

THIRD SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2017

(CUCSS)

Mathematics

MT 3C 12—MULTIVARIATE CALCULUS AND GEOMETRY

(2016 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. If A is a linear transformation from the vector space \mathbb{R}^n to the vector space \mathbb{R}^m , then prove that A is uniformly continuous.
2. If A is a linear transformation from the vector space \mathbb{R}^n to the vector space \mathbb{R}^m and B is a linear transformation from the vector space \mathbb{R}^m to the vector space \mathbb{R}^k , then prove that :

$$\|BA\| \leq \|B\| \|A\|.$$

3. If A is a linear transformation from the vector space \mathbb{R}^n to the vector space \mathbb{R}^m and if $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then prove that $A'(x) = A$.
4. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x, y) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2y^3 + 3y^2$. Find the gradient of f at $(1, -1)$.
5. Is $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t^4)$ a parametrization of parabola? Justify your answer.
6. Find the tangent vector of the parametrised curve $\gamma(t) = (e^t, t^2)$.
7. Calculate the arc-length of the logarithmic spiral $\gamma(t) = (e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t)$ starting at the point $(1, 0)$.
8. Compute the curvature of the curve $\gamma(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$.
9. Prove that curvature of a straight line is zero.
10. Prove that an open disc in the xy -plane is a surface.
11. Define closed curve and give an example of it.
12. Find the first fundamental form of the surface $\sigma(u, v) = (u - v, u + v, u^2 + v^2)$.

Turn over

13. Find the second fundamental form of the elliptic paraboloid $\sigma(u, v) = (u - v, u + v, u^2 + v^2)$.
14. Define Weingarten map.

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any seven questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

15. Let r be a positive integer. If a vector space X is spanned by a set of r vectors, then prove that $\dim X \leq r$.
16. Let A be a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space X . Prove that range of A is X if and only if $A(x) = 0$ implies $x = 0$ for all $x \in X$.
17. Prove that $d(A, B) = \|A - B\|$ is a metric on the set of all linear transformations from \mathbb{R}^n into \mathbb{R}^m .
18. Prove that any parametrization of a regular curve is regular.
19. Find the torsion of a circular helix $\gamma(\theta) = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, b\theta)$.
20. Let $\sigma : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a patch of a surface S containing a point $p \in S$ and let (u, v) be co-ordinates in U . Prove that the tangent space of S at p is the vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 spanned by the vectors σ_u and σ_v .
21. Let $f : S \rightarrow S'$ be a smooth map between surfaces and $p \in S$. Prove that the derivative $D_p f : T_p S \rightarrow T_{f(p)} S'$ is a linear map.
22. With the usual notations prove that the mean curvature is

$$H = \frac{LG - 2MF + NE}{2(EG - F^2)}$$

23. If γ is a unit speed curve on an oriented surface S , then prove that its normal curvature is $K_n = \langle \dot{r}, \dot{r} \rangle$.
24. Prove that Gaussian curvature of a ruled surface is negative or zero.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 4 weightage.*

25. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set and the map $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be differentiable at $x_0 \in E$. If g maps an open set containing $f(E)$ into \mathbb{R}^m and g is differentiable at $f(x_0)$, then prove that the map $F : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ defined by $F(x) = g(f(x))$ is differentiable at x_0 and $F'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0))f'(x_0)$.

26. Let X be a complete metric space and φ be a contraction mapping of X into X . Prove that there exists one and only one $x \in X$ with $\varphi(x) = x$.
27. Let γ be a unit speed curve in \mathbb{R}^3 with constant curvature and zero torsion. Prove that γ is part of a circle.
28. Let $\sigma : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a surface patch, let $(u_0, v_0) \in U$, and let $\delta > 0$ be such that the closed disc

$$R_\delta = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (u - u_0)^2 + (v - v_0)^2 \leq \delta^2\}$$

with centre (u_0, v_0) and radius δ is contained in U . Prove that

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{A_N(R_\delta)}{A_N(R_\delta)} = |K|,$$

where K is the Gaussian curvature of σ at $\sigma(u_0, v_0)$.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)