

4. (a) Define Helix. Show that the necessary and sufficient condition for a curve to be a helix is that its curvature and torsion are in constant ratio.
- (b) Prove that the corresponding points on the spherical indicatrix of the tangent to a curve C and on the indicatrix of the binormal to C have parallel tangent line.
5. (a) Find the envelope and the edge of regression of the spheres which pass through a fixed point and whose centres lie on a given curve.
- (b) Find the fundamental magnitudes and normal to the surface.
6. (a) Show that the parametric curves on the surface are asymptotic iff $L = 0$, $N = 0$, $M \neq 0$.
- (b) State and prove theorem of Beltrami and Ennper.
7. (a) Show that a curve on a sphere is a geodesic iff it is a great circle.
- (b) Find the expression for torsion of a geodesic.
8. (a) State and prove Gauss-Bonnet theorem.
- (b) State and prove Tissot's theorem.

Exam. Code : 211002
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M.Sc. (Mathematics) 2nd Semester
TENSORS AND DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY
Paper—MATH-562

Time Allowed—2 Hours] [Maximum Marks—100

Note :— There are *eight* questions of equal marks. Candidates are required to attempt any *four* questions.

1. (a) Define Contraction. State and prove contraction theorem.
- (b) Define Kronecker delta and prove that it is a tensor of order two.
2. (a) Show that there exists no distinction between contravariant and covariant vectors when we restrict ourselves to rectangular Cartesian transformation of coordinates.
- (b) Show that the covariant derivatives of the tensors g_{ij} , g^{ij} and σ_j^i all vanish identically.
3. (a) Define Principal normal and Binormal. Also state and prove Serret-Frenet formulae.
- (b) Show that the principal normals at consecutive points do not intersect unless $\tau = 0$.