

TDC Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in July, 2021

MATHEMATICS

(Pass)

(3rd Semester)

Course No. : MTMP-301

(Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus)

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 17

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

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

GROUP—A

(Differential Calculus)

(Marks : 30)

UNIT—I

1. (a) If

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

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then show that $f(x)$ is continuous at
 $x = 0$.

2

(b) If f is differentiable at c and $f(c) \neq 0$,
then show that

$$\frac{1}{f(c)} = \frac{f'(c)}{\{f(c)\}^2} \quad 3$$

(c) State and prove Leibnitz's theorem for
the n th derivative of the product of two
functions. 1+4=5

2. (a) Show that the function $f(x) = |x - 1|$ is not
differentiable at $x = 1$. 2

(b) Using Cauchy's criterion, show that
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ does not exist. 3

(c) If $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$, then show that

$$(i) (1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - m^2y = 0$$

$$(ii) (1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0 \quad 2+3=5$$

UNIT—II

3. (a) Evaluate : 3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x - \frac{1}{x}}{x}$$

(b) State and prove Rolle's theorem. 4

(3)

(c) Prove that the greatest rectangle to be inscribed in a circle is a square. 3

4. (a) From the relation

$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2} f''(\xi)$$

where $0 < \xi < 1$, show that

(i) $\log(1-x) < -x + \frac{x^2}{2}$, if $x > 0$

(ii) $\cos x > 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$, if $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 2+2=4

(b) Expand $\sin x$ in Maclaurin's infinite series. 3

(c) Show that $12(\log x + 1) - x^2 - 10x - 3$ is maximum when $x = 2$ and minimum when $x = 3$. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

UNIT—III

5. (a) If

$$u = \log \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x + y}$$

then show that $x \frac{u}{x} + y \frac{u}{y} = 3$ 3

(4)

(b) If $z = e^{xy^2}$, $x = t \cos t$, $y = t \sin t$, then evaluate

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \text{ at } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 3$$

(c) Prove that the curve

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$$

touches the straight line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$ at the point (a, b) whatever be the value of n . 4

6. (a) State and prove Euler's theorem on the function which is homogeneous of degree n in x, y, z . $1+3=4$

(b) If $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$, then show that

$$\frac{u}{x} + \frac{u}{y} + \frac{u}{z} = \frac{3}{x + y + z} \quad 3$$

(c) Prove that in the curve $by^2 = (x - a)^3$ the square of the subtangent varies as the subnormal. 3

(5)

GROUP—B

(Integral Calculus)

(Marks : 20)

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Prove that

$$\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

if $f(2a - x) = f(x)$. 2

(b) Show that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad 4$$

(c) Obtain the reduction formula for

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx \quad 4$$

8. (a) State the fundamental theorem of integral calculus. 2

(b) Evaluate : 3

$$\lim_n \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

(6)

(c) Obtain the reduction formula for

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$$

and hence find $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^6 x dx$. 3+2=5

UNIT—V

9. (a) Find the area bounded by the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$. 5

(b) Find the surface area generated by the curve $y = a \sin \frac{x}{a}$ extended from $x = 0$ to $x = a$ on rotating about x -axis. 5

10. (a) Find the length of the curve in the first quadrant

$$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3} \quad 5$$

(b) Show that the volume generated by revolution of the curve $y(a^2 - x^2) = a^3$ about its asymptote is $\frac{1}{2} a^3$. 5
