

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Sc. (Non Medical) (2018 & Onwards) (Sem.-1)

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Subject Code : BSNM-103-18

M.Code : 75744

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **SECTION-A** is **COMPULSORY** consisting of **TEN** questions carrying **ONE** marks each.
2. **SECTION-B** contains **FIVE** questions carrying **FIVE** marks each and students have to attempt any **FOUR** questions.
3. **SECTION-C** contains **THREE** questions carrying **TEN** marks each and students have to attempt any **TWO** questions.

SECTION-A

1. Write briefly :

- a) Find the Wronskian of $\{x^2, -2x^2, 3x^3\}$

- b) Solve $y^3 dx + (xy + x^2) dy = 0$.

- c) Find the integrating factor of the equation

$$(x^4 e^x - 2mxy^2) dx + 2mx^2 y dy = 0$$

- d) Find the angle between the planes $x + y + z = 1$ and $x + 2y + 3z = 0$.

- e) Prove that vector product is not associative, in general.

$$\text{i.e., } a \times (b \times c) \neq (a \times b) \times c$$

- f) Prove that $\oint_C \phi d\vec{r} = \iint_S d\vec{S} \times \nabla \phi$

- g) If the vector function $\vec{f}(t)$ have constant magnitude then prove $\vec{f} \cdot \frac{d\vec{f}}{dt} = 0$.

- h) Define dirac delta function.

- i) Evaluate ∇f , if $f(r, \theta) = r^2 - b^2 \cos \theta$ where b is a constant.

- j) Show that $f(r, \theta, \phi) = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$ satisfies Laplace's equation.

SECTION-B

2. Solve $(3x + y - z)p + (x + y - z)q = 2(z - y)$.
3. Find the volume of the parallelepiped if the edge vectors are $[4, 9, -1]$, $[2, 6, 0]$, $[5, -4, 21]$.
4. For the function $f = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, find the value of directional derivative making an angle 30° with the positive x-axis at point $(0, 1)$.
5. Apply Green's theorem in the plane to evaluate $\oint_C [(2x^2 - y^2)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy]$ where C is boundary of the surface enclosed by the x-axis and the semi-circle $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$.
6. Evaluate $I(\sigma) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \sin x \, dx$ explicitly and let $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ to show that $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} I(\sigma) = \sin x_0$.

SECTION-C

7. Define scalar triple product and their interpretation in terms of volume.
8. State and prove Stoke's theorem.
9. Use a CAS to evaluate $\text{div } u$ and $\text{curl } u$ if $u(r, \theta, z) = r^2 \cos \theta \, e_r - rz^2 \sin^2 \theta \, e_\theta + e^z e_k$.

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.