

Instructions:-

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are **NINE** questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer of the following (Any seven question only):

[2 x 7 = 14]

- (a) The value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{1/x}$ is
 - (i) 0
 - (ii) 1
 - (iii) e
 - (iv) 1/e
- (b) The value of the integral $\int_C \{yzdx + (xz + 1)dy + xydz\}$ Where C is any path from (1, 0, 0) to (2, 1, 4) is
 - (i) 6
 - (ii) 7
 - (iii) 8
 - (iv) 9
- (c) The maximum value of $\sin x + \cos x$ is
 - (i) 1
 - (ii) 2
 - (iii) $\sqrt{2}$
 - (iv) 0
- (d) The value of $\nabla^2 [(1-x)(1-2x)]$ is equal to
 - (i) 2
 - (ii) 3
 - (iii) 4
 - (iv) 6
- (e) The degree of the differential equation $y \frac{dx}{dy} - \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 - \sin y \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^3 - \cos x = 0$ is
 - (i) 0
 - (ii) 1
 - (iii) 2
 - (iv) Cannot be determined
- (f) If $u = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$, then $\text{div}(\text{grad } u)$ is equal to
 - (i) 1
 - (ii) -1
 - (iii) 0
 - (iv) 2
- (g) If P_n is the Legendre polynomial of first kind, then the value of $\int_{-1}^1 x P_n P'_n dx$ is
 - (i) $\frac{2}{(2n+1)}$
 - (ii) $\frac{2n}{(2n+1)}$
 - (iii) $\frac{2}{(2n+3)}$
 - (iv) $\frac{2n}{(2n+3)}$
- (h) If J_n is the Bessel's function of first kind, then the value of $J_{-\frac{1}{2}}$ is
 - (i) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x\right)$
 - (ii) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x\right)$
 - (iii) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$
 - (iv) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$
- (i) The solution of $p \tan x + q \tan y = \tan z$ is
 - (i) $\sin x / \sin y = \varphi(\sin y / \sin z)$
 - (ii) $\sin x \cdot \sin y = \varphi(\sin y / \sin z)$
 - (iii) $\sin x / \sin y = \varphi(\sin y, \sin z)$
 - (iv) $\sin x / \sin y = \varphi(\sin y \cdot \sin z)$
- (j) The vector $\vec{v} = e^x \sin y \hat{i} + e^x \cos y \hat{j}$ is
 - (i) Solenoidal
 - (ii) irrational
 - (iii) rotational
 - (iv) cannot be found

- Q.2 (a) Form the partial differential equation $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2 = 1$. [7]
 (b) Solve $xp + yq = 3z$. [7]

- Q.3 (a) Find the directional derivative of $\phi = z^2yz + 4xz^2$ at the point $(1, -2, 1)$ in the direction of the vector $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$. [7]
 (b) Find a unit vector normal to the surface $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = 3$ at the point $(1, 2, -1)$. [7]

- Q.4 Solve the following questions:-
 (a) Solve partial differential equation $\frac{y^2z}{x}p + xzq = y^2$. [7]
 (b) Show that the function $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ [7]
 is continuous at origin.

- Q.5 (a) If $f = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-n}$, then find $\text{div grad } f$ and determine n , if $\text{div grad } f = 0$. [7]
 (b) Verify Green's theorem for $\int_C \{(xy + y^2)dx + x^2dy\}$ [7]
 Where C is bounded by $y = x$, $y = x^2$.

- Q.6 (a) Evaluate the integral by changing the order of integration [7]

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x xe^{-\frac{x^2}{y}} dy dx$$

- (b) Solve the differential equation [7]
 $(x^2 + y^2 + x) dx - (2x^2 + 2y^2 - y) dy = 0$

- Q.7 Verify the stokes' theorem for [14]
 $A = (y - z + 2)\hat{i} + (yz + 4)\hat{j} - xz\hat{k}$
 Where S is the surface of the cube $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 2, y = 2$ and $z = 2$ above the xy -plane.

- Q.8 (a) Prove that [6]
 $2nJ_n(x) = x(J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x))$

- (b) Prove that [8]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} P_n(1) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

- Q.9 Solve the following questions:
 (a) Using Green's theorem, evaluate $\int_C [(y - \sin x) dx + \cos x dy]$ where C is the [7]
 plane triangle enclosed by the lines $y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $y = \frac{2x}{\pi}$
 (b) Prove that $\text{div}(r^n \vec{r}) = (n+3)r^n$. Hence show that $\text{div} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right)$ is solenoidal. [7]

