FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

PURE MATHEMATICS, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE:(i) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper.**
(ii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all by selecting **THREE** questions from **SECTION-A** and **TWO** questions from **SECTION-B**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.
(iv) Use of Scientific Calculator is allowed.

SECTION-A

Q. 1. (a) State and prove Taylor's theorem with Cauchy's form of remainder. **(8)**

(b) Evaluate (i) $\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x}$ (ii) $\int e^{ax}\sin(bx+c)dx$ **(6)**

(c) Show that $\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin^p x\cos^q x\,dx = \dfrac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{q+1}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{p+q}{2}+1\right)}$ **(6)**

Q. 2. (a) Sketch the graph of the curve $r^2 = a\,Sin2\theta, a > 0$. Also write pedal equation for this curve. **(8)**

(b) Show that the parabola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ has asymptotes $y=\frac{b}{a}x$ and $y=-\frac{b}{a}x$ **(6)**

(c) Define extrema (local and global) of a function of two variables. Find three positive numbers whose sum is 48 and whose product is as large as possible. **(6)**

Q. 3. (a) Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}+\frac{z}{c}=1$, a, b, $c > 0$. **(8)**

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2}\ell n(Sin\,x)dx$ **(6)**

(c) Determine the values of x for which the power series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{x^n}{\ell n\,n}$ converges absolutely, converges conditionally and diverges. **(6)**

Q. 4. (a) Define a metric on a non-empty set X. If d is a metric on X, show that if $d'(x,y)=\dfrac{d(x,y)}{1+d(x,y)}$ then d' is also a metric on X. Also write open and closed balls (spheres) in the discrete metric space (X, do) with radius 1 and 1.1 centered at some $x\in X$. **(5+3+2 =10)**

(b) Define limit point of a subset A of a metric space X. Show that an open sphere containing a limit point x of A contains infinitely many points of A other than x. **(10)**

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Q. 5. **(a)** Show that R^n is a complete metric space under the metric defined by **(7)**

$d(x,y)=\sqrt{\sum(\xi_i-\eta_i)^2}$, $x,y\in R^n$

Where $x=(\xi_1,\xi_2,.......,\xi_n)$ and $y=(\eta_1,\eta_2,.......,\eta_n)$

(b) Show that a function $f:(X.d)\to(Y,d')$ is continuous if and only if for an open subset V of *Y*, f^{-1}(V) is an open subset of *X*. **(7)**

(c) Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the power series: **(6)**

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n+1}(x+1)^{2n}}{(n+1)^2\ 5^n}$$

SECTION-B

Q. 6. **(a)** If C is a continuous curve and f(z) is defined on each point of C, then prove that **(10)**

$$\left|\int_C f(z)dz\right|\leq ML$$

Where *M*= $max\left|f\ z\right|$ and *L* is length of curve *C.*

(b) Suppose $f(z)=U(x,y)+iV$ *(x,y)* is differentiable at a point $z=x+iy$, then at z the first order partial derivatives of U an V exist and satisfy Cauchy-Reiman equations: $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial\ V}{\partial y},\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}=-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$. **(10)**

Verify Cauchy-Reiman equations for the function $f(z)=e^{-x}\cos y-i\,e^{-x}\sin y$.

Q. 7. **(a)** Define singularity of a function $f(z)$. Investigate for the pole, singularities and zeros, the function $f(z)=\ z^2$ **(6)**

(b) Let D be simply connected domain and $f(z)$ be analytic in D. Let $f'(z)$ exist and is continuous at each point of D then prove that $\int_c f(z)dz=0$, where C is any closed Contuor in D. **(6)**

(c) State De Moivre's theorem and hence prove that **(8)**

(i) $Cos\,5\theta=16Cos^3\theta-20Cos^2\theta+5Cos\theta$

(ii) $Sin^n\theta=(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\left[Sin\,n\theta-Sin(n-2)\theta+\frac{n(n-1)}{2}Sin(n-4)\theta-.........\right]$

Q. 8. **(a)** Solve the equation x^{12}-1=0 and find which of its roots satisfy the equation $x^4+x^2+1=0$. **(6)**

(b) Show that multiplication of a vector z by $e^{i\alpha}$ where α is a real number, rotates the vector z counter clockwise through an angle of measure α. **(6)**

(c) Sum the series **(8)**

$$nSin\theta+\frac{n(n+1)}{2!}Sin2\theta+\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}Sin3\theta+.........$$

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