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(CBCS)

(1st Semester)

MATHEMATICS

FIRST PAPER

(Calculus)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) Draw the graph of the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2 - x & , 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x - 2 & , 2 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$

Discuss whether $f'(x)$ exists at $x = 2$. 6

- (b) Using definition of continuity, prove that $f(x) = 2x - 5$ is continuous at $x = 2$. 4

2. (a) Use L'Hospital rule to evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2 \cos x}{x \sin x} \quad 4$$

- (b) If $y = \tan^{-1} x$, then prove that

$$(1 + x^2)y_{n+1} - 2nxy_n - n(n-1)y_{n-1} = 0$$

and find $(y_n)_0$ at $x = 0$. 6

UNIT—II

3. (a) State and prove Lagrange's mean-value theorem. 1+4=5

- (b) Prove by Maclaurin's theorem that

$$\log(1 - x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots \quad 5$$

4. (a) If $f(h) = f(0) + hf'(0) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(h)$, $0 < h < 1$, find $f'(0)$, when $h = 1$ and $f(x) = (1 - x)^{\frac{5}{2}}$. 5

- (b) Expand $2x^3 - 7x^2 + x - 1$ in powers of $x - 2$. 5

(3)

UNIT—III

5. (a) Evaluate : 5

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

(b) Use the definition of the definite integral as a limit of sum to evaluate $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$. 5

6. (a) Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = \frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n-5)\dots 3 \cdot 1}{n(n-2)(n-4)\dots 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \text{ when } n \text{ is even}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n-5)\dots 4 \cdot 2}{n(n-2)(n-4)\dots 5 \cdot 3} \cdot 1, \text{ when } n \text{ is odd.} \quad 6$$

(b) Evaluate :

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^6 x dx \quad 4$$

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Investigate the continuity at (0, 0) of

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & , (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad 5$$

(4)

(b) If $V = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x - 3y}{xy}$, then verify that

$\tan V = \frac{2x - 3y}{xy}$ is a homogenous function

of x and y of degree -1 . Prove that

$$x \frac{dV}{dx} - y \frac{dV}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2V = 0 \quad 5$$

8. (a) Draw a rough sketch and find the area of the region bounded by the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$, using the method of integration. 5

(b) Evaluate

$$\int \int [2a^2 - 2a(x+y) + (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy$$

the region of integration being the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2a(x+y) + 2a^2$. 5

UNIT—V

9. (a) Prove that a convergent sequence is bounded. 5

(b) Prove that the sequence $\{u_n\}$, where $u_n = \frac{3n-1}{n^2}$ is monotonic increasing and bounded. Also find its limit. 5

(5)

10. (a) Define Cauchy sequence and prove that every convergent sequence is Cauchy sequence. 5

(b) Test the convergent of the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} \quad 5$$

Subject Code : MATH/I/EC/01

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Booklet No. A

Date Stamp

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To be filled in by the Candidate

CBCS
DEGREE 1st Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....) Exam., **2017**
.....
Subject
Paper

To be filled in by the Candidate

CBCS
DEGREE 1st Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....) Exam., **2017**
.....
Roll No.
Regn. No.
Subject
Paper
Descriptive Type
Booklet No. B

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.**
- 2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.**
- 3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.**

*Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)*

*Signature of
Examiner(s)*

*Signature of
Invigilator(s)*

MATH/I/EC/01

2 0 1 7

(CBCS)

(1st Semester)

MATHEMATICS

FIRST PAPER

(Calculus)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Each question carries 1 mark

Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided :

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log x}{x - 1}$ is equal to

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) e

(d) -1

/19

(2)

2. If $y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-2x}$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is

(a) y

(b) $x + y$

(c) $4y$

(d) None of the above

3. $f(x) = \log x$ can be expanded in power of $(x - 1)$ by using

(a) Maclaurin's theorem

(b) Taylor's theorem

(c) Leibnitz's theorem

(d) None of the above

4. Using mean-value theorem, the point to the curve $y = x^2$ where the tangent is parallel to the line joining the points $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 4)$ is

(a) $(1, 9/4)$

(b) $(3/4, 9/4)$

(c) $(3/2, 9/4)$

(d) None of the above

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(3)

5. If for an even function $f(x)$, $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 4$, then the value of $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$ is

(a) 4

(b) 4

(c) 8

(d) 8

6. The value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{32}$

(b) $\frac{3}{32}$

(c) $\frac{5}{32}$

(d) None of the above

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(4)

7. The value of $\frac{u}{x}$ when $u = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$ is

(a) $\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

(b) $\frac{x}{x^2 - y^2}$

(c) $\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$

(d) $\frac{y}{x^2 - y^2}$

8. The value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^x \cos(x-y) dx dy$$

is

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 1

(d) 2

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(5)

9. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ is convergent, if

(a) $p > 1$

(b) $p < 1$

(c) $p = 1$

(d) None of the above

10. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ of positive terms is divergent according

as $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ is

(a) equal to 1

(b) greater than 1

(c) less than 1

(d) None of the above

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(6)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Each question carries 3 marks

1. (a) Find the n th derivative of $y = \sin(ax + b)$.

Or

(b) Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x \sin x}$$

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(7)

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(8)

2. (a) Expand $\sin x$ by Maclaurin's theorem.

Or

(b) Verify Lagrange's mean-value theorem for $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$ on $[4, 6]$.

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(9)

3. (a) Evaluate

$$\log x \, dx$$

Or

(b) Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} \, dx$$

(10)

4. (a) Find $\frac{2u}{x^2}$, when $u = \log(x^2 + y^2)$.

Or

(b) If $u = x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$, then show that

$$\frac{u}{x} + \frac{u}{y} + \frac{u}{z} = (x + y + z)^2$$

(11)

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(12)

5. (a) If $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are convergent sequences, then prove that $\{a_n + b_n\}$ is a convergent sequence.

Or

- (b) Prove that the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n-5}$$

is convergent.
