

[74]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY  
 B.Sc.(SEMESTER - III ) EXAMINATION (NC)(OLD COURSE)  
 Wednesday , 6<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2021  
 MATHEMATICS : US03CMTH01  
 ( ADVANCED CALCULUS )

Time : 2 : 00 to 4 : 00 pm

Maximum Marks : 70

Que.1 Choose the correct option to fill the following blanks .

[10]

- (1) For the curve  $y = -x$  ,  $\frac{ds}{dt} = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $-\sqrt{2}$
- (2) If region R is represented by  $a \leq x \leq b$  ;  $f_1(x) \leq y \leq f_2(x)$  then  $\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a)  $\int_a^b \int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$  (b)  $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dx dy$  (c)  $\int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$  (d)  $\int_a^b \int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} dy dx$
- (3)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 dx dy = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 3 (d) 2
- (4) Area of plane region in Cartesian form is given by  $A = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C [x dx + y dy]$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C [x dy - y dx]$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C [x dy + y dx]$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C [x dx - y dy]$
- (5) Area of limacon  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  in the first and second quadrant is  $A = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a)  $\frac{3\pi a^2}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3\pi a}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{3\pi a^2}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{3\pi^2 a^2}{4}$
- (6) If  $\vec{v} = 7x\vec{i} - 3y\vec{j}$  then  $\iint_R (\nabla \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{k} dx dy = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) -1 (d) 0
- (7) If  $\vec{r} = u\vec{i} + v\vec{j} + uv\vec{k}$  then  $EG - F^2 = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a)  $1 + v^2$  (b)  $uv$  (c)  $1 + v^2 + u^2$  (d)  $1 + u^2$
- (8) Parametric form of the plane  $y = x$  is  $\vec{r} = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a)  $u\vec{i} + v\vec{j} + u\vec{k}$  (b)  $u\vec{i} + u\vec{j} + v\vec{k}$  (c)  $v\vec{i} + u\vec{j} + v\vec{k}$  (d)  $u\vec{i} + \vec{j} + v\vec{k}$
- (9)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x dx dy dz = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 1/2
- (10) If  $\vec{n} = \vec{k}$  then  $dA = \dots\dots\dots$   
 (a) 0 (b)  $dx dz$  (c)  $dx dy$  (d)  $dy dz$

Que.2 Fill in the blanks.

[8]

(1) For  $x + y = u$  ,  $x - y = v$  , Jacobian  $J = \dots\dots\dots$ (2) In double integral , Total mass M of density 1 over region  $0 \leq x \leq 2$  ;  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$ 

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[P.T.O.]

(3)  $y^2 dx + xz dy + xyz dz = \dots\dots\dots$

(4) If  $f = y^3$ ,  $g = x^3 + 3y^2x$  then  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) Parametric form of  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  is  $\vec{r} = \dots\dots\dots$

(6) If  $\vec{r} = u\vec{i} + v\vec{j} + uv\vec{k}$  then  $\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v = \dots\dots\dots$

(7) The first form of Green's theorem is  $\iiint_R [f\nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g] dV = \dots\dots\dots$

(8) In triple integral, total mass of density  $\sigma(x, y, z)$  in region R is given by  $M = \dots\dots\dots$

Que.3 Attempt the following ( Any Ten )

[20]

(1) Evaluate  $\int_C 3(x^2 + y^2) ds$ , where C : Over the path  $y = x$  from (0,0) to (1,1) (counterclockwise direction) .

(2) Evaluate  $\int_C [y^2 dx - x^2 dy]$ , where C : along the straight line from (0,1) to (1,0).

(3) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} (1 + x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ .

(4) Find area of region R :  $r = a(1 - \sin \theta)$ .

(5) Define : Line integral independent of path , Exact differential equation .

(6) Change the order of integration in  $\int_0^c \int_0^y f(x, y) dx dy$  .

(7) Identify the surface  $\vec{r} = a \cos v \cos u\vec{i} + a \cos v \sin u\vec{j} + a \sin v\vec{k}$  .

(8) Represent the surface  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$  in parametric form .

(9) Represent the surface  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  in parametric form .

(10) Prove first form of Green 's theorem .

(11) In usual notation prove that  $\iiint_R \nabla^2 f dv = \iint_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA$  .

(12) Let R be a closed region in space and S be its boundary , let  $g$  be harmonic function in R then prove that  $\iint_S \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA = 0$  .

Que.4 Attempt the following ( Any Four )

[32]

(1) Transform  $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$  in uv-plane by taking  $x + y = u, x - y = v$ . Then evaluate it, where R: Parallelogram with vertices (0,0),(1,1),(2,0),(1,-1).

(2) Let  $f(x, y) = 1$  be the density of mass in region R :  $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$  ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  , then find centre of gravity and moments of inertia  $I_x, I_y, I_0$  .

(3) Verify Green's theorem for  $f = 3x^2 - 8y^2$ ,  $g = 4y - 6xy$ , C : the boundary of region bounded by  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x + y = 1$  .

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

(5) Evaluate  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dA$  , where  $f(x, y, z) = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$  ,  
 $S : z = x^2 + y^2$  ,  $1 \leq z \leq 4$  ,  $x \geq 0$  .  $y \geq 0$ .

(6) Find moment of inertia of surface S of density 1 about z-axis ,where  
 $S : \vec{r} = (a + b\cos v)(\cos u \vec{i} + \sin u \vec{j}) + b\sin v \vec{k}$  ,  $a > b > 0$  ,  $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$  ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ .

(7) State and prove Stoke's theorem.

(8) Verify Stoke's theorem for  $\vec{V} = y^3 \vec{i} - x^3 \vec{j}$  and surface S : the circular disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  ,  $z = 0$ .



