



The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Department of Mathematics

Objective

Time Allowed: 10 Minutes

Total Marks: 10

Question No 1:

Choose the most appropriate option. Overwriting and cutting is not allowed.

1. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{xy - y - 2x + 2}{x - 1} = ?$:
 - a. 1
 - b. -1
 - c. 10
 - d. None of these
2. The function $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2$ is continuous at $P(x, y, z)$:
 - a. $P(1, 0, 1)$
 - b. $P(1, 0, 0)$
 - c. Every point in space
 - d. None of these
3. The partial derivative of $f(x, y)$ w.r.t. y at point (x_0, y_0) is:
 - a. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$
 - b. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 - h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$
 - c. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$
 - d. None of these
4. The 3-dimensional Laplace equation is:
 - a. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = 0$
 - b. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial z^2} = 0$
 - c. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0$
 - d. None of these
5. If $f(x, y) = xe^y + \cos(xy)$, then $f_x(2, 0)$ is:
 - a. 2
 - b. 0
 - c. 7
 - d. None of these
6. A bounded above and monotonic increasing sequence is

- a. Convergent
- b. Divergent
- c. Not a sequence
- d. None of these

7. The equation of tangent to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 2$ at point P(- 2, 1) is:

- a. $x - 2y = 4$
- b. $x - y = - 4$
- c. $x + 2y = 4$
- d. $x - 2y = - 4$

8. If $\vec{A} = x^2 z \hat{i} - 2y^3 z^2 \hat{j} + xy^2 z \hat{k}$, then $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}$ at point (1, -1, 1) is:

- a. 2
- b. - 3
- c. 4
- d. None of these

9. An interior point of the domain of a function $f(x,y)$ where both f_x and f_y are zero or not exit is a:

- a. Critical point
- b. Saddle point
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

10. The function $f(x, y)$ has a local minimum at (a, b):

- a. If $f_{xx} > 0$ and $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$
- b. If $f_{xx} > 0$ and $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 < 0$
- c. If $f_{xx} < 0$ and $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$
- d. None of these

Subjective

Time Allowed: 80 Minutes

Total Marks: 15

Note: Attempt any two (2) questions.

Question No 2:

(04+3.5)

- (a) If \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are differentiable vector point functions, and ϕ is a differentiable scalar point function, the prove that $\nabla(\phi\vec{A}) = \phi(\nabla\vec{A}) + \vec{A}(\nabla\phi)$.
- (b) Derive the vector equation of a straight line passing through two points in space.

Question No 3:

(4+3.5)

- (a) Evaluate f_x, f_y and f_{xy} , if $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - x + 3y - z - 4$.
- (b) Find the distance of the point $Q(1, 1, 5)$ to the line passing through $P(1, 3, 0)$ and parallel to the vector $\vec{B} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$.

Question No 4:

(2.5+2.5+2.5)

- (a) Find the local maxima, local minima and saddle points of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy + 3y^2 + 4x + 4y - 4$.
- (b) Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \int_{2y}^2 4\cos(x^2) dx dy$.
- (c) Evaluate: $\int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \cos(x + y + z) dx dy dz$