

Deccan Education Society's
FERGUSSON COLLEGE, PUNE
(AUTONOMOUS)

SYLLABUS UNDER AUTONOMY
FIRST YEAR B.Sc. MATHEMATICS
SEMESTER I and II

Academic Year 2016-2017

Deccan Education Society's
FERGUSSON COLLEGE, PUNE
Scheme of Course Structure
(Faculty of Science)
Department of Mathematics
FYBSc

Particulars	Name of the paper	Code	Title of Paper	No of Credits
FYBSc Semester I	Theory Paper -I	MTS1101	Calculus - I	2
	Theory Paper - 2	MTS1102	Algebra	2
	Practical Paper - 1	MTS1103	Mathematics Practical - I	2
FYBSc Semester II	Theory Paper -I	MTS1201	Calculus - II	2
	Theory Paper - 2	MTS1202	Analytical Geometry	2
	Practical Paper - 2	MTS1203	Mathematics Practical - II	2

FYBSc
MTS1101 Calculus - I
No. of Credits: 2

The aim of this course is to understand the notion of limit and continuity of real valued functions of a real variable. The student should understand the notion of sequential continuity and apply it to solve the problems. Hence, the emphasis is more on limit and continuity of functions and less on sequences. Hence, various theorems about convergence of sequences are stated and good students can do them as an exercise or can give a seminar.

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
1	<p>Real Numbers: Algebraic and Order properties of Real numbers, Solution set of inequalities, Geometric Mean- Arithmetic Mean inequality, Bernoulli's inequality, Absolute Value of real numbers, Triangle inequality and its applications, Bounded set, Supremum (l.u.b.), Infimum (g.l.b.), Completeness property of real numbers, Archimedean property of \mathbb{R}, Density of rational numbers in \mathbb{R}, Intervals of real line, nested interval property (statement only).</p>	6
2	<p>Sequences and Series: Sequence: Definition of sequence, Limit of sequence, Uniqueness of limit, Bounded sequence, Tail of a sequence, Algebra of limits of sequences, Squeeze theorem for sequences, Ratio test for sequences, Monotone sequence, Monotone convergence theorem (Statement only), Subsequences, Divergence Criteria, Monotone subsequence theorem (statement only), Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem (statement only), Cauchy sequence (definition and examples only). Series: Definition, Sequence of partial sums, Convergent series and Divergent series, Some tests for convergence of series (statements and examples only).</p>	12

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
3	Limits: Limit of functions: Cluster point, Definition of limit, Limits of some standard functions, Sequential criteria for limits, Uniqueness of limit, Divergence criteria, Algebra of limits, Squeeze theorem for limit.	6
4	Continuous functions: Definition, Sequential criteria and examples, Composition of continuous functions, Continuous functions on intervals, Boundedness theorem (statement only), Maximum-Minimum theorem (statement only), Location of roots theorem (statement only), Intermediate value theorem, Fixed point theorem, Preservation of intervals theorem.	6
5	Differentiation: Derivative: Definition, Differentiability imply continuity, Non differentiable functions, Algebra of differentiable functions, Caratheodory's theorem, Chain rule for derivative of composite function, Derivative of inverse function.	6

Books:

1. Robert G. Bartle, Donald R. Sherbert, Introduction To Real Analysis: John Wiley & Sons, Fourth Edition, 2011.
2. Tom M. Apostol Calculus Volume-I, Wiley International Edition, 2007.
3. M.Spivak, Calculus, Cambridge, 2006.
4. J. Stewart, Calculus, Cengage Learning, 2012
5. G.B. Thomas, R. Finney, Calculus and Analytic Geometry, Addison-Wesley, 1995.

FYBSc
MTS1102 Algebra
No. of Credits: 2

The aim of this course is to introduce the students with basic concepts in Mathematics such as relations, equivalence relations and functions. And, to introduce different techniques of proving the theorems such as induction, proof by contradiction etc. We introduce integers and complex numbers as important examples to study different algebraic structures.

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
1	Induction Well ordering principle for \mathbb{N} , Principle of Mathematical induction, Strong form of Principle of Mathematical induction.	6
2	Sets, Relation and Functions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power set, Operation on sets, Cartesian product of sets 2. Definition of relation, equivalence relation, equivalence classes, Definition of partition, every partition gives an equivalence relation and vice-versa. 3. Definition of function, Domain, co-domain and the range of function, injective, surjective and bijective functions, composite function, invertible function 	8
3	Integers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divisibility, Division algorithm, Euclidean algorithm, Properties of G.C.D and L.C.M.. 2. Primes, Euclid's lemma, Unique Factorization Theorem (Statement only) 3. Congruences: Definition and elementary properties, addition and multiplication modulo n, Fermat's Little theorem, Euler's phi-function. 	14

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
4	<p>Complex Numbers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition and multiplication of complex numbers, Modulus and amplitude of a complex number, Real and imaginary parts and conjugate of a complex number. 2. Geometric representation of sum, differences, product and quotient of two complex numbers as well as modulus, amplitude and the conjugate of a complex number. 3. De-Moivre's Theorem, roots of unity, Euler's Formula. 	8

Reference books:

1. Tom M. Apostol Calculus Volume-I, Wiley International Edition, 2007.
2. Robert G. Bartle, Donald R. Sherbert, Introduction To Real Analysis: John Wiley & Sons, Fourth Edition, 2011.
3. David M. Burton, Elementary number theory, Seventh Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2012.
4. Churchill and Brown, Complex variables and applications, Ninth edition, 2013.

F. Y. B. Sc. Theory Paper - III
MTS1103 Mathematics Practical - I
No. of Credits: 2

Title of Experiment

1. Matrices, Determinant and rank of matrix.
2. System of linear equations.
3. Eigen-values and Eigen-vectors.
4. Equivalence Relation and its classes.
5. Divisibility.
6. Real Numbers.
7. Complex Numbers.
8. Sequences and series.
9. Continuous functions.
10. Numerical methods to solve equations: Bisection, Newton Raphson, Regula-falsi.

SECOND SEMESTER
FYBSc
MTS1201 Calculus - II
No. of Credits: 2

The aim of this course is to show certain applications of continuous and differentiable functions that students studied in the first semester. Hence the first two sections are continuation of the first semester course. The next section is integration. It is expected that student should be acquainted with definite integral as area under the curve and should understand different techniques of integration. In the last section, we introduce differential equations and while solving the differential equations, student use techniques of integration to solve the differential equations.

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
1	Mean value theorems: Vanishing of the derivative at interior extremum, Rolle's Theorem, Lagrange's mean value theorem, Cauchy's mean value theorem, Applications of mean value theorems to geometric properties of functions, First derivative test for extrema, Second derivative test for extrema, Derivative test for convexity, Intermediate value property for derivative, Darboux's theorem.	10
2	Successive differentiation: n^{th} derivative of some standard functions, Leibnitz's theorem for n^{th} derivative, Applications of Leibnitz's theorem. Indeterminate forms, L'Hospital's Rule, Taylor's theorem, Maclaurin's theorem, Applications of Taylor's Theorem.	8
3	Integration Introduction to Integration, Definition of Riemann integrable function, Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (Statements only), Integration of rational function by using partial fraction, Integration of some irrational functions, Reduction formulas.	8

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
4	Differential Equations of first order and first degree: Introduction to function of two, three variables, homogenous functions, Partial derivatives. Differential equations, General solution of Differential equations. Methods of finding solution of Differential equations of first order and first degree, Variable separable form, Homogenous Differential equations, Differential equations reducible to homogeneous form. Exact Differential equations. Differential equations reducible to exact Differential equations, Integrating factors, Linear Differential equations. Bernoulli's differential equation. Some applications of Differential Equations.	10

Books:

1. Methods of Real Analysis, by R.R. Goldberg.
2. Integral Calculus, Shantinarayan, S.K.Mittal, S. Chand and Co. Publication 2006
3. Elementary Differential Equations, Macmillan Publication, Rainville and Bedient.
4. Differential Equations And Its Applications With Historical Notes, G. F. Simmons.

FYBSc MTS1202 Analytical Geometry

The aim of this course is to explain analytical geometry of two and three dimensions. The ideas from matrix algebra will occur in a subtle way. The concepts learnt here will be useful while learning calculus of several variables.

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
1	Analytical geometry of two dimensions 1. Locus of points 2. Change of Axes (a) Translation of Axis. (b) Rotation of axis. 3. Removal of xy term. 4. Invariants. 5. General Equation of second degree in x and y . 6. Centre of Conic. 7. Reduction to Standard form: (a) length of Axes (b) Equation of Axes (c) Co-ordinates of foci. (d) Eccentricity (e) vertex, Equation of directrix and latus rectum. 8. General Equation Representing Parabola.	8

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
2	<p data-bbox="357 416 730 450">Planes in Three Dimension</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="395 481 1102 551">1. Rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates of a point in Plane. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="450 584 778 618">(a) Orientation of Axes <li data-bbox="450 633 831 667">(b) Co-ordinates of a point. <li data-bbox="450 683 1102 752">(c) Direction Angles, Direction Ratios, Direction Cosines. <li data-bbox="450 768 1098 801">(d) Direction ratios of a line joining two points <li data-bbox="450 817 1102 887">(e) Relation between direction ratios and direction cosines. <li data-bbox="450 902 847 936">(f) Angle between two lines. <li data-bbox="395 969 884 1003">2. General Equation of first degree. <li data-bbox="395 1037 983 1070">3. Normal form of the equation of a plane. <li data-bbox="395 1104 858 1137">4. Transform to the normal form. <li data-bbox="395 1171 794 1205">5. Angle between two planes <li data-bbox="395 1238 1098 1272">6. Determination of a plane under given conditions. <li data-bbox="395 1305 954 1339">7. Plane passing through a given points. <li data-bbox="395 1373 927 1406">8. Plane passing through three points. <li data-bbox="395 1440 671 1473">9. System of planes <li data-bbox="395 1507 715 1541">10. Two sides of planes. <li data-bbox="395 1574 1102 1644">11. Length of the perpendicular from a point to a plane. <li data-bbox="395 1677 970 1711">12. Bisectors of angles between two planes <li data-bbox="395 1744 826 1778">13. Joint equation of two planes 	10

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
3	<p data-bbox="357 416 727 448">Lines in Three Dimensions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 479 667 510">1. Equation of line. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="450 542 1098 573">(a) Symmetrical form of the equation of a line. <li data-bbox="450 595 1102 667">(b) Equation of a line passing through two points <li data-bbox="450 685 1102 792">(c) Transformation of the equation of a line from the asymmetric form to the symmetric form. <li data-bbox="450 810 944 842">(d) Angle between a line and plane. <li data-bbox="399 882 635 913">2. Coplanar lines <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="450 945 1008 976">(a) Condition for a line to lie in a plane. <li data-bbox="450 994 1027 1025">(b) condition for two lines to be coplanar. <li data-bbox="399 1061 1008 1093">3. Sets of condition which determines a line. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="450 1124 1102 1196">(a) Number of arbitrary constants in the equations of a straight line. <li data-bbox="450 1214 1050 1245">(b) Sets of conditions which determine line. <li data-bbox="399 1281 880 1312">4. Skew lines and shortest distance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="450 1344 1102 1415">(a) To find the length and the equation of the line of shortest distance between two lines. <li data-bbox="450 1433 1102 1505">(b) Length of the perpendicular from a point to a line. 	8

	Title and Contents	Number of Lectures
4	<p>Sphere</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equation of a sphere. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sphere with a given diameter. (b) Intercept form. (c) Equation of the sphere through four points. 2. Plane section of a sphere. 3. Intersection of two spheres. 4. Sphere through a given circle. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sphere passing through the circle intersection of the given sphere and plane. (b) Sphere passing through a circle which is the intersection of two spheres 5. Intersection of a sphere and a line. 6. Equation of Tangent plane. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Standard equation of sphere. (b) Equation of tangent plane (c) The condition of tangency. 	10

Reference books:

1. Askwyth, E. H: The Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.
2. P .K.Jain and Khalil Ahmad,A Text Book of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, Wiley Estern Ltd. 1999.
3. Shantinarayan: Analytical Solid Geometry, S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi, 1998.

F. Y. B. Sc. Theory Paper - III
MTS1203 Mathematics Practical - II

1. Cubic and Biquadratic equations.
2. Polynomials: Relation between roots and coefficients
3. General second degree equation (Conic section).
4. Line and Plane
5. Sphere
6. Numerical methods to solve integration: Simpson's 1/3rd, 3/8th and Trapezoidal
7. L'Hospital rule
8. Integration
9. Differential Equations
10. Applications of differential equations