

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(First Semester)**

Branch – PHYSICS

MATHEMATICS – I FOR PHYSICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Questions	K Level	CO
1	1.	The parametric formula for the radius of curvature is _____ a) $\frac{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}}{x'y'' - x''y'}$ b) $\frac{(x'^2 - y'^2)^{3/2}}{x'y'' - x''y'}$ c) $\frac{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}}{x'y'' + x''y'}$ d) $\frac{(x'^2 - y'^2)^{3/2}}{x'y'' + x''y'}$	K1	CO1
	2.	The chord of curvature is parallel to y-axis then the length of the chord of curvature is ----- a) $2y_2(1 + y_1^2)$ b) $2y_2(1 - y_1^2)$ c) $\frac{2}{y_2}(1 + y_1^2)$ d) $\frac{2}{y_2}(1 - y_1^2)$	K2	CO1
2	3.	$\int \sin^{-1} x dx =$ _____ a) $x \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + c$ b) $x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + c$ c) $x \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1 + x^2} + c$ d) $x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} + c$	K1	CO2
	4.	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx =$ _____ a) $\frac{53\pi}{512}$ b) $\frac{47\pi}{512}$ c) $\frac{61\pi}{512}$ d) $\frac{63\pi}{512}$	K2	CO2
3	5.	$\int_1^{2+\sqrt{3}} \int_x^{2\sqrt{3}} xy dy dx =$ _____ a) $\frac{15}{7}$ b) $\frac{15}{4}$ c) $\frac{15}{2}$ d) $\frac{15}{11}$	K1	CO3
	6.	Area bounded by the circles $r = 2 \sin \theta$ and $r = 4 \sin \theta$ is _____ sq.units a) 2π b) 3π c) 4π d) 5π	K2	CO3
4	7.	If $\vec{r}$ is a vector of constant magnitude then $\vec{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} =$ _____ a) 1 b) -1 c) 0 d) 3	K1	CO4
	8.	Angle between the surface $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$ and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ at (2, -1, 2) is _____ a) $\frac{7}{3\sqrt{21}}$ b) $\frac{3}{7\sqrt{21}}$ c) $\frac{3}{8\sqrt{21}}$ d) $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{21}}$	K2	CO4
5	9.	If a vector function $\vec{F}$ is expressible as the gradient of a scalar point function ϕ then $\vec{F}$ is = _____ a) conservative b) irrotational c) solenoidal d) divergent	K2	CO5
	10.	Which of the following theorem relates a surface integral to volume integral? a) Divergence b) Stoke's c) Green's d) Gauss's	K1	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Questions	K Level	CO
1	11.a	Find the radius of curvature at the point θ on the curve $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$; $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$	K2	CO1
		(OR)		

Cont...

	11.b	Show that the evolute of the cycloid is $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$; $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ is another cycloid.		
2	12.a	Evaluate $\int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx$	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b	Show that $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(\sin x + \cos x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \log 2$		
3	13.a	Evaluate $\iint_A xy dy dx$ where A is the domain bounded by x -axis, ordinate $x = 2a$ and the curve $x^2 = 4ay$	K2	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b	Find the centre of gravity of the plane semi-circle region $x^2 + y^2 = 4, x \geq 0$.		
4	14.a	If $\vec{r}$ is the position vector of the point $P(x, y, z)$. Then prove the following i) $\text{div} \vec{r} = 3$ ii) $\text{curl} \vec{r} = 0$ iii) $\nabla r^n = nr^{n-2} \vec{r}$ where $r = \vec{r} $	K2	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b	Prove that $\text{grad}(u \cdot v) = v \times \text{curl} u + u \times \text{curl} v + (v \cdot \nabla)u + (u \cdot \nabla)v$		
5	15.a	Find the common area between $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ by using Green's theorem..	K3	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b	Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} ds$ where $\vec{A} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ where S is the surface of the cube bounded by $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 0$ and $z = 1$.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Questions	K Level	CO
1	16	Find the centre of curvature at any point (x, y) on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and show that the equation of the evaluate of the ellipse $(ax)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (by)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (a^2 - b^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$	K3	CO1
2	17	If $I_{m,n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$ prove that $I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{m+n} + \frac{m}{m+n} I_{m-1,n-1}$. Hence deduce that $I_{m,m} = \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \left[\frac{2}{1} + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{2^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^m}{m} \right]$	K3	CO2
3	18	Evaluate the following i) $\int_0^4 \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{x+y}} z dz dy dx$ ii) $\int_0^a \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} e^{x+y+z} dz dy dx$	K3	CO3
4	19	Determine $f(r)$ so that the vector $f(r)\vec{r}$ is both solenoidal and irrotational.	K3	CO4
5	20	Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - xz)\vec{j} + (z - xy)^2\vec{k}$ taken over rectangular parallelepiped enclosed by $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b, z = 0$ and $z = c$.	K3	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END