

B.Sc. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL 2019

SEMESTER – 4: MATHEMATICS (CORE COURSE FOR MATHEMATICS & COMPUTER APPLICATION)

COURSE: 15U4CRMAT04-15U4CRCMT04, VECTOR CALCULUS, THEORY OF EQUATIONS AND
NUMERICAL METHODS*(Common for Regular 2017 admission and improvement 2016/ supplementary 2016/2015/2014 admission)*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART A*Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*

- Find a vector perpendicular to the plane $3x+5y-8z=0$.
- Find the volume of the parallelepiped whose edges are vectors $3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$, $2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ and $5\mathbf{k}$.
- Find $\frac{dr}{dt}$ of a particle moving along the curve $r(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} + e^t \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$.
- Evaluate $\int_C (x+y)ds$ where C is a straight line $x = t, y = 1-t, z = 0$ from $(0,1,0)$ to $(1,0,0)$.
- Find the gradient of the field $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.
- Find the divergence of $f(x, y) = (x^2 - 2y)\mathbf{i} + (xy - y^2)\mathbf{j}$.
- Form a polynomial equation of second degree with rational coefficients, one of whose roots are $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{-3}$.
- If a, b, c are the roots of the equation $4x^3 - 2x^2 + 8x + 5 = 0$, then find $ab + bc + ac$.
- Write Newton-Raphson formula to find an approximate solution of an equation.
- If $f(a).f(b)<0$, then a root of $f(x)=0$ lies between and (1 x 10 = 10)

PART B*Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2 marks.*

- Find the angle between the planes $x + y + z = 1$ and $x + 2y + 3z = 6$.
- A particle moves along the curve $x = 3t^2, y = t^2 - 2t, z = t^3$. Find velocity and acceleration.
- Find the arc length parameter along the helix $r(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}$ from $t_0=0$ to t .
- Find the total work done in moving a particle in a force field given by $F = 3xy\mathbf{i} - 5z\mathbf{j} + 10x\mathbf{k}$ along the curve $x = t^2 + 1, y = 2t^2, z = t^3$ from $t=0$ to $t=1$.
- Evaluate $\int_C xydy - y^2dx$, where C is the square cut from the first quadrant by the lines $x = 1$ and $y = 1$, using green's theorem.
- If $F = -2yi + 2xj$, evaluate $\int_C F.dr$ where C is a circle of radius a about the origin bounding a disk S in the x-y plane using Stoke's theorem.
- Solve the equation $4x^3 - 24x^2 + 23x + 18 = 0$, given that the roots are in arithmetic progression.
- Form an equation whose roots are 2 times those of the equation $2x^3 - 5x^2 + 7 = 0$.

19. Find an approximate real root of the equation $xe^x = 1$ in four steps using bisection method, given that a root lies between 0 and 1.
20. Use Newton Raphson Method to find an approximate root of $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$ near $x_0 = 2$ in two steps. (2 x 8 = 16)

PART C

Answer **any five** questions. Each question carries **5** marks.

21. Find the unit tangent vector **T** and unit normal **N** for $r(t) = 3\cos t \mathbf{i} + 3\sin t \mathbf{j} + 4t \mathbf{k}$.
22. Find the tangential and normal component of acceleration for the curve $r(t) = (\cos t + t \sin t) \mathbf{i} + (\sin t - t \cos t) \mathbf{j}$.
23. Show that $2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz$ is exact and evaluate $\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(2,3,-6)} 2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz$.
24. Find the area of surface cut from the bottom of the paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$ by the plane $z = 4$
25. Solve $24x^3 - 14x^2 - 63x + 45$ given that one root is double another.
26. Solve the equation $60x^4 - 736x^3 + 1433x^2 - 736x + 60 = 0$.
27. Find the real solution of $x^4 = 3$ by Regula falsi method in five steps. (5 x 5 = 25)

PART D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **12** marks.

28. Evaluate $\int_C F \cdot dr$ if $F = (x^2 + y^2) \mathbf{i} - 2xy \mathbf{j}$ where C is the rectangle in the $x - y$ plane bounded by $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b$.
29. Verify Green's theorem in the plane $\oint_C xy dx + x^2 dy$ where C is the curve enclosing the region bounded by parabola $y = x^2$ and the line $y = x$.
30. Solve $x^3 - 9x + 28 = 0$ by Cardan's method.
31. a) Find an approximate root of $x = e^{-x}$ using Newton Raphson method upto 4 steps starting from $x_0 = 1$.
- b) Find an approximate solution to the equation $x^3 + x - 1 = 0$ starting from $x_0 = 1$ using fixed point iteration formula in 3 steps. (12 x 2 = 24)
