

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA
 (Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)
B.A./B.Sc. THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022
SECOND YEAR [BATCH 2020-23]

Date : 05/03/2022

MATHEMATICS

Time : 11am-1pm

Paper : MTMA CC6

Full Marks : 50

Group A (3D Geometry)

Answer Question No. 1 and any two from Question No. 2 to Question No. 4.

1. Reduce the equation

$$3x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 6yz - 6x + 6y - 2z - 2 = 0$$

by matrix method to the canonical form and identify the surface it represents. [5]

2. Find the locus of the centres of the spheres which touch the straight lines [5]

$$y = mx, z = c \quad \text{and} \quad y = -mx, z = -c.$$

3. Find the condition that the straight lines in which the plane $ux + vy + wz = 0$ cuts the cone $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$ are perpendicular. [5]

4. Find the points of contact of the tangent planes to the conicoid $2x^2 - 25y^2 + 2z^2 = 1$, which pass through the line joining the points $(-12, 1, 12)$ and $(13, -1, -13)$. [5]

Group B (Multi-variable Calculus 1)

Answer any three questions from Question No. 5 to Question No. 9.

5. Let $f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} xyz \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$. Evaluate the following limits, if they exist.

(a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y, z),$ [2]

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(x, y, z)$ and [1.5]

(c) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y, z) .$ [1.5]

6. (a) Determine whether $f_{xy}(0, 0) = f_{yx}(0, 0)$ for

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin 2\theta & , \text{ if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$. [2.5]

- (b) Find the directional derivative of the scalar valued function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \right), & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

at the origin, in the direction $\beta = (1, 1)$. [2.5]

7. (a) Show that if $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable on a domain D , then the directional derivative of f at $(a, b) \in D$ in the direction of $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (unit vector) is equal to the projection of $\text{grad}(f)$ in the direction of β . [2]
 (b) Can we relax the differentiability condition in the above result? Justify. (No marks without proper justification) [2]
 (c) Can we conclude that the differentiability condition is the necessary condition? [1]
8. Let $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. For a fixed $\delta > 0$ the l^∞ and l^2 neighborhoods of (a, b) are defined respectively as

$$U_\delta = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \max|x - a|, |y - b| < \delta\} \text{ and } \\ V_\delta = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \sqrt{(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2} < \delta\}$$

Show that for each fixed $\delta > 0$, there exists γ and λ , both positive real numbers, such that $U_\gamma \subseteq V_\delta \subseteq U_\lambda$. [5]

9. (a) If $f, g, h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ are three vector valued functions of a scalar variable x , such that [2]

$$\frac{df}{dx} = h \times f \text{ and } \frac{dg}{dx} = h \times g$$

then show that

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \times g) = h \times (f \times g)$$

- (b) Find the unit vector perpendicular to the surface $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 12$ at the point $(2, 3, 1)$. [3]

Group C (ODE 2)

Answer any two from Question No. 10 to Question No. 12

10. (a) Solve the equation [5]

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - 8)y = x^2 e^{-x^2/2}$$

- (b) Solve the equation [5]

$$\frac{dx}{x^3 + 3xy^2} = \frac{dy}{y^3 + 3x^2y} = \frac{dz}{2z(x^2 + y^2)}$$

11. (a) Find the eigen-values and the corresponding eigen-functions of the boundary value problem [6]

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0, \quad y(1) = 0, y(e) = 0.$$

- (b) Solve $(z + z^2) \cos x \, dx - (z + z^2) dy + (1 - z^2)(y - \sin x) dz = 0$. [4]

12. (a) Solve the simultaneous equations [5]

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4x + y = te^t \\ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y - 2x = \sin^2 t$$

- (b) Find the series solution of the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4xy = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

near the point $x = 0$. [5]