# THIRD SEMESTER SYLLABUS

# M. Sc. MATHEMATICS



BABA GHULAM SHAH BADSHAH UNIVERSITY RAJOURI, J&K, INDIA

# COURSE SCHEME

			DISTRIE	BUTION OF	MARKS
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	NO. OF CREDITS	SA	UE	TOTAL
	COMPULSORY CC	URSES			
MS - 331	Advanced Topics in Topology	4	40	60	100
MS - 332	Theory of Operators	4	40	60	100
MS - 333	Advanced Complex Analysis	4	40	60	100
MS - 334	Environmental Science	2	20	30	50
MS - 335	Lab course on LATEX	2	25	25	50

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# Choice based Complementary Electives

(Students are required to choose any two of the following courses)

MS - 336	Differential Geometry	4	40	60	100
MS - 337	Number Theory	4	40	60	100
MS - 338	Module Theory	4	40	60	100
MS - 339	Wavelet Theory	4	40	60	100
MS - 340	Calculus in Rn	4	40	60	100
MS - <b>341</b>	Abstract Measure Theory and Integration	4	40	60	100
MS - <mark>342</mark>	Theory of Partial Differential equations	4	40	60	100
MS - <mark>342</mark>	Graph Theory	4	40	60	100
	TOTAL	24	245	355	600

SA: Sessional Assessment UE: University Examination

		SEMESTER	- III	
Course	Title	Advanced Topics in Topology	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-331	University Examination	60
Credits	5	4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Objectives				
UNIT Compact Spaces Compactness in Metric spaces - totally bounded set, Bolzano Weierstrass poperty, Lebesgue number, Countably Compact and sequentially Compact spaces, Compact topological spaces; Local compactness; relation between various forms of Compactness.				
UNIT 02	Separation and countability Axioms	TO, T1 and T2 Spaces, Regular and Completely I Urysohn's Lemma and the Tietze Extension Theoren		rmal Spaces, Lindelof Spaces,
UNIT 03	Compactification, Paracompactness and Metrizibility	Compactification, Stone-Cech Compactification, Urysohn's Metrization Theorem, Paracompactness, Relation of paracompact spaces with regular and normal spaces, The Nagata-Smirnov Metrization Theorem.		
UNIT 04	Nets and Filters	Nets, subnets, cluster point of a net, convergence of a net and continuous maps, nets in product spaces, filters and their convergence, filter base, filter in product spaces, Ultra filters, relationship between nets and filters.		
UNIT 05	Homotopy of Paths, Fundamental Groups and Knots	Homotopy of Paths and its various properties; The properties and examples.	fundamental Group - properties and examp	oles; the concept of Knot - its

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain the totally bounded set, Bolzano Weierstrass property and Lebesgue number.
- 2 explain the concepts of Countably Compact, Sequentially Compact, Local Compactness and the relation between various forms of Compactness.
- 3 explain the concepts of  $T_{0}$ ,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  Spaces, Regular and Completely Regular Spaces.
- 4 Normal and Complety Normal Spaces, Lindelof Spaces and relationship between them.
- 5 explain the fundamental theorems such as Urysohn's Lemma, the Tietz Extension Theorem, Urysohn's Metrization Theorem and Nagata-Smirnov Metrization Theorem.
- 6 Explain the concepts of Compactification, Stone-Cec Compactification Para compactness and its relation with regular and normal spaces
- 7 explain the concepts Nets, subnets, filters, subfilters, their convergence convergence.
- 8 explain the concepts of Homotopy of Paths, the fundamental Groups and knots.

#### Note for Paper Setting

# TEXT BOOKS

1. Patty, C.W., (2015), Foundations of Topology, 2nd Edition, Jones and Bartlett

- 1. Kelley, J. L., (1975), General Topology, Springer.
- 2. Willard S., (2010), General Topology, Dover Publications New York.
- 3. Munkers J.R. ,(2000), Topology, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, PHI.

Course	Title	Theory of Operators	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-332	University Examination	60
Credits	5	4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Objecti	ves	The aim of this course is to study spectral propertie	s of operators on normed spaces.	
UNIT 01	Spectral theory of Linear operators in normed spaces	Spectrum and resolvant of a bounded linear operator; non-emptiness, closedness and boundness of the spectrum of bonded linear operator; spectral mapping theorem for polynomials; spectral radius.		
UNIT 02	Compact linear operators(CLO) on normed spaces and their spectrum-I	separability of range; compactness of extension and	CLO and its connection with continuity, dimension and weak convergence; compactness of limit of a sequence of CL separability of range; compactness of extension and adjoint; countability of spectrum; compactness of product of two CLC null spaces and range of T-I; relation between spectral value and eigen value	
UNIT 03	Compact linear operators on a normed spaces and their spectrum-II	Adjoint of an operator on a normed space and its basic properties; operator equations – existence of solution, bounds or solutions; theorems of Fredholom type; Fredholom alternative –Fredholom alternative for integral equations, compact integra operator		
UNIT 04	Spectral theory of bounded self adjoint linear operators -I	Basic properties of eigen values and eigen vector relation with norm of the operator; emptiness of re of operators; square root of a positive operator; pr	sidual spectrum; positive operator and their prod	uct; monotone sequence
UNIT 05	Spectral theory of bounded self-adjoint linear operators(BSALO)	Difference of projections; monotone sequence of pro operators; spectral family associated with an ope (BSALO); extension properties of the spectral family	rator; spectral theorem for (BSALO); properti	•

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- should be able to explain the concept of spectrum of a bounded linear operator(BLO) with examples and properties such as compactness and spectral radius.
- should be able to explain the spectral mapping theorem for polynomials, concept of compact linear operator(CLO), its basic properties and its connection with BLOs and weak convergence.
- 3 should be able to explain the compactness of adjoint of CLO and compactness of product of two CLOs.
- should be able to explain the cardinality of spectrum and relation between spectral values and eigen values of a CLO.
- 5 should be able to explain the basic spectral properties of a self adjoint BLOs such as realness of the spectrum, spectrum bounds and their relationship with norm of the operator and emptiness of residual spectrum.
- 6 Should be able to explain the concept and properties of positive operator, square root of a positive operator, projection operators and their properties such as sum, difference and product.
- 7 should be able to explain the concept and properties of spectral family of a self adjoint BLOs with properties.
- 8 should be able to explain the concepts of +ve and-ve parts of an operator and their basic properties.

#### Note for Paper Setting

## TEXT BOOKS

1. Kreyszig, E., (2005), Introductory Functional Analysis with Applications, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Wiley Student edition.

- 1. Conway, J. B., (2000), A Course in Operator Theory, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, American Mathematical Society.
- 2. Douglas, R. G., (2008), Banach Algebra Techniques in Operator Theory, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Springer.

Course	Title	Advanced Complex Analysis	Ma×imum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-333	University Examination	60
Credits		4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Objecti	ves	The aim of this course is to learn the advance topics	of complex analysis.	
UNIT 01	Some fundamental theorems and direct analytic continuation	Local maximum Modulus; Hadamard three circle theorem, Schwarz's Lemma and its consequences, BorelCaratheodory theorem; Schwarz Pick Lemma; Analytic Continuation.		
UNIT 02	Zeros of polynomial and Homotopic curves	Zeros of certain polynomials; Gauss theorem; Analytic Germ; Homotopic curves; Monodromy theorem; Poisson's Integral formula; Poisson Kernel; Harnack's Inequality; Reflection Principle.		
UNIT 03	Infinite Products	Meromorphic Functions; Mittag Leffler theorem; I criterion for the convergence of Infinite products.	nfinite product of complex numbers and ana	lytic functions; sufficient
UNIT 04	Entire Functions	Order of an Entire Function; Factorization of Entire theorem; Weierstrass Factorization theorem.	functions; Weierstrass primary factor; Open	mapping theorem; Hurwitz
UNIT 05	Univalent function and some fundamental theorems	Basic results on Univalent functions; Area theorem (proof not included); Picard's theorem.	; Biberbach conjecture; Kobes 1/4- theorem	; Bloch Landau's theorem

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain the concept of Direct analytic continuation and double periodic entire functions.
- 2 explain Monodromy theorem, Poisson integral formulae, open mapping and Herwitz theorem, Hadamards three circle theorem, Schwarz lemma and its various consequences.
- 3 explain the concept of infinite sum of meromorphic functions and infinite product of analytic functions.
- 4 explain factorization of entire functions, the gamma functions, zeta functions, order and the genus of entire functions.
- 5 explain the concept and basic properties of univalent functions.
- 6 explain some fundamental theorems such as the Riemann mapping theorem, Biberbach conjecture, the Bloch-Landau theorem, Picard's theorem.
- 7 explain the concept of order of a meromorphic function.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### TEXT BOOKS

- 1 Ponnusamy, S., (1972), Foundation of Complex Analysis, 2nd edition, Narosa Publishing House.
- 2 Ahlfors, L. R., (1996), Complex Analysis, McGraw Hill.

- 1 Holland, A. S. B., (1973), Introduction to the Theory of Entire Functions, Academic Press
- 2 Conway, J. B., (1973), Functions of one complex variable, Springer.

Course	Title	Environmental Science	Maximum Marks	100	
Course	Code	MS-334	University Examination	60	
Credits	5	4	Sessional Assessment	40	
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS	
Objecti	Objectives				
UNIT 01			rs; Ecological		

- UNITBiodiversity and itsBiodiversity: definition and types; Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical aesthetic and option02importancevalues · Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, desertyification; Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ<br/>conservation of biodiversity
- UNIT Environmental pollution Pollution: definition; causes, effects and control measures of Air pollution; Water pollution; Soil pollution; Marine pollution;
   O3 Noise pollution; Thermal pollution and Nuclear pollution. Solid waste management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 appreciate the context of environmental science and links between human and natural systems.
- 2 Understand different types, factors responsible for causing pollutions and effects of different kinds of pollutions.
- 3 Reflect critically about the roles THAT HE/ She can play in a complex interconnected environment.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### TEXT BOOKS

1 Trivedy, R. K., Goel, P.K. and Trisal, C. L. (1998). Practical Methods in Ecology and Environmental Science. Enviro Media Publishers, Karad Maharashtra.

- 1 De. A. K., Environmental chemistry, Willey Eastern Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
- 2 Magurran, A. E. (1988). Ecological Diversity and its Measurement. Princeton University Press, USA.
- 3 Misra, R. (2013). Ecology Workbook. Scientific Publishers, India.

Course Title	Lab course on LATEX	Maximum Marks	50
Course Code	MS-335	University Examination	25
Credits	2	Sessional Assessment	25
		Duration of Exam.	2 HOURS

Each student is required to maintain a practical record book.

\* Two practical tests, one Internal and one External, are to be conducted.

\* Each practical test will be of 25 marks.

\* The marks in each practical test will be divided into 4 parts, program code, program execution , Viva-Voce and practical record book.

\* The student has to pass both internal and external practical tests separately scoring a minimum of 10 marks in each test

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student have understood

- 1 Typeset mathematical formulae using latex.
- 2 Typeset mathematical formulae using latex.
- 3 Use nested list and enumerate environment within a document.
- 4 Use tabular and array environment within latex document.
- 5 Use variuos methods to either create or import graphics in to a Latex document.

Course	Title	Differential Geometry	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-336	University Examination	60
Credits		4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Objectiv	ves	The aim of this course to study geometry in Euclidea	n space with the help of calculus.	
UNIT 01	Differential calculus in $\mathbb{R}^n$	Differential calculus in ; Diffeomorphism; tangent spa gradient vector field; directional derivative; curve of	ce of ;vector fields on ; natural frame field; dual vector space class $C^{k}$ .	ce;
UNIT 02	Differential forms and manifolds	Integral curve; local flow; derivative map; covariant charts and atlases; differential manifolds.	derivative; cotangent space and differentials forms on ; Li	e bracket;
UNIT 03	Topology on manifolds	Induced topology on manifolds; functions and maps, functions; tangent vectors and tangent space; tangent	; some special functions of class; para-compact manifold bundle; pullback vector fields.	s; pullback
UNIT 04	Tensors-I	Multi-linear functions and tensors; tensor product; type (p,q); connections; torsion tensor; curvature te	tensor fields; tensors on finite dimensional vector spaces; nsor.	tensors of
UNIT 05	Tensors-II	Contraction; Concepts of symmetric and alternating geodesics; concept of Riemannian manifold.	tensors and basic properties; Bianchi and Ricci identities;	concept of

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain the concepts of diffeomorphism, tangent space and vector fields on fields on R<sup>n</sup>, natural frame field, gradient vector field, and
- 2 explain the concepts of integral curve, local flow, derivative map, cotangent space and differentials forms on R<sup>n</sup>, Lie bracket, charts atlases.
- 3 explain the concepts of differential manifolds, induced topology on manifolds and para-compact manifolds.
- 4 explain the concepts of pullback functions, tangent vectors and tangent space, tangent bundle and pullback vector fields.
- 5 explain the concept of tensor, tensor product, tensor field, torsion tensor; curvature tensor and tensors of type q).
- 6 explain the properties of tensors on finite dimensional vector spaces.
- 7 explain the concept of symmetric and alternating tensors and their basic properties
- 8 explain the Bianchi and Ricci identities and the concept of geodesics and Riemannian manifold.

#### Note for Paper Setting

**TEXT BOOKS** 

1. Amur, K. S., Shetty, D. J. and Bagewadi, C. S., (2010), An Introduction to Differential Geometry, Narosa Publishing house.

- 1. De, U. C. and Shaikh, A. A., (2009), Differential Geometry of Manifolds, Narosa Pub. House.
- 2. Neill, B. O., (1966), Elementary Differential Geometry, Academic Press, New York.
- 3. Thorpe, J. A., (1979), Elementary Topics in Differential Geometry, Undergraduate Text in Mathematics, Springer Verlag.
- 4. Somasundaram, D., (2010), Differential Geometry: A First Course, Narosa Pub. House.

Course	Title	Number Theory	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-337	University Examination	60
Credit	s	4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Object	ives	The aim of this course to familiarize the students	with numbers and their properties.	
UNIT 01	Divisibility	Euclidean algorithm; primes; congruences; Fermat their elementary consequences; solutions of congrue		•
UNIT 02	Congruence	Congruence modulo powers of prime; power reside symbol; Gauss lemma about Legendre's symbol; quad		•
UNIT 03	Arithmetic Functions	Greatest integer function; arithmetic functions; formula; convolution of arithmetic functions; gro numbers and their elementary properties.	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
UNIT 04	Diophantine equations	Diophantine equations – solutions of ax + by = c, x , four and five squares; assorted examples of dioph		orean triplets; sums of two
UNIT 05	Continued fractions	Simple continued fractions; finite and infinite co numbers as simple continued fractions; rational app continued fractions and their illustrations (without j	roximation to irrational numbers; Hurwitz theor	

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain Euclidean algorithm, Euler's Phi function and some fundamental theorems such as Fermat's theorem, Euler's theorem, Wilson's theorem Chinese remainder theorm, Gauss lemma, quadratic reciprocity law.
- 2 explain the concepts of power residues, Primitive roots, Legendre's symbols and Jocabi symbols.
- 3 explain the concept and properties of arithmetic functions and Fibonacci numbers.
- 4 explain Mobius inversion formulae, Diophantine equations, Pythagorean triplets and Fermat's last theorem.
- 5 explain the simple continued fractions, finite and infinite continued fractions, rational and irrational numbers as simple continued fractions.
- 6 Explain the Hurwitz theorem, periodic continued fractions and Pell's equation.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### **TEXT BOOKS**

- 1 Niven, I., Zuckerman, H. S. and Montegomery, H. L., (2003), An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, 6th edition, John Wiley and sons, Inc., New York
- 2 Burton, D. M., (2002), Elementary Number Theory, 4th edition, Universal Book Stall, New Delhi.

- 1 Dickson, L. E., (1971), History of the Theory of Numbers , Vol. II, Diophantine Analysis, Chelsea Publishing Company, New York.
- 2 Hardy, G. H. and Wright, E. M., (1998), An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, 6th edition, The English Language Society and Oxford University Press.
- 3 Niven, I., Zuckerman, H. S., (1993), An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, 3rd edition, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

Course	Title	Module Theory	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-338	University Examination	60
Credit	s	4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Object	ives	The aim of this course to study modules and their p	roperties.	
UNIT 01	Fundamentals of modules	Left modules and right modules; examples of modules; submodules; intersection, union and sum of sub-modules of a module; finitely generated module; homomorphism; fundamental theorems on homomorphism and quotient modules.		
UNIT 02	Free modules-I	Direct sum of modules; equivalent condition for dire of a module; rank of finitely generated free module,		ee modules; cardinality basis
UNIT 03	Free modules-II	Finitely generated free module over PID; the inv modulus over a PID; torsion module and torsion free module; the primary decomposition theorem; Chinese	module; condition for a finitely generated m	
UNIT 04	Projective and injective modules	Exact sequences; projective modules; characterizat injective modules; characterization of injective mo sufficient condition for a ring to be Neotherian ring	dules; Baer's criterion; injective hall; Nort	
UNIT 05	Simple rings	Simple ring; Schin'slemma; semi-simple modules; the ring; Hopkins Levitzki theorem.	e Astin-Wedder Burn theorem; simple module	es; Jacobson radical; Astinan

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain the concept, examples and basic properties of modules, submodules, quotient modules, simple and semi simple modules.
- 2 explain the fundamental theorems on homomorphism between modules.
- 3 explain the concept of free modules (its various characterizations) and rank of finitely generated free modules.
- 4 explain the concepts of Finitely generated free module over PID, torsion module and torsion free module and the invariant factor decomposition.
- 5 explain some fundamental results such as structure theorem for finitely generated modulus over a PID, condition for a finitely generated module over a PID to be free module, the primary decomposition theorem and Chinese remainder theorem.
- 6 explain the concepts, examples and properties of projective and injective modules.
- 7 Explain the concept , examples and properties of Simple ring, Northerian rings and semi-simple modules.
- 8 Explain some fundamental results such as condition for a ring to be semi-simple ring, necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be Neotherian ring, Baer's criterion, Schin's lemma, Astin-Wedder Burn theorem, Hopkins Levitzki theorem.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### **TEXT BOOKS**

1. Grillet, P. A., (2007), Abstract Algebra: Graduate Texts in Mathematics, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Springer.

- 1. Blyth, T.S., (1982), Module Theory: An Approach to Linear Algebra, Oxford University Press.
- 2. Albu, T., Birkenmeier, G.F., Erdogan, A. and Tercan, A., (2010), Rings and Module Theory, Birkhäuser Basel.

Course Course Credit:	Code	Wavelet Theory MS-339 4	Maximum Marks University Examination Sessional Assessment Duration of Exam.	100 60 40 3 HOURS
UNIT 01	Introduction	Different ways of constructing wavelets, orthonormaprojections on $L^2$ ( R ) , Local Sine and Cosine bases		Low theorem, Smooth
UNIT 02	Multiresolution Analysis	Unitary folding operators, smooth projectionsMultires MRA, construction of compactly supported wavelets.	solution analysis, Construction of wavelets, Construc	tion of wavelets from
UNIT 03	Band limited wavelets	Orthonormality, completeness, The Lemarie Meyer wavelets and spline wavelets in real line.	wavelets, characterizations of some band limite	ed wavelets, Franklin
UNIT 04	Characterization in theory of wavelets	Basic equations, some applications of the basic equa pass filters and scaling functions.	ations, the characterizations of MRA wavelets, ch	naracterization of low
UNIT 05	Frames	Reconstruction formula for frames, Balian Low Theor H <sup>2</sup> ( R ), Decomposition and reconstruction algorithms		ns, Smoth frames for

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 The different types of wavelet in literature and various ways of constructing them
- 2 the concepts and various examples of Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)
- 3 Construction of wavelets from MRA.
- 4 Various characterizations of MRA wavelets
- 5 The concept of a frame and its various properties.
- 6 The concept of wavelet packet.

#### Note for Paper Setting

#### **TEXT BOOKS**

1. Hernandez, E., and Weiss, G., (1996), A First Course on Wavelets, CRC Press, New York.

- 1 Daubechies, I., (1992), Ten Lectures on Wavelets, CBS-NSF Regional Conferences in Applied Mathematics, 61, SIAM, Philadelphia, PA.
- 2 Teolis, A., (1998), Computation Signal Processing with Wavelets, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Birkhauser, Boston, Basel.
- 3 Bachman. G, Narici. L, Beckenstein. E (2010), Fourier and Wavelet Analysis, Springer
- 4 Siddiqi, A. H., (2004), Applied Functional Analysis, Marcel-Dekker, New York.

Course	Title	Calculus in $\mathbb{R}^n$	Maximum Marks	100
Course	Code	MS-340	University Examination	60
Credits	;	4	Sessional Assessment	40
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Objecti	ves	The aim of this course is to introduce the students d distribution theory.	ifferential and integral calculus in R^n with an introduct	tion to
UNIT Differential Calculus-I Directional derivatives, PartialDerivatives, Total Derivatives and their connection with continuity, The Jacobian matrix; Chain 01 rule, mean value theorem; connection between total & Partial derivatives; Equality of Partial derivatives.				
UNIT 02	Differential Calculus- II	•	variables; Properties of functions with non-zero Jacob emum of real valued functions for several variables- 2 <sup>m</sup>	
UNIT 03	Integral calculus -I	Iterated integrals; multiple Riemann integral; equintegral; Leibnitz rule; change of variable	uality of iterated and multiple integral; basic proper	rties of Riemann
UNIT 04	Integral calculus and test functions		al; independence of the value of improper integral ove integral; Definition and examples of test functions; co	•
UNIT 05	Distributions		r; Dirac delta; Heaviside distribution; derivative of ^n) function and a distribution; convolution of a test	

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 the concept of continuity, directional, partial and total derivatives and their relationships with each other.
- 2 the fundamental theorems such as Chain rule, mean value theorem, Taylor's theorem, Inverse and Implicit function theorems and their applications.
- 3 The concept of the Jacobian matrix, the condition of equality of mixed partial derivatives, the concept of Extreme-Values of multivariable functions and Lagrange's multipliers.
- 4 The concept and properties of multiple integrals, iterated integrals and relationship between them.
- 5 The concept of improper integrals and various convergence tests such as the comparison test.
- 6 The concept and examples of test functions, distributions such as regular, Dirac delta, Heaviside.
- 7 The concepts of derivative of a distribution and convergence of distributions.
- 8 The product of a  $C^{\infty}$  (R<sup>n</sup>) function and a distribution and convolution of a test function with a distribution.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### **TEXT BOOKS**

- 1 Apostol, Tom M., (2002), Mathematical Analysis, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Narosa Publishing House.
- 2 Cheney, W., (2000), Analysis for Applied Mathematics, Springer, New York.

- 1. Richard, E. W., Richard, H. R. and Hale, F. T., (1972), Calculus of Vector Functions, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Prentice Hall.
- 2. Ghorpade, S.R and Limaye, V.B., (2010), A course in Multivariable calculus and Analysis, Springer.
- 3. Rudin, W., (1976), Principles of Mathematical Analysis, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, McGraw Hill International Edition.

Course	Title	Abstract Measure Theory and Integration	Maximum Marks	100	
Course	Code	MS-341	University Examination	60	
Credite	5	4	Sessional Assessment	40	
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS	
Objectives		The aim of this course to study measure theory and integration in abstract setting.			
UNIT 01	Abstract integration	Measureable space, sets and function; fundamental operations on measureable functions; measure and its elementary properties; integration of simple functions; integration of positive functions.			
UNIT 02	Abstract integration and positive Boral measure	Lebsgue monotone convergence theorem; Fatou's lemma; integration of complex functions, Lebsgue dominated convergence theorem ; role played by sets of measure zero, Riesz representation theorem (statement only); properties of Borel measure; existance of Lebsgue measure on R (statement only) ; Lusin's and Vitli-coratheodory theorems (statements only).			
UNIT 03	L <sup>P</sup> s-paces and complex Measure	Convex functions and Jensen's inequality; L <sup>P</sup> spaces and their completeness; approximation by continuous functions, complex measure and its total variation; positive and negative variations; absolute continuity; theorem of Lebsgue-Radon-Nikodym (statement only)and its consequences; Hahn decomposition .		•	
UNIT 04	Complex measures and differentiation	Bounded linear functionals on $L^P$ ; Riesz representation nicely shrinking sets; fundamental theorem of calculu	tion theorem (statement only), derivatives of measures; s.	Lebsgue points;	
UNIT	Integration on product	Measurability on cartesian product; product meas	sures, Fubni's theorem; completion of product measure	2; convolutions;	

05 spaces distributions functions

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 explain the concept, examples and properties of Measureable space, measureable sets, measureable functions, measures and Borel sets.
- 2 explain the concept, examples and properties of integral of measureable function.
- 3 explain some fundamental theorems such as Lebsgue monotone convergence theorem, Fatou's lemma, Lebsgue dominated convergence theorem, Riesz representation theorem, Lusin's and Vitli-coratheodory theorems, Jensen's inequality
- 4 expalins the concepts of L<sup>p</sup>-space and its various features such as completeness and Bounded linear functionals on it.
- 5 explain the concepts of complex measure, total variation, positive and negative variations, absolute continuity and some fundamental results such as Lebsgue-Radon-Nikodym(with consequences) and Hahn decomposition theorem.
- 6 explain the concepts of derivatives of a measure, Lebsgue points, nicely shrinking sets.
- 7 explain the concepts of product measures, completion of product measure, convolutions and distributions functions.
- 8 explain some fundamental theorems such as fundamental theorem of calculus, Fubni's theorem with applications.

#### Note for Paper Setting

# TEXT BOOKS

1. Rudin, W.,(1987), Real and Complex Analysis, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edition, Tata Mcgraw-Hill Edition.

- 1. Royden, H.L., (2006), Real Analysis, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Prentice-hall of India Private Limited.
- 2. Yeh, J., (2000), Lectures on Real Analysis, World Scientific.

Course Course		Theory of Partial Differential MS-342	Maximum Marks University Examination	100 60
Credit		4	Sessional Assessment	
			Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
Object	ives	The aim of this course is to introduce students to t	the techniques of solving various Partial differ	ential equations
UNIT 01	Formation of PDEs	First order PDE in two or more independent Variables, Derivation of PDE by elimination of arbitrary constants and arbitrary functions; Langranges first order linear PDE, Charpit's method for non-linear PDE of first order; classification of Second order PDE; canonical form: parabolic, hyperbolic and elliptic.		
UNIT 02	Elliptic Differential equation	Derivation of Laplace equation, Method of separat The Neumann Problem for a Rectangle, Interior Solution of Laplace equation in Cylindrical coordinat	Dirichlet Problem for a circle, Exterior Dir	ichlet Problem for a circle,
UNIT 03	Parabolic Differential Equation	Boundary Conditions, Elementary solution of Diff Solution of Diffusion Equation in Cylindrical coording	• • • • • • • •	
UNIT 04	Hyperbolic Differential Equation I	Derivation of one dimensional Wave Equation, In Separable Solution, Forced Vibrations- Solution of dimensional Wave Equations- Method of Eigen funct	Non-homogenous Equation, Boundary and Ini	• •
UNIT 05	Hyperbolic Differential Equation II	Periodic Solution of one dimensional Wave Solution Solution in Cylindrical Coordinates, Vibration of a Duhamel's Principle.	•	

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 Explain the method of formation of a partial differential equations and the methods of finding solutions of linear and non linear(such as Charpit's method) of partial differential equations.
- 2 Explain various classes of second order Partial Differential equations.
- 3 Explain the methods of solutions of Laplace equations by the method of separation of variables.
- 4 Explain the methods of solutions of Heat and wave equations in Cylindrical and spherical coordinates.
- 5 Periodic Solution of one dimensional Wave Solution in Cylindrical Coordinates

#### Note for Paper Setting

#### **TEXT BOOKS**

- 1. Rao, K. S. (2013), Introduction to Partial Differential equation, PHI Learning Private limited.
- 2. Sneddon, I.N. (1957), Elements of Partial Differential equation , Mcgraw Hill Book Company.

- 1. C. Johnson(2009), Numerical Solution of Partial Differential Equations by the Finite Element Methods, Dover Publications.
- 2. K.W. Morton and D.F. Mayers(2011), Numerical Solution of Partial Differential Equations, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2011.
- 3. J.C. Strikwerda(2004), Finite Difference Schemes & Partial Differential Equations, Second Edition, SIAM.

Objectives       The aim of this course is to introduce students fundamentals of Graph Theory and their applications to real world problet         UNIT       Fundamentals of a graph       Graphs; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; mata associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph ; bipartite a partite graphs; complement of a graph: union, intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of vertices         UNIT       Walks, paths and cycles       Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius , dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessary sufficient condition for a graph ; ore's theorem; D					
Credits       4       Sessional Assessment         Duration of Exam.       3 He         Objectives       The aim of this course is to introduce students fundamentals of Graph Theory and their applications to real world proble         UNIT       Fundamentals of a graph       Graphs; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; ma associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph; bipartite a partite graphs: complement of a graph; intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of ve graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.         UNIT       Walks, paths and ovcles       Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius, dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessar sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; subgraph; cut-point and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and connectivity of a graph and relation between them.         UNIT       Trees, vector spaces associated with a graph       Trees, characterization of trees, spanning trees, counting of spanning trees in a graph; problem of finding minimal sp the cycle subspace, the cutest subspace and their bases.         UNIT       Factorizations, graph       One factorization of a graph; standard factorization of a complete bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring; chroc index; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge ch	Course Title		Graph Theory	Maximum Marks	100
Objectives       The aim of this course is to introduce students fundamentals of Graph Theory and their applications to real world proble         UNIT       Fundamentals of a graph; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; ma associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph; bipartite a partite graphs; complement of a graph; union, intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of w graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.         UNIT       Walks, paths and 02       Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius, dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessars sufficient condition for a graph and relation between them.         UNIT       Trees, vector spaces       Trees, characterization of trees, spanning trees, counting of spanning trees in a graph, problem of finding minimal sp trees, basics of finite field and vector spaces, the power set as a vector space, the vector space associated with a graph         03       associated with a graph; edge coloring of a spanh; edge coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring Z theorem(without proof); counting of vertex colorings and planarity of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring.         UNIT       Ligraphs and planarity       One factorization of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori dege of graph; representations of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori dege of graph; representations of a gr	Course Code		MS-343	University Examination	60
Objectives       The aim of this course is to introduce students fundamentals of Graph Theory and their applications to real world proble         UNIT       Fundamentals of a graph; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; ma associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph; begraphs; complete graphs; complete distance; clique number of a graph; degree of very graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.         UNIT       Walks, paths and Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius, dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessar sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; cut-point and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and connectivity of a graph and relation between them.         UNIT       Trees, vector spaces       Trees, characterization of trees, spanning trees, counting of spanning trees in a graph, problem of finding minimal sp the cycle subspace, the cutest subspace and their bases.         UNIT       Factorizations, graph       One factorization of a graph; standard factorization of a complete bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori of theorem(without proof);counting of vertex colorings and chromatic polynomial and its basic results; edge-coloring; chromindex; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations o	Credits		4	Sessional Assessment	40
UNIT       Fundamentals of a       Graphs; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; main associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph; bipartite a partite graphs ; complement of a graph; union, intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of very graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.         UNIT       Walks, paths and cycles; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius, dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessars sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; union, intersection, join and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and connectivity of a graph and relation between them.         UNIT       Trees, vector spaces       Trees, characterization of trees, spanning trees, counting of spanning trees in a graph, problem of finding minimal sp trees, basics of finite field and vector spaces, the power set as a vector space, the vector space associated with a graph         OA       One factorization of a graph; standard factorization of a complete bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factorii and planarity of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring Z theorem(without proof); counting of vertex coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations, fournaments and directed Euler walks; transportation networks and flows; maximal flow				Duration of Exam.	3 HOURS
<ul> <li>graph</li> <li>associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph ;bipartite a partite graphs; complement of a graph; union, intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of va graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.</li> <li>UNIT</li> <li>Walks, paths and</li> <li>Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius ,dian eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessar sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; Hamiltonian cycles and Hamiltonian graphs; ore's theorem; D theorem; the travelling salesman problem; connected graphs; cut-point and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and connectivity of a graph and relation between them.</li> <li>UNIT</li> <li>Trees, vector spaces</li> <li>Trees, characterization of trees, spanning trees, counting of spanning trees in a graph, problem of finding minimal sp trees, basics of finite field and vector spaces, the power set as a vector space, the vector space associated with a graph</li> <li>Colorings and planarity of regular graphs; tenes shearem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring; zheorem; finder; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations of a graph; edge coloring of a representation; planar graph; Euler's formula ; five problem &amp; four color problem.</li> </ul>	Objecti	ves	The aim of this course is to introduce students fund	amentals of Graph Theory and their applications to real wor	ld problems.
<ul> <li>O2 cycles</li> <li>O2 cycles</li> <li>eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessar sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; Hamiltonian cycles and Hamiltonian graphs; ore's theorem; In theorem; the travelling salesman problem; connected graphs; cut-point and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and connectivity of a graph and relation between them.</li> <li>UNIT Trees, vector spaces associated with a graph</li> <li>O3 associated with a graph</li> <li>UNIT Factorizations, graph</li> <li>One factorization of a graph; standard factorization of a complete bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring Z theorem(without proof); counting of vertex coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations, tournaments and directed Euler walks; transportation networks and flows; maximal flow</li> </ul>			Graphs; vertices and edges of a graph; order and size of a graph; isomorphisms of graphs; complete graphs; matrices associated with a graph; subgraph; induced subgraph; clique and maximal clique; clique number of a graph ;bipartite and R- partite graphs ;complement of a graph: union, intersection, join and cartesian product of two graphs; degree of vertex; graphical and valid graphical collection of integers.		
<ul> <li>associated with a graph</li> <li>trees, basics of finite field and vector spaces, the power set as a vector space, the vector space associated with a graph</li> <li>UNIT</li> <li>Factorizations, graph</li> <li>One factorization of a graph; standard factorization of a complete bipartite graph; one factorization theorem; factori</li> <li>of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring Z theorem(without proof); counting of vertex colorings and chromatic polynomial and its basic results; edge-coloring; chronindex; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with ma degree of graph; representations of a graph; crossing number of a representation; planar graph; Euler's formula ; five problem &amp; four color problem.</li> <li>UNIT</li> <li>Digraphs and network</li> <li>Basics ideas; orientations, tournaments and directed Euler walks; transportation networks and flows; maximal flow</li> </ul>		· · · · ·	Basic ideas of walks; paths and cycles; a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be bipartite; radius , diameter, eccentricity, girth and circumference of a graph; weighted distance; shortest path problem; Euler walks; necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to be Eulerian graph; Hamiltonian cycles and Hamiltonian graphs; ore's theorem; Dirac's theorem; the travelling salesman problem; connected graphs; cut-point and cut edge of a graph; vertex connectivity and edge connectivity of a graph and relation between them.		
<ul> <li>colorings and planarity of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its generalization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex coloring Z theorem(without proof); counting of vertex colorings and chromatic polynomial and its basic results; edge-coloring; chromatic index; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number with main degree of graph; representations of a graph; crossing number of a representation; planar graph; Euler's formula ; five problem &amp; four color problem.</li> <li>UNIT Digraphs and network Basics ideas; orientations, tournaments and directed Euler walks; transportation networks and flows; maximal flow</li> </ul>		associated with a	trees, basics of finite field and vector spaces, the	power set as a vector space, the vector space associated	
			of regular graphs; Petersen's theorem and its gener theorem(without proof);counting of vertex colorings index; and k-paintings of a graph; edge coloring of degree of graph; representations of a graph; crossi	alization; vertex coloring; greedy algorithm for vertex co and chromatic polynomial and its basic results; edge-colori a bipartite graph; Relationship of edge chromatic number	loring Zrook's ing; chromatic with maximum
		· · ·		•	mal flow in a

On successful completion of this course, we expect that a student

- 1 the concept of a graph and fundamental ideas connected to the graph such as vertices, edges, order and size of a graph, sub graph, clique and maximal clique, complement of graph, union, intersection, join and Cartesian of two graphs.
- 2 the concept of walk, Euler walk, path, cycle and their basic properties.
- 3 the concept of a connected graph, vertex connectivity, edge connectivity and relation between them.
- 4 the concept of a tree, spanning tree, minimal spanning tree, vector space associated with a graph.
- 5 the concept of factorization of a graph, standard factorization of complete bipartite graph, Petersen's theorem and its generalization.
- 6 the concept of vertex coloring, chromatic polynomial, chromatic index, crossing numbe, planar graph and edge-coloring.
- 7 the concept of directed graphs and transportation networks and flows.
- 8 some basic results such as relationship of edge chromatic number with maximum degree of graph, Euler's formula, Five color problem, four color problem, greedy algorithm for vertex coloring and Zrook's theorem, the maximal flow minimal cut theorem; the max flow min cut algorithm.

#### Note for Paper Setting

### TEXT BOOKS

- 1. Gary, C. and Ping, Z., (2005), Introduction to graph theory, McGraw Hill.
- 2. Wallis, W.D., (2006), A Beginner's guide to graph theory, 2<sup>nd</sup>edition, Springer.

- 1. Deo, N., (2007), Graph Theory with Applications to Engineering and Computer Science, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- 2. West, D. B., (2005), Introduction to Graph Theory, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.