

HONOURS: Full marks: 10 + 10 + 10 + 05

ANSWER EACH PART IN SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS:

CC-8

[10]

Answer any TWO questions

- 1.(i) Show that the Second MV theorem (Bonnet's form) is applicable to $\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ where $0 < a < b < \infty$. Also prove that $|\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx| \leq \frac{2}{a}$. [2]

- (ii) Show that the Second MV theorem (Weirstrass form) is applicable to $\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ where $0 < a < b < \infty$. Also prove that $|\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx| < \frac{4}{a}$. [3]

2. A sequence of functions defined by $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$. Show that the sequence $\{f_n\}$ is not uniformly convergent in $[0, 1]$. [5]

3. Show that the Fourier Series corresponding to x^2 on $[-\pi, \pi]$ is $\frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$. [5]
Hence deduce that, $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

CC-9

[10]

Answer any TWO questions

1. Let $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4+y^2} & , (x, y) \neq (0, 0); \\ 0 & , (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$
Show that f has a directional derivatives at $(0,0)$ in any direction $\beta = (l, m)$, $l^2 + m^2 = 1$ but f is discontinuous at $(0,0)$.
2. Verify Stokes' theorem for a vector field defined by $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j}$ in the rectangular region in the xy plane bounded by the straight lines $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b$.
3. Find $\int \int \int_E \frac{dx dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2}$ where E is the region bounded by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

CC-10

[10]

Answer any TWO questions

1. Let H be the commutator subgroup of a group G then show that H is normal in G .
2. If U is an ideal of, let $[R: U] = \{x \in R: rx \in U \text{ for every } r \in R\}$. Prove that $[R: U]$ is an ideal of R and that contains U .
3. Let $(F, +, \cdot)$ be a field and $(\neq 0) \in F$. Define multiplication $\times$ in F by $a \times b = a \cdot u \cdot b$ for $a, b \in F$. Prove that $(F, +, \times)$ is a field.

SEC

[05]

Answer any ONE question

1. Let G be a graph in which all vertices have degree at least two. Show that G contains a cycle. [5]
2. Show that, for any graph G , $\delta(G) \leq d(G) \leq \Delta(G)$, where $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ are the minimum and maximum degrees of the vertices of G , and $d(G) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{v \in V} d(v)$ is their average degree. [5]

[FOR STUDENTS OTHER THAN MATHEMATICS HONOURS]

HONOURS GENERAL (HGE): Full marks: 10

Answer any TWO questions

[10]

1. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+x-2}{y-x-4}$
2. Solve: $(xy^3 + y)dx + 2(x^2y^2 + x + y^4)dy = 0$
3. Reduce the differential equation $(xp-y)(x-py)=2p$ to Clairaut's form by the substitution $x^2=u$, $y^2=v$ and find the general and singular solution.