



'সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

DSE-P4-MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

The question paper contains DSE4A and DSE4B. Candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* courses and they should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

DSE4A

DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

GROUP-A

Answer any *four* questions from the following

3×4 = 12

1. For the curve $\vec{r} = (3u, 3u^2, 2u^3)$, show that radius of curvature $R = \frac{3}{2}(1 + 2u^2)^2$.
2. Find the equation to the developable surface which has the helix $x = a \cos u$, $y = a \sin u$, $z = cu$ for its edge of regression.
3. Find the length of the curve given as the intersection of the surfaces $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $x = a \cosh(z/a)$ from the point $(a, 0, 0)$ to (x, y, z) .
4. Prove that the geodesic curvature vector of a curve is orthogonal to the given curve.
5. If the n^{th} derivative of \vec{r} with respect to s is given by $\vec{r}^{(n)} = a_n \vec{t} + b_n \vec{n} + c_n \vec{b}$, prove that $b_{n+1} = b'_n + ka_n - \tau c_n$.
6. Prove that the curve given by $x = a \sin^2 u$, $y = a \sin u \cos u$, $z = a \cos u$ lies on a sphere.

GROUP-B

Answer any *four* questions from the following

6×4 = 24

7. Show that a curve is a helix if and only if the curvature and torsion of that curve are in constant ratio. 6

8. If the tangent and binormal at any point on a curve make angles θ and ϕ respectively with a fixed direction, then prove that $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \phi} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{d\phi} = -\frac{k}{\tau}$. 6
9. (a) Prove that the asymptotic lines are orthogonal iff the surface is minimal. 3
 (b) Show that the parametric curve on a surface $r(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$ are asymptotic line. 3
10. Find the parametric direction and angle between parametric curves. 3+3
- 11.(a) Find the equation of the tangent plane and normal to the surface $xyz = 4$ at the point $(1, 2, 2)$. 3
 (b) Prove that the surface $xy = (z - c)^2$ is developable. 3
- 12.(a) Define first fundamental form. 1
 (b) Show that, if θ is the angle at the point (u, v) between the two directions given by $P du^2 + 2Q du dv + R dv^2 = 0$; then $\tan \theta = \frac{2H(Q^2 - PR)^{1/2}}{ER - 2FQ + GP}$. 5

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

13. Prove that for any curve: 2+2+2+2+2+2
- (i) $\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'' = 0$
- (ii) $\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r} = -\kappa^2$
- (iii) $\vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{r}''' = \kappa \kappa'$
- (iv) $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = -3\kappa \kappa'$
- (v) $\vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = \kappa(\kappa'' - \kappa^3 - \kappa \tau^2)$
- (vi) $\vec{r}''' \cdot \vec{r}'^{\nu} = \kappa' \kappa'' + 2\kappa^3 \kappa' + \kappa^2 \tau \tau' + \kappa \kappa' \tau^2$
- 14.(a) State and prove Serret-Frenet formulae. 6
 (b) Find the arc-length parametrization for each of the following curves: 3+3
- $\vec{r}(t) = 4 \cos t \hat{i} + 4 \sin t \hat{j}, t \geq 0$ and $\vec{r}(t) = (t + 3, 2t - 4, 2t), t \geq 3$
- 15.(a) Show that the parametric curves are orthogonal on the surface 6
- $r = (u \cos v, u \sin v, a \log \{u + \sqrt{u^2 - \alpha^2}\})$
- (b) Find the Principal direction and Principal curvature on a point of the surface 6
- $x = a(u + v), y = b(u - v), z = uv$

- 16.(a) Find the involute and evolute of a circular helix. 3+3
 (b) Show that the curves $u + v = \text{constant}$ are geodesic on a surface with the metric 6

$$(1 + u^2) du^2 - 2uv dudv + (1 + v^2) dv^2$$

DSE4B
THEORY OF EQUATIONS

GROUP-A

Answer any four questions from the following 3×4 = 12

1. Apply Descartes' rule of signs to find the nature of the roots of the equation $x^4 + x^2 + x - 1 = 0$. 3
2. If α, β, γ be the roots of the equation $x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 3 = 0$, find the value of $\sum \frac{1}{\alpha}$. 3
3. Express the polynomial $8x^3 + 2x + 2$ as a polynomial in $2x - 1$. 3
4. Find the remainder when $x^{10} + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 1$. 3
5. Form a cubic equation with real coefficients whose two of the roots are 1 and $-1 - i$. 3
6. If α, β, γ be the roots of the equation $x^3 + x - 2 = 0$, then find the equation whose roots are $\alpha + 3, \beta + 3, \gamma + 3$. 3

GROUP-B

Answer any four questions from the following 6×4 = 24

7. Find the range of values of k for which the equation $x^4 - 26x^2 + 48x - k = 0$ has four unequal roots. 6
8. Calculate Sturm's function and locate the position of real roots of the equation $x^4 - x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$. 6
9. If α, β are the roots of the equation $t^2 + 2t + 4 = 0$ and m is a positive integer, then prove that $\alpha^m + \beta^m = 2^{m+1} \cos \frac{2m\pi}{3}$. 6
- 10.(a) Prove that the equation $(x + 1)^4 = a(x^4 + 1)$ is a reciprocal equation if $a \neq 1$ and solve it if $a = -2$. 4
 (b) If $x^3 + 3px + q$ has a factor of the form $(x - \alpha)^2$, show that $q^2 + 4p^3 = 0$. 2

11. If $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 3$ and $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 = 7$, find the value of $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4$. 6
- 12.(a) Solve: $x^3 - 18x - 35 = 0$ 4
- (b) If α is an imaginary root of the equation $x^{11} - 1 = 0$, prove that $(\alpha + 2)(\alpha^2 + 2) \dots (\alpha^{10} + 2) = \frac{2^{11} + 1}{3}$. 2

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

12×2 = 24

- 13.(a) Solve the equation $x^4 + 12x^3 - 18x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$, given that the ratio of two roots is equal to the ratio of other two roots. 6
- (b) Solve by Ferrari's method: $x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x + 2 = 0$ 6
- 14.(a) If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$, find the equation whose roots are $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma, \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha, \gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta$. 6
- (b) State Fundamental Theorem of classical algebra. If α is a root of the equation $\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{4}{x-4} = x - 5$, prove that α is a non-zero real number. 2+4
- 15.(a) Find the limits of the negative roots of the equation $30x^4 + 41x^3 - 136x^2 + 31x + 12 = 0$ 6
- (b) Express the polynomial $x^4 + 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x + 1$ as a polynomial in $(x - 3)$ and $(x + 2)$. 6
- 16.(a) Find the relation among the coefficients of the equation $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$ if its roots α, β, γ and δ be connected by the relation $\alpha + \beta = \gamma + \delta$. 6
- (b) Solve: $3x^6 + x^5 - 27x^4 + 27x^2 - x - 3 = 0$ 6

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