RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College under University of Calcutta)

THIRD YEAR B.A./B.SC. SIXTH SEMESTER (January – June) 2013 Mid-Semester Examination, March 2013

Date : 21/03/2013 Time : 11 am - 1 pm MATHEMATICS (Honours) Paper - VIII

Full Marks : 50

[3×5]

[Use Separate Answer Books for each Group]

Group - A

1. Answer **any three** questions :

- a) Three forces P, Q, R act along the sides of a triangle formed by the lines x + y = 3, 2x + y = 1 and x y = -1. Find the line of action of the resultant.
- b) A variable system of forces in a plane has constant moments about two fixed points on the plane. Prove that their resultant passes through another fixed point on the plane.
- c) State and prove the principle of virtual work for any system of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body.
- d) Two heavy rings slide on a fixed smooth parabolic wire whose axis is horizontal and the rings are connected by a string which passes over a smooth peg at the focus. Prove that in the position of equilibrium the depths of the rings below the axis of the parabola are proportional to their weights.
- e) A smooth paraboloid of revolution is fixed with its axis vertical and vertex upwards; on it is placed a heavy elastic string of unstretched length $2\pi c$. When the string is in equilibrium show that it rests in the form of a circle of radius $4ac\pi\lambda/(4\pi a\lambda cW)$, where W is the weight of the string, λ its modulus of elasticity and 4a, the latus rectum of the generating parabola.

<u>Group - B</u>

- 2. Answer **any two** questions :
 - a) Define 'Symbolic constants'.
 - b) State the difference between break statement and continue statement.
 - c) Show the output resulting from the following printf statement.

float a = 2.5, b = 0.0005, c = 3000; printf ("%8.3f %8.3f %8.3f", a, b, c);

3. Answer **any two** questions :

a) Describe the output that will be generated by the following C program.

```
# include <stdio.h>
main ()
{ int i = 0, x = 0;
   while (i<20)
    {if (i%5 == 0)
        {x += i;
        printf("%d",x);
     }
     ++i;
   }
   printf ("\n x = %d", x);
}</pre>
```

[2×2]

[2×3]

```
b) Determine the output of the following :
    # include <stdio.h>
     main()
      \{ int i = 0, x = 0; \}
       for (i=1; i<10; ++i)
        \{if(i\%2 = = 1)\}
           x + = i;
           else
           x – –;
            printf("%d",x);
            break;
         }
       printf ("n x = \% d", x);
     }
c) A C program contains the following declaration and initial assignment
    int i = 8, j = 5;
```

Determine the value of the following expression $2^{*}((i/5)+(4^{*}(j-3)))(i+j-2))+j/3;$

<u>Group – C</u>

[Attempt either <u>Unit – I</u> or <u>Unit – II</u>)

<u>Unit – I</u> (Tensor Calculus)

Answer any two questions : [2×5]				
4.	a)	Prove that $\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial x^s}$ is not a tensor even though A_r is a covariant tensor of rank one.	[3]	
	b)	Prove that Kronecker delta is a tensor of rank two.	[2]	
5.	a)	If $\xi(p,q)$ is the cofactor of A_{pq} in the determinant $d = A_{pq} \neq 0$ and $A^{pq} = \frac{\xi(p,q)}{d}$ then prove that		
		$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{pq}}\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{rq}} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{r}} .$	[3]	
	b)	If A_r^{pq} and B_r^{pq} are tensors then prove that $A_r^{pq} - B_r^{pq}$ is a tensor.	[2]	
6.	a)	If a tensor A_{ijkl} is symmetric in the first two indices from the left and skew-symmetric in the second and fourth indices from the left then show that $A_{ijkl} = 0$		
		second and fourth indices from the left then show that $A_{ijkl} = 0$.	[3]	
	b)	Define with example the inner product of two tensors.	[2]	

<u>Unit – II</u> (Differential Geometry)

4.	State the Frenet equations of a space curve. Compute curvature of the circular helix $\alpha : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ by	[1+2]
	$\alpha(s) = \left(a\cos\frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, a\sin\frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \frac{bs}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) \text{ with } a, b \neq 0.$	

- 5. State definition of surface. Show that Torus of revolution is a surface. [1+2]
- 6. Let S be a surface, $P \in S$ and $X: U \to S$ a parametrization of S with $P \in X(U)$. Then show that— [4] $T_P S = (dx)_{X^{-1}(P)}(\mathbb{R}^2)$

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