

Code : 103102

( 2 )

B.Tech 1st Semester Exam., 2018 (New)

MATHEMATICS—I

( Calculus and Differential Equations )

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

Instructions :

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.  
 (ii) There are **NINE** questions in this paper.  
 (iii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all.  
 (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

1. Choose the correct answer of the following  
 (any seven) :  $2 \times 7 = 14$

(a) The maximum value of  $\sin x + \cos x$  is

- (i) 1  
 (ii) 2  
 (iii)  $\sqrt{2}$   
 (iv) 0

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(b) The value of the integral

$$\int_C \{yzdx + (xz+1)dy + xydz\}$$

where  $C$  is any path from  $(1, 0, 0)$  to  $(2, 1, 4)$  is

- (i) 6  
 (ii) 7  
 (iii) 8  
 (iv) 9

(c) The series

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots$$

is

- (i) convergent  
 (ii) divergent  
 (iii) absolutely convergent  
 (iv) None of the above

(d) If  $u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right)$ , then  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 

is equal to

- (i)  $\tan 2u$   
 (ii)  $\cos 2u$   
 (iii)  $\sin 2u$   
 (iv)  $\cot 2u$

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( Continued )

(e) If  $A(x, y, z) = x^2 z i - 2y^3 z^2 j + xy^2 z k$ , then  $(\nabla \cdot A)$  at the point  $(1, -1, 1)$  is

(i) 3

(ii) -3

(iii) 4

(iv) -4

(f) The value of  $\iint dx dy$  over the region

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4 \text{ is}$$

(i)  $\pi$

(ii)  $2\pi$

(iii)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(iv)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(g) If  $P_n$  is the Legendre polynomial of first kind, then the value of  $\int_{-1}^1 x P_n P_n' dx$  is

(i)  $\frac{2}{(2n+1)}$

(ii)  $\frac{2n}{(2n+1)}$

(iii)  $\frac{2}{(2n+3)}$

(iv)  $\frac{2n}{(2n+3)}$

(h) If  $J_n$  is the Bessel's function of first kind, then the value of  $J_{-\frac{1}{2}}$  is

(i)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \right)$

(ii)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x \right)$

(iii)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$

(iv)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$

(i) For the differential equation  $t(t-2)^2 y'' + ty' + y = 0$ ,  $t=0$ , is

(i) an ordinary point

(ii) a branch point

(iii) an irregular point

(iv) a regular singular point

(j) The solution of the equation  $xp^3 q^2 + yp^2 q^3 + (p^3 + q^3) - zp^2 q^2 = 0$  is  $z =$

(i)  $ax + by + (ab^{-2} + ba^{-2})$

(ii)  $ax - by + (ab^{-2} - ba^{-2})$

(iii)  $-ax + by + (-ab^{-2} + ba^{-2})$

(iv)  $ax + by - (ab^{-2} + ba^{-2})$

2. (a) Find the evolutes of the curve

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

where a is the constant.

(b) Show that

$$\Gamma(1/4) \cdot \Gamma(3/4) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \pi\sqrt{2}$$

7+7=14

3. (a) Expand  $f(x, y) = x^2y + 3y - 2$  in the powers of  $(x+2)$  and  $(y-1)$  by Taylor's theorem. <http://www.akubihar.com>

(b) Find the maxima and minima, if any, of

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{(x-1)(x-3)^3}$$

7+7=14

4. Explain the Dirichlet conditions. Find out the Fourier series for the periodic function defined by

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

and hence find the sum of the series—

(a)  $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$

(b)  $1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$

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5. (a) If  $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ , then find

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u$$

(b) Find  $\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi$ , where  $\phi = xy^2z^4$ . 7+7=14

6. (a) Evaluate the integral by changing the order of integration

$$\int_0^x \int_0^y xe^{-y} \cdot dy dx$$

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$(x^2 + y^2 + x) dx - (2x^2 + 2y^2 - y) dy = 0$$

7+7=14

7. Verify the Stokes' theorem for

$$A = (y - z + 2)i + (yz + 4)j - xzk$$

where S is the surface of the cube  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=2, y=2$  and  $z=2$  above the  $xy$ -plane.

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8. Solve in series, using Frobenius method, the equation  $x(1-x)y'' + \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2x\right)y' + 2y = 0$ .

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- ⑨ (a) State and prove orthogonal properties of Legendre polynomials.
- (b) Find the complete integral of the equation  $(p^2 + q^2)y = zq$ . 7+7=14

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