



Course Code: MTH 301

- i) A matrix having only one column is called _____.
a) Scalar matrix b) Diagonal matrix c) Row matrix d) Column matrix
- ii) If $u = (3, 4)$ then $\|u\| =$ _____.
a) 5 b) 3 c) 1 d) 4
- iii) Two vectors u and v are said to be orthogonal if $\langle u, v \rangle =$ _____.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 0 d) -1
- iv) The eigen values of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ are _____.
a) 1, 1 b) 1, -1 c) 0, 1 d) 0, -1
- v) For the vector valued function $\vec{r}(t) = (t^2 - 3t)\vec{i} + (4t + 1)\vec{j}$, $\vec{r}(0) =$ _____.
a) 0 b) \vec{j} c) $3\vec{i}$ d) $4\vec{j}$
- vi) $\int_0^1 x \, dx =$ _____.
a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- vii) If $y = x^2$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____.
a) $2x$ b) 2 c) x d) 0
- viii) If $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = 2x\vec{i} - 2y\vec{j}$ then $\text{div } \vec{F} =$ _____.
a) 1 b) -1 c) 0 d) 2

ix) A function $f(x)$ is said to be an even function if $f(-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) 0 b) $-f(x)$ c) 1 d) $f(x)$

x) $\sin x$ is a periodic function of period $L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) 2π b) π c) 0 d) -2π

Q.2) Answer the following (Any 10)

[20]

i) State Cayley-Hamilton theorem

ii) Find determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

iii) If $\langle u, v \rangle = -3$, $\|u\| = \sqrt{19}$, $\|v\| = 3$ then find the angle between u and v .

iv) When a set of vectors is said to be orthonormal?

v) Compute the curl of the vector field $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = yz\vec{i} + xz\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$.

vi) Define Vector Valued Function and give one example of it.

vii) Compute the partial derivative of $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j}$ with respect to x and y .

viii) Find the gradient of $f(\vec{r}) = x^2 - y^2$.

ix) Define Polar Co-ordinates?

x) State Green's Theorem'.

xi) Show that $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$ is a harmonic function.

xii) Define Continuity of a vector valued function.

Q.3) Answer the following (Any 4)

[20]

i) Find Characteristic Polynomial and all eigen values of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

ii) For the scalar field $f(\vec{r}) = y$ where $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$ and the curve is $\vec{a}: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, defined by

$$\vec{a}(t) = \cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j}, \text{ evaluate } \int f \, ds.$$

iii) Find $\vec{f}(2)$ where $\vec{f}(t) = (t^2 + 1)\vec{i} + (4t - 3)\vec{j} + (2t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t)\vec{k}$ is continuous at $t=2$.

iv) Evaluate $\int (x^2 + e^x)dx$ along the path $\Gamma=[0,4]$.

v) Compute the total derivative of $\vec{a}(t) = \cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + e^t \vec{k}$.

vi) Evaluate : $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + 3t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \vec{i} + \frac{\sin 3t}{t} \vec{j} \right]$.