



Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur
Established as State Private University under Govt. of Maharashtra.
Act No XL, 2017

2018-19
EXM/P/09/00

Year and Program: 2018-19
M.Sc.I

School of Science

Department of Mathematics

Course Code – MTS 508

Course Title – Multivariable
Calculus

Semester – II

Day and Date – Monday
27-05-2019

End Semester Examination

Time: 30 min (2.30 to 3.00)

Max Marks: 100

PRN number –

Seat no-

Answer Booklet No.-

Students' Signature -

(A)

Invigilator's Signature -

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Attempt Q.1 within first 30 minutes.
- 3) Each MCQ type question is followed by four plausible alternatives, Tick (✓) the correct one.
- 4) Answer to question 1 should be written in the question paper and submit to the Jr. Supervisor.
- 5) If you tick more than one option it will not be evaluated.
- 6) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 7) Use Blue ball pen only.

Q.1 Tick Mark correct alternative

Mark Bloom's
Level

- | | | | | |
|------|--|----|----|-----|
| i) | Consider the statements
I) Empty set is neither open nor closed.
II) Singleton set is open but not closed.
a) Only I true b) Only II true
c) Both I and II true d) Both I and II False | 02 | L1 | CO1 |
| ii) | If $f(\bar{x}) = \ \bar{x}\ ^2$ then the directional derivative $f(\bar{c}, \bar{u})$ is.....
a) $2\bar{u}^2$ b) $2\bar{c}\bar{u}$ c) $4\bar{u}^2$ d) $4\bar{c}\bar{u}$ | 02 | L3 | CO2 |
| iii) | Minimum value of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 5$ is.....
a) 16 b) 28 c) 23 d) Does not exists | 02 | L2 | CO3 |

ESE

Page 1/4

- iv) A curve which does not intersect itself is called..... 02 L1 CO4
 a) Simple curve b) Rectifiable curve
 c) Jordan curve d) None of these
- v) Using Green's theorem, the value of $\oint_C y^2 dx + x dy = \dots\dots\dots$ 02 L3 CO4
 where c is the square with vertices $(\pm 1, \pm 1)$
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 10
- vi) The area of surface S is given by $a(S) =$ 02 L5 CO4
 a) $\iint_S f dx dy$ b) $\iint_S dx dy$ c) $\int_S f dx$ d) $\int_S f dx dy dz$
- vii) Let $\vec{f} = f(x)i + g(y)j + h(z)k$ then the curl of \vec{f} is..... 02 L3 CO5
 a) 1 b) 0 c) $f'(x) + g'(y) + h'(z)$ d) 3
- viii) Consider the statements, 02 L1 CO5
 I) The vector field \vec{f} for which $\nabla \vec{f} = 0$ is called irrotational vector field.
 II) The vector field \vec{f} for which $\nabla \times \vec{f} = 0$ is called Solenoidal vector field.
 a) Only I true b) Only II true
 c) Both I and II true d) Both I and II False
- ix) Gradient isfunction and Divergence isfunction. 02 L1 CO5
 a) Vector, Scalar b) Scalar, Vector
 c) Vector, Vector d) Scalar, Scalar
- x) The parametric representation of surface of cone is..... 02 L1 CO5
 a) $\vec{r}(u, v) = (v \cos \alpha \cdot \cos u)i + (v \sin \alpha \cdot \sin u)j + v \sin \alpha k$
 b) $\vec{r}(u, v) = (v \sin \alpha \cdot \cos u)i + (v \sin \alpha \cdot \sin u)j + v \cos \alpha k$
 c) $\vec{r}(u, v) = (v \sin \alpha \cdot \cos u)i + (v \sin \alpha \cdot \cos u)j + v \cos \alpha k$
 d) $\vec{r}(u, v) = (v \sin \alpha \cdot \cos u)i + (v \sin \alpha \cdot \sin u)j + v \sin \alpha k$

ESE

Page 2 of 4



Year and Program: 2018-19
M.Sc.I

School of Science

Department of Mathematics

Course Code: MTS508

Course Title: Multivariable
Calculus

Semester – II

Day and Date: Monday
27-05-2019

End Semester Examination
(ESE)

Time: 2.30 pm (3.00 to 5.30 pm)
Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Non-programmable calculator is allowed

Q.N	(B)	Marks	Bloom's Level	CO
Q.2	Solve any Two of the following.			
a)	Prove that finite intersection of open sets is an open set and also give one counter example.	06	L4	CO1
b)	If f is differentiable then show that f is continuous.	06	L5	CO1
c)	If $\bar{F} = R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ is a function defined by $\bar{F}(x, y) = (x + y, xy)$ then find total derivative of \bar{F} at $\bar{c} = (9, 5)$	06	L3	CO1
Q.3	Solve the following.			
a)	Let the functions f and g where g is differentiable at the point x and f is differentiable at the point $g(x) = y$. Show that the composite function $f(g(x))$ at the point x such that $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{h} = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$	08	L5	CO2
b)	If $\phi = r^2 e^{-r}$ then show that $\nabla \phi = (2-r) e^{-r} \bar{r}$.	06	L5	CO2
OR				
b)	Find the scalar function ϕ such that I) $\nabla \phi = xi + 2yj + zk$ II) $\nabla \phi = 2r^4 \bar{r}$	06	L3	CO2
Q.4	a) Define I) Smooth function II) Piece-wise continuous function	04	L1	CO3

ESE

b) Solve any **TWO** of the following.

i) Let force field is given by $F(x, y, z) = xi + yj + (xz - y)k$. 05 L3 CO3

Find the work done by this force in moving a particle from $(0,0,0)$ to $(1,2,4)$ along a line segment joining these two points.

ii) Let f be a scalar field with continuous second order partial derivatives in an n ball $B(a)$ and $H(a)$ be the Hessian matrix at stationary point a . Show that if all the eigen values of $H(a)$ are positive, then f has relative minimum at a . 05 L2 CO3

iii) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (xy + z^3) ds$ from $(1,0,0)$ to $(-1,0,\pi)$ along the helix C that is represented by the 05 L3 CO3

parametric equations

$$x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t ; 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

Q.5 Solve the following.

a) Define step function and Evaluate 06 L5 CO4
 $\iint_Q xy(x+y) dx dy$, where $Q = [0,1] \times [0,1]$

b) Solve any **TWO** of the following.

i) Find the volume of one-octant of a sphere of radius a . 07 L3 CO4

ii) Find the volume of solid enclosed by ellipsoid 07 L3 CO4

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

iii) Evaluate $\iint_S e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$ 07 L5 CO4

where S is a triangle bounded by line $x+y=2$ in first quadrant.

Q.6 Solve any **TWO** of the following.

a) State and prove Stoke's theorem. 10 L5 CO5

b) Find the surface area of a hemisphere. 10 L3 CO5

c) Prove that V be a solid in three space bounded by orientable closed surface S and \bar{n} be the unit normal to the surface S . If \bar{F} is continuously differentiable vector field on V , then 10 L5 CO5

$$\iiint_V \text{div } \bar{F} dx dy dz = \iint_S \bar{F} \cdot \bar{n} ds$$

ESE

Page 4/4