

**THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2016**

(UG-CCSS)

Complementary Course

MM 3C 03—MATHEMATICS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries a weightage of ¼.

1. An additional solution of a differential equation that cannot be obtained from the general solution is called _____.
2. Solution of the initial value problem $y' = \frac{-y}{x}$; $y(1) = 1$ is :

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.	(b) $xy = 1$.
(c) $x = e^y$.	(d) $y = e^x$.
3. A family of curves such that each member of this family cuts all the curves of another family at right angles is called _____.
4. A is an $n \times n$ matrix and the rank is r . Then A is non-singular if :

(a) $n = r$.	(b) $n < r$.
(c) $n > r$.	(d) None of these.
5. A system of n non-homogeneous equations in n unknown has a unique solution provided _____

(a) $ A = 0$.	(b) $ A \neq 0$.
(c) $ A > 0$.	(d) None of these.
6. The characteristic equation of a unit matrix of order 3 is _____.
7. State Cayley-Hamilton theorem.
8. The work done by a force $\vec{p} = [2, 6, 6]$ acting on a body, if the body is displaced from A (3, 4, 0) to B (5, 8, 0) is _____.
9. The parametric representation of the straight line through A (3, 1, 5) and in the direction of $\vec{b} = [4, 7, -1]$ is _____.

Turn over

10. Given $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$. Then the value of $\text{div } \vec{r}$ is _____.
11. State Green's theorem in the plane.
12. \vec{F} is a field defined on D and $\vec{F} = \nabla f$, for some scalar function f on D, then f is called _____.
(12 × ¼ = 3 weightage)

Part B

*Answer all nine questions.
Each question carries 1 weightage.*

13. Show that $(x^3 + 3xy^2) dx + (3x^2y + y^3) dy = 0$ is exact and hence solve.
14. Find the orthogonal trajectory of $y = ce^{-x}$.
15. Define Elementary transformations on a matrix.
16. Find the rank of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$.
17. Find $\vec{p} = [0, 0, p_3]$ such that the resultant of \vec{p} ; $\vec{q} = [4, 0, 8]$; $\vec{u} = [2, -2, 6]$ and $\vec{v} = [-1, 1, 3]$ is parallel to the xy -plane.
18. Define linear independence of three vectors. Also verify that $[4, 2, 9]$; $[3, 2, 1]$; $[-4, 6, 9]$ are linearly independent.
19. Find the length of $\vec{r}(t) = t\vec{i} + \cosh t \vec{j}$ from $t = 0$ to $t = 1$.
20. Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = [-y, -xy]$ and C is the arc of the circle represented by $\vec{r}(t) = [\cos t, \sin t]$; $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.
21. Using Green's theorem evaluate $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = [3y^2, x - y^4]$ and C is the square with vertices $(1, 1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(-1, -1)$ and $(1, -1)$.

(9 × 1 = 9 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

22. Find the integrating factor and hence solve :
 $2 \cosh x \cos y dx = \sinh x \sin y dz$.
23. Solve $y' + 2y = y^2$.

24. Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
25. Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.
26. Find $\nabla^2 f$ using the formula $\nabla^2 f = \text{div}(\text{grad } f)$ and verify by direct differentiation for $f = \frac{xy}{z}$.
27. Verify $\text{div}(\text{curl } \bar{u}) = 0$ if $\bar{u} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k})$.
28. Write the formula for area of a plane region as a line integral over the boundary. Using this evaluate the area of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

Part D*Answer any two questions.**Each question carries 4 weightage.*

29. (a) Show that $\bar{F} = (e^x \cos y + yz)\bar{i} + (xz - e^x \sin y)\bar{j} + (xy + z)\bar{k}$ is conservative and find the scalar potential for it.
- (b) Verify Green's theorem for $\bar{F} = (x - y)\bar{i} + x\bar{j}$ where R is the region bounded by the unit circle $\bar{r}(t) = \cos t \bar{i} + \sin t \bar{j}; 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.
30. (a) Find the characteristic roots and vectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.
- (b) Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem find the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.
31. (a) Solve $y' = (x + y - z)^2$.
- (b) Solve $y' + y \sin x = e^{\cos x}$.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage).