integrable on  $[a,c]$  and  $[c,b]$ . [5]

(ii) Find Directional derivative of  $f(x,y,z)=z^2-x^2-y^2$  at  $(1,0,1)$  in the direction of  $(4,3,0)$ . [5]

(iii) Use Divergence Theorem to evaluate  $\iint_S (2x+2y+z^2)ds$  where  $S$  is the sphere  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ . [5]

(iv) Determine the Second Order Taylor's Formula for  $f(x,y)=(x+y)^2$  at  $(0,0)$ . [5]

(v) Let  $w=xy+yz+zx$ ,  $x(s,t)=st$ ,  $y(s,t)=e^{st}$ ,  $z(s,t)=t^2$ . Find  $dw/dt, dw/ds$ . [5]

(vi) Compute  $\iint_S xy dS$ , where  $S$  is the surface of the tetrahedron with sides  $z=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $x=0$ , and  $z=1-x-y$ . [5]

Q.2 Attempt any two of the following.

(a) State and prove First Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus.

[10]

(b) Prove that a continuous function on  $[a,b]$  is IR-Integrable. Give an example of an IR-Integrable function which is discontinuous at all rational numbers. [10]

(c) Let  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be bounded. Let  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  be the partition of  $[a,b]$  such that  $P_1$  is contained in  $P_2$ . Prove that

i)  $U(f,p_1) > U(f,p_2)$

ii)  $L(f,p_1) < U(f,p_2)$  [10]

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following.

(a) Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of real valued function defined on  $D \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $(f_n) \rightarrow f$  uniformly if and only if  $(M_n) \rightarrow 0$  where  $M_n = \sup\{f_n(x) - f(x) / x \in D\}$ . [10]

(b) Let  $f_n(x) = n^2 x / (1-x)^n$ ,  $x \in (0,1)$ . Prove that  $(f_n)$  does not converge uniformly. [10]

(c) Find the radius of convergence of power series  $\sum f_n(x)$ , where  $f_n(x) = x^n / n^2$ . Determine the interval of convergence. [10]

Q.4 Attempt any two of the following.

(a) (i) Prove that If a Scalar field function has a total derivative then it has a Directional derivative in every direction of unit vector.

(ii) Prove that every differentiable scalar field is continuous. [10]

(b) State and prove chain rule for scalar field function. [10]

(c) State and prove Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem for Scalar Field. Verify for the function  $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$  at the points  $(0,0)$  and  $(1,1)$ . [10]

Q.5 Attempt any two of the following.

(a) (i) State and Prove Stoke's Theorem.

(ii) Evaluate  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ , where  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (1, 1, z(x^2 + y^2)^2)$  and  $S$  is the surface of the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  $0 < z < 1$ .  
[10]

(b) (i) Compute  $\iint_S xy dS$ , where  $S$  is the surface of the tetrahedron with sides  $z=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $x=0$ , and  $z=1-x-y$ .  
[5]

(ii) Evaluate  $\iint_S z dS$ , where  $S$  is the surface  $z=x^2+y^2$ ,  $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ .  
[5]

(c) Verify Divergence Theorem for vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (3x, xy, 2xz)$  over the region  $V$  bounded by the planes  $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1, z=0, z=1$ .

[10]

