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**DHANALAKSHMI SRINIVASAN COLLEGE  
OF ARTS & SCIENCE FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)**



(For Candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

**UG DEGREE EXAMINATIONS APRIL – 2021**

**B.SC - MATHEMATICS**

**TRIGONOMETRY AND VECTOR CALCULUS**

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Max.Marks: 75**

**PART- A**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

**(10\*1=10)**

- the value of  $\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots \infty$ 
  - $\cos \theta$
  - $\sin \theta$
  - $\cot \theta$
  - $\tan \theta$
- If  $x = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$  then  $x + \frac{1}{x} = ?$ 
  - $2 i \sin \theta$
  - $2 \sin \theta$
  - $2 i \cos \theta$
  - $2 \cos \theta$
- The real part of the expressions  $\sin (x + i y)$ 
  - $\sin x \cos hy$
  - $\cos x \sin hy$
  - $-\sin x \sin hy$
  - $\cos x \cos hy$
- $\text{Sin h}^{-1} x = ?$ 
  - $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^{-1}$
  - $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$
  - $\log(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^{-1}$
  - $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$
- If  $\nabla \phi = 2x\vec{i} - 2y\vec{j} + \vec{k}$  then the unit vector normal to the surface  $x^2 - y^2 + z = 2$  at  $(1, -1, 2)$  is
  - $\frac{2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}}{3}$
  - $\frac{2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{3}$
  - $\frac{2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}}{3}$
  - $\frac{2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}}{3}$
- $\nabla \cdot (\phi \vec{F}) = ?$ 
  - $\nabla \phi \times \vec{F} + \phi (\nabla \times \vec{F})$
  - $(\nabla \phi) \cdot \vec{F} - \phi (\nabla \cdot \vec{F})$
  - $\nabla \phi \cdot \vec{F} + \phi (\nabla \cdot \vec{F})$
  - $\nabla \phi \times \vec{F} - \phi (\nabla \times \vec{F})$
- Under what condition a vector field F is conservative?
  - $\text{curl } \vec{F} = 0$
  - $\text{div. } \vec{F} = 0$
  - $\text{div. curl } \vec{F} = 0$
  - None of these
- The value of the integral  $\int (x dy - y dx)$  around the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  is
  - $\frac{\pi}{2}$
  - $\pi$
  - $2\pi$
  - 0
- If S is any closed surface enclosed by V and  $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  then  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds = ?$ 
  - 0
  - 3V
  - 2V
  - 1
- Volume of the unit sphere is
  - $\frac{3}{4}\pi$
  - $\frac{2}{3}\pi$
  - $\frac{3}{2}\pi$
  - $\frac{4}{3}\pi$

PART - B

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS:

(5\*7=35)

11. a) Prove that  $(1+i\sqrt{3})^n + (1-i\sqrt{3})^n = 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$   
(OR)

b) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3}$

12. a) If  $\sin \theta = \tan hx$  prove that  $\tan \theta = \sin hx$  prove also that  $\cos hx = \sec \theta$   
(OR)

b) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sinh^{-1} x - \log x)$

13. a) If  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  then find  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$  and  $\nabla \times \vec{F}$   
(OR)

b) Find the directional derivative of  $\phi = xyz$  at  $(1,1,1)$  in the direction  $\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$

14. a) Show that  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  is a conservative vectors field.  
(OR)

b) Evaluate  $\iiint_S$  where  $\vec{F} = yz\vec{i} + zx\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$  and S is the part of the surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  lies in the first octant.

15. a) Use Divergence theorem to evaluate  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$  where  $\vec{F} = x^3\vec{i} + y^3\vec{j} + z^3\vec{k}$  and S is the surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$   
(OR)

b) Evaluate  $\int_C \{(xy + x^2)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy\}$  where C is the curve formed by line  $x = 1, y = 1, x = -1, y = -1$  using Green's theorems

PART - C

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS:

(3\*10=30)

16. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \cos \theta, y + \frac{1}{y} = 2 \cos \phi$  prove that one of the values of  $\frac{x^m}{y^n} + \frac{y^n}{x^m} = 2 \cos(m\theta - n\phi)$

17. If  $\tan h \frac{u}{2} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$  prove that

i)  $u = \log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$

ii)  $\sin hu = \tan \theta$

iii)  $\cos hu \cdot \cos \theta = 1$

18. If  $\phi = x^2y^3z^4$  find i)  $div. grad \phi$  ii)  $curl grad \phi$

19. If  $\vec{F} = 2xz\vec{i} - x\vec{j} + y^2\vec{k}$  then evaluate  $\iiint_V \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{v}$  where V is the region bounded by the surface  $x=0, x=2, y=0, y=6, z=x^2, z=4$ .

20. Verify stoke's theorem for a vector field defined by  $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j}$  in the rectangular region in the XOY plane bounded by the lines  $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b$ .