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Unique Paper Code : 235301 (21)

Name of the Paper : MAHT 301-Calculus- II

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (Hons.) Mathematics- II

Semester : III

Duration : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 75

### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. All sections are compulsory.
3. Attempt any **five** questions from each Section.
4. All questions carry equal marks.

### SECTION - I

1. (a) Let  $f$  be the function defined by :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} & \text{for } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{for } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Is  $f$  continuous at  $(0, 0)$ ? Explain.

- (b) The **Cauchy-Riemann equations** are

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

where  $u = u(x, y)$  and  $v = v(x, y)$ . Check if  $u = e^{-x} \cos y$ ,  $v = e^{-x} \sin y$  satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations?

2. In physics, the *wave equation* is

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

and the *heat equation* is





$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

Determine whether  $z = e^{-1} \left( \sin \frac{x}{c} + \cos \frac{x}{c} \right)$  satisfies the wave equation, the heat equation, or neither.

3. An open box has length 3 ft, width 1 ft, and height 2 ft and is constructed from material that costs \$2/ft<sup>2</sup> for the sides and \$3/ft<sup>2</sup> for the bottom. Compute the cost of constructing the box, and then use increments to estimate the change in cost if the length and width are each increased by 3 in. and the height is decreased by 4 in.

4. If  $z = u + f(uv)$ , show that

$$u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u$$

5. (a) Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^3)$  at  $P_0(1, -3)$  in the direction of  $v = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$ .

- (b) Sketch the level curve corresponding to  $C = 1$  for the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$  and find a normal vector at the point  $P_0(2, \sqrt{3})$ .

6. Find the maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y) = 2 + 2x + 2y - x^2 - y^2$  over the triangle with vertices (0,0), (9,0) and (0,9).

## SECTION-II

7. Evaluate  $\iint \frac{dA}{1+y^2}$  over a triangle D bounded by  $x = 2y$ ,  $y = -x$  and  $y = 2$ .

8. Evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$  by converting to polar coordinates.

9. Find the volume V of the tetrahedron T bounded by the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  and coordinate planes  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $z = 0$ .

10. Use spherical coordinates to evaluate  $\iiint_D \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$  where D is the region given by  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 3$ ,  $z \geq 0$ .



11. Compute the integral  $\iiint (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) dx dy dz$  over the cylindrical solid

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \text{ with } 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

12. Use suitable change of variables to find the area of the region R bounded by the hyperbolas  $xy = 1$  and  $xy = 4$  and lines  $y = x$  and  $y = 4x$ .

### SECTION-III

13. A force field in the plane is given by  $\mathbf{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\mathbf{i} + 2xy\mathbf{j}$ . Find the total work done by this force in moving a point mass counterclockwise around the square with vertices (0,0), (2,0), (2,2), (0,2).

14.(a) Show that the force field  $\mathbf{F} = \sin z \mathbf{i} - z \sin y \mathbf{j} + (x \cos z + \cos y) \mathbf{k}$  is conservative.

(b) Verify that  $\int_C [(3x^2 + 2x + y^2)dx + (2xy + y^3)dy]$ , where C is any path from (0,0) to (1,1), is independent of path.

15. Use Green's theorem to find the work done by the force field

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (x + 2y^2)\mathbf{j}$$

as the object moves once counterclockwise about the circle  $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

16. Evaluate surface integral  $\iint_S \sqrt{1 + 4z} dS$  where S is the portion of the paraboloid

$$z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ for which } z \leq 4.$$

17. Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{R}$  where  $\mathbf{F} = 2y\mathbf{i} - 6z\mathbf{j} + 3x\mathbf{k}$  and C is the

intersection of the xy-plane and paraboloid  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ , traversed counter clockwise as viewed from above.

18. Use the divergence theorem to evaluate  $\iiint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dS$  where  $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j} + x^3y^3\mathbf{k}$  and S is the tetrahedron bounded by the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  and the coordinate planes with outward unit normal vector  $\mathbf{N}$ .



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