# **RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA**

(Residential Autonomous College under University of Calcutta)

**B.A./B.Sc. SIXTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2014** 

THIRD YEAR

Date : 24/05/2014 Time : 11 am - 2 pm **MATHEMATICS** (Honours)

Paper : VIII

Full Marks : 70

[6]

## [Use a separate Answer book for each Group]

## Group - A

[Answer any five questions]

- 1. If a variable system of coplanar forces have constant moments about two fixed points on the plane, prove that the resultant passes through another fixed point. [6]
- 2. State and prove the principle of virtual work for any system of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body. [6]
- 3. A solid hemisphere is supported by a string fixed to a point on its rim and to a point on a smooth vertical wall with which the curved surface of the hemisphere is in contact. If  $\theta$ ,  $\phi$  are the inclinations

of the string and the plane base of the hemisphere to the vertical, prove that  $\tan \phi = \frac{3}{6} + \tan \theta$ .

- 4. A square Lamina rests with its plane perpendicular to a smooth wall, one corner being attached to a point in the wall by a fine string of length equal to the side of the square. Find the position of equilibrium and show that it is stable. [6]
- 5. A force parallel to the axis of z acts at the point (a,0,0) and an equal force perpendicular to the axis of z acts at the point (-a,0,0). Show that the central axis of the system lies on the surface  $z^2(x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 + y^2 ax)^2$ . [6]
- 6. A perfectly rough plane is inclined at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizon. Show that the least eccentricity of the ellipse which can rest on the plane is  $\sqrt{\frac{2\sin\alpha}{1+\sin\alpha}}$ . [6]
- 7. A heavy uniform string rests on the upper surface of a rough vertical circle of radius *a*, and partly hangs vertically. If one end be at the highest point of the circle, show that the greatest length that can

hang freely is 
$$\frac{2a\mu + (\mu^2 - 1)ae^{\frac{\mu\pi}{2}}}{1 + \mu^2}$$
, where  $\mu$  is the coefficient of friction. [6]

Obtain the general Cartesian equations of equilibrium of a string under coplanar forces. Using it find the form of equilibrium of a string hanging under gravity when mass per unit length varies as the tension there.

# Group - B

[Answer any two questions]

9.	a) What do you mean by assembly language?	[3]
	b) Describe storage classes.	[4]
	c) A C program contains the following declaration :	[3]
	static float table [2][3] = {	

$$\{1 \cdot 1, 1 \cdot 2, 1 \cdot 3\}$$
  
 $\{2 \cdot 1, 2 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3\}$ 

- i) What is the meaning of table?
- ii) What is the meaning of (table + 1)?

- iii) What is the meaning of \*(table +1)?
- iv) What is the meaning of (\*(table + 1)+1)?
- v) What is the value of \*(\*(table+1)+1)?
- vi) What is the value of \*(\*(table)+1)?
- 10. a) 50 floating-point data is stored in a data file stand.dat. Write a C program to evaluate the standard deviation of the stored data.
  - b) Two integer type arrays contain two matrices, one of order  $4\times4$  and the other of order  $4\times5$ , in a data file mat.dat. Write an efficient C program to determine the product of the two matrices and store the result in an output file.
- 11. a) In a Boolean algebra (B, +,  $\cdot$ , '), prove that for all a, b, c \in B, if a+b = a + c and  $a \cdot b = a \cdot c$  then  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$ .
  - b) Find the disjunctive normal form of the Boolean function f(x,y,z) such that f(x,y,z) = 1 if and only if two or more of the variables are 1. [3]
  - c) A committee consists of the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. A proposal is approved if and only if it receives a majority vote or the vote of the President plus one other member. Each member approves the proposal by pressing a button attached to their seats. Design a switching circuit controlled by the buttons which allows current to pass if an only if the proposal is approved.

## Group – C

#### [Answer either Unit I or Unit – II]

### Unit - I

#### [Answer <u>any two</u> questions]

12. a) Prove that  $\delta_i^i$  is a mixed tensor of rank two.

b) Find g and  $g^{ij}$  corresponding to the metric  $(ds)^2 = 3(dx^1)^2 + 2(dx^2)^2 + 4(dx^3)^2 - 6dx^1 dx^3$ . [4]

- c) Show that  $\frac{\partial g^{ik}}{\partial x^{j}} = -g^{hk} \begin{cases} i \\ hi \end{cases} g^{hi} \begin{cases} k \\ hi \end{cases}$ . [4]
- 13. a) The components of a contravariant tensor in the co-ordinate system  $x^i$  are  $A^{11} = 4$ ,  $A^{12} = A^{21} = 0$ ,  $A^{22} = 7$ . Find its components in the coordinate system  $\overline{x}^i$ , where  $\overline{x}^1 = 4(x^1)^2 - 7(x^2)^2$ ,  $\overline{\mathbf{x}}^2 = 4\mathbf{x}^1 - 5\mathbf{x}^2.$ [5]
  - b) If A<sub>i</sub> are the components of a covariant vector, then show that  $\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^j}$  are not the components of a

tensor but 
$$\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^i}$$
 are the components of a tensor. [5]

14. a) Prove that the fundamental tensor  $g_{ij}$  is a covariant tensor of order two. [4] b) If a tensor A<sub>ijkl</sub> is symmetric in the first two indices from the left and skew-symmetric in the second and fourth indices from the left, show that  $A_{iikl} = 0$ . [3]

c) If 
$$A^{ijk}$$
 is a skew-symmetric tensor, show that  $A^{ij\ell}_{,\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\partial(\sqrt{g}A^{ijk})}{\partial x^k}$ . [3]

#### <u>Unit – II</u>

#### [Answer <u>any two</u> questions]

15. a) Let  $\alpha: I \to \mathbb{R}^2$  be a regular plane Curve. Let  $[a,b] \subseteq I$  such that  $\alpha(a) \neq \alpha(b)$ . Prove that there exists some  $t_0 \in (a, b)$  such that the tangent line of  $\alpha$  at  $t_0$  is parallel to the segment of the straight line joining  $\alpha(a)$  with  $\alpha(b)$ .

[2]

[4]

[5]

[5]

[3]

b) Compute the curvature and torsion for the Curve  $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$  given by

$$\alpha(t) = \left(a\cos\frac{t}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, a\sin\frac{t}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \frac{bt}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) \text{ with } a > 0 \text{ and } b > 0.$$

- c) Write down the Serret-Frenet equation for Space Curve.
- 16. If  $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  is open,  $f: O \to \mathbb{R}$  is a differentiable function and a is a regular value of f belonging to its image

[4+3+3]

[4+3+3]

- a) Prove that  $S = f^{-1}(\{a\})$  is a surface.
- b) Prove that  $T_PS = ker(df)_P$ .
- c) Let  $f: S \to \mathbb{R}^n$  be a differentiable map where S is a surface and S is connected. If  $(df)_p = 0 \forall p \in S$  then show that f is constant.
- 17. a) Let S be a surface and  $X: U \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be a parametrization of S. Then show that there exits unit normal field defined on the open set V = X(U).
  - b) Let S be the surface given by  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | 2z = x^2 + y^2\}$ . Find the Gauss Curvature and the Mean Curvature of S. [4+(3+3)]

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