

B.Sc. Semester - 3 (NEP-2020) Examination
OCT/NOV-2025 (AS PER SYLLABUS YEAR JUNE 2024)
MATH: Advanced Calculus -1 (Major-6)

Time: 2:00 Hours

Marks:50

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Que.1 Answer any two. (10)

- (1) Define: Divergence of a vector function. If $\vec{f}$ and $\vec{g}$ are vector functions defined on the domain D, whose first order partial derivatives exist then prove that $\text{div}(\vec{f} \times \vec{g}) = \vec{g} \cdot \text{curl} \vec{f} - \vec{f} \cdot \text{curl} \vec{g}$.
- (2) Define: Irrotational function. If $\vec{f} = (x^3, y^3, z^3)$ then show that $\vec{f}$ is irrotational function and $\text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{f}) = 6\vec{r}$.
- (3) Define: Laplace equation. Prove that $H = e^{-\lambda x}(c_1 \sin \lambda y + c_2 \cos \lambda y)$ satisfies the Laplace equation, where λ, c_1, c_2 are constants.

Que.2 Answer any two. (10)

- (1) Evaluate $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, where R is a square bounded by lines $y = x, y = -x, x - y = 2, x + y = 2$.
- (2) Prove that: $\iiint_R (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^5 dx dy dz = \frac{4\pi a^{13}}{13}$, where R is $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.
- (3) Change the order of integration in $\int_0^1 \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} f(x, y) dx dy$ and hence evaluate it.

Que.3 Answer any two. (10)

- (1) Evaluate: $\oint_c \vec{u}_t ds$, where $\vec{u} = y^2 \hat{i} + xy \hat{j}$ and c is a square with vertices $(1,1), (-1,1), (-1,-1)$ and $(1,-1)$.
- (2) State and prove Green's theorem in plane.
- (3) Verify the divergence theorem for $\vec{V} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ and S is a sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

Que.4 Answer any two. (10)

- (1) Prove that : $\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} + x^{q-1}}{(1+x)^{p+q}} dx ; p > 0, q > 0$.
- (2) Define: Gamma function. Prove: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m \theta \cos^n \theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{2\Gamma(\frac{m+n+2}{2})}$.
- (3) Prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$.

Que.5 Answer any two. (10)

- (1) If $\vec{f}$ and $\vec{g}$ are irrotational functions on D then show that $\vec{f} \times \vec{g}$ is a solenoidal function.
- (2) Evaluate: $\oint_c e^{-x} \sin y dx + e^{-x} \cos y dy$; where c is a rectangle with vertices $(0,0), (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\pi, \frac{\pi}{2})$ and $(\pi, 0)$.
- (3) Prove: $\beta(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} ; p > 0, q > 0$.
