

B.Sc. (Part-I) Semester-II Examination

MATHEMATICS

Paper-IV

(Vector Analysis and Solid Geometry)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 60

N.B. :- (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

(2) Attempt **one** question from each unit.

1. Choose the correct alternative :

(i) Two non-zero vectors \bar{a} and \bar{b} are orthogonal iff _____.

(a) $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 0$

(b) $\bar{a} \times \bar{b} = 0$

(c) $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \bar{b} \cdot \bar{a}$

(d) $\bar{a} \times \bar{b} = -\bar{b} \times \bar{a}$

1

(ii) The dot product of any two non-zero vectors is a _____.

(a) Vector

(b) Scalar

(c) Both vector and scalar

(d) None of these

1

(iii) The equation of rectifying plane is _____.

(a) $(\bar{R} - \bar{r}) \cdot \bar{b} = 0$

(b) $(\bar{R} - \bar{r}) \cdot \bar{t} = 0$

(c) $(\bar{R} - \bar{r}) \cdot \bar{n} = 0$

(d) None of these

1

(iv) A line perpendicular to both \bar{b} and \bar{n} is called _____.

(a) Tangent

(b) Binormal

(c) Principal normal

(d) None of these

1

(v) A vector \bar{f} is irrotational if _____.

(a) $\text{div } \bar{f} = 0$

(b) $\text{curl } \bar{f} = 0$

(c) $\text{div grad } \bar{f} = 0$

(d) $\text{curl grad } \bar{f} = 0$

1

- (vi) If $\vec{r} = x_i + y_j + z_k$ then $\text{div } \vec{r}$ is equal to _____.
 (a) Zero (b) One
 (c) Two (d) Three 1
- (vii) The curve of intersection of two spheres is a _____.
 (a) Plane (b) Circle
 (c) Sphere (d) None of these 1
- (viii) The equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4x - 6y + 10z - 11 = 0$ represents a sphere with centre $(-2, 3, -5)$ then radius of sphere is _____.
 (a) 7 (b) 11
 (c) 38 (d) None of these 1
- (ix) Every section of a right circular cone by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a _____.
 (a) Plane (b) Circle
 (c) Sphere (d) Cone 1
- (x) The equation $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0$ represent a cone if _____.
 (a) $\frac{u^2}{a} + \frac{v^2}{b} + \frac{w^2}{c} = d$ (b) $\frac{u^2}{a} + \frac{v^2}{b} + \frac{w^2}{c} < d$
 (c) $\frac{u^2}{a} + \frac{v^2}{b} + \frac{w^2}{c} > d$ (d) $\frac{u^2}{a} + \frac{v^2}{b} + \frac{w^2}{c} = 0$ 1

UNIT-I

2. (a) Prove that :

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot [(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})] = [\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}]^2 \quad 4$$

- (b) Prove that necessary and sufficient condition for $\vec{r}(t)$ to have constant magnitude is $\vec{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 0$. 3

- (c) Find the value of r from the equation $\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{a}t + \vec{b}$, given that both \vec{r} and $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ vanish when $t = 0$. 3

3. (p) If $\vec{r} = a \cos t \vec{j} + a \sin t \vec{j} + at \tan \alpha \vec{k}$, then find

$$|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}| \text{ and } [\dot{\vec{r}}, \ddot{\vec{r}}, \dddot{\vec{r}}] \quad 4$$

- (q) If $\vec{A} = x^2yz \vec{i} - 2xz^3 \vec{j} + xz^2 \vec{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 2z \vec{i} + 4 \vec{j} - x^2 \vec{k}$, then find $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$ at

$$(1, 0, -2) \quad 3$$

- (r) Prove that $\vec{i} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{i}) + \vec{j} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{j}) + \vec{k} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{k}) = 2\vec{a}$. 3

UNIT-II

4. (a) For the curve $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$, prove that

$$K = \frac{|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}|}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|^3} \text{ and } T = \frac{[\dot{\vec{r}}, \ddot{\vec{r}}, \dddot{\vec{r}}]}{|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}|^2}. \quad 4$$

- (b) The parametric equations of a cycloid are $x = a(0 - \sin 0)$, $y = a(1 - \cos 0)$, then show that $\rho^2 = 8ay$. 3

- (c) Prove that :

$$(x''')^2 + (y''')^2 + (z''')^2 = \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sigma^2} + \frac{1 + \rho'^2}{\rho^4} \quad 3$$

5. (p) Find the curvature and torsion of the circular helix $x = a \cos \theta$, $y = a \sin \theta$, $z = c\theta$ at any point θ . 4

- (q) Show that necessary and sufficient condition that a curve be a straight line is $k = 0$. 3

- (r) If the tangent and binormal at a point of a curve make angles θ and ϕ respectively with a fixed direction, then show that

$$\frac{\sin \theta \, d\theta}{\sin \phi \, d\phi} = \frac{-K}{T} \quad 3$$

UNIT-III

6. (a) If $\vec{F} = (3x^2 + 64)\vec{i} - 14yz\vec{j} + 20xz^2\vec{k}$ then evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ from (0, 0, 0) to (1, 1, 1) along the path $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$. 4
- (b) Find $\nabla\phi$, if $\phi = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$. 2
- (c) Find the work done in moving a particle once round the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1, z = 0$. 4
7. (p) Verify Green's theorem in the plane for $\int_C (3x^2 - 8y^2) dx + (4y - 6xy) dy$.
where C is the boundary of the region R bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}, y = x^2$. 5
- (q) Find the constants a, b, c so that $\vec{f} = (x + 2y + az)\vec{i} + (bx - 3y - z)\vec{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\vec{k}$ is irrotational. 5

UNIT-IV

8. (a) Find the equation of the sphere that passes through the circle $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 3y - 4z + 6 = 0, 3x - 4y + 5z - 15 = 0$ and cuts the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z + 11 = 0$ orthogonally. 5
- (b) Find the equation of the sphere which passes through the points (1, -3, 4), (1, -5, 2) and (1, -3, 0) and whose centre lies on the plane $x + y + z = 0$. 5
9. (p) Prove that the two spheres
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2u_1x + 2v_1y + 2w_1z + d_1 = 0$
 and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2u_2x + 2v_2y + 2w_2z + d_2 = 0$
 will be orthogonal if $2u_1u_2 + 2v_1v_2 + 2w_1w_2 = d_1 + d_2$ 5
- (q) Find the equation of a sphere which passes through origin and intercepts lengths a, b and c on the axes respectively. 5

UNIT-V

10. (a) Find the equation of a right circular cone whose vertex is (α, β, γ) , the semivertical angle

α and the axis $\frac{x - \alpha}{\ell} = \frac{y - \beta}{m} = \frac{z - \gamma}{n}$. 5

- (b) Find the equation of right circular cone whose vertex is $(2, -3, 5)$, axis makes equal angles with the coordinate axes and semivertical angle is 30° . 5

11. (p) Find the equation of the right circular cylinder whose radius is r and axis the line

$$\frac{x - x'}{\ell} = \frac{y - y'}{m} = \frac{z - z'}{n} \quad 5$$

- (q) Find the equation of right circular cylinder of radius 2 and whose axis is the line

$$\frac{x - 1}{2} = \frac{y - 2}{1} = \frac{z - 3}{2} \quad 5$$

