

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Second Semester B.Sc Mathematics Degree Examination, March 2017
MAT2B02 - Calculus
 (2016 Admission onwards)

Max. Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

PART-A

(Answer *all* questions. Each question carries *one* mark)

When a function f is said to have a local maximum value at an interior point c of its domain?

Why Rolle's theorem is not applicable for $f(x) = |x|$ in the interval $[-1, 1]$?

Give an example of a curve which is concave up on every interval.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{x} - 3\right) = \dots$

Find dy if $y = x^7 + 100x$.

Write a partition of the closed bounded interval $[0, 2]$ having norm 0.3.

The average value of $f(x) = x$ on $[0, 2]$ is....

State the Mean Value Theorem for definite integrals.

If $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots$

0. Suppose $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 3$, then find $\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$ if $f(x)$ is even.

1. When a function is said to be smooth?

2. The work done by a variable force $F(x)$ directed along the x-axis from $x = a$ to $x = b$ is given by.....

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

PART-B

(Answer any *seven* questions. Each question carries *two* marks)

3. Find the function $f(x)$ whose derivative is $\sin x$ and whose graph passes through the point $(0, 2)$.

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $y = \frac{x+3}{x+2}$.

5. Find the linearization of $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ at $x = 0$.

6. When a function f is said to be Riemann integrable over $[a, b]$?

7. Show that the value of $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx$ cannot possibly be 2.

8. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \sec^2 x dx$

9. The region between the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$, $0 \leq x \leq 4$, and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis to generate a solid. Find its volume.

0. Find the length of the arc of the curve $y = \frac{x}{2}$, $2 \leq x \leq 6$.

1. Find the work W done by the force of $F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} N$ directed along the x-axis from $x = 1m$ to $x = 10m$.

(7 x 2 = 14 Marks)

PART-C

(Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries *five* marks)

22. If f has a local maximum or minimum value at an interior point c of its domain, and if f is defined at c , then prove that $f'(c) = 0$.
23. Prove that the curve $y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ has three points of inflection and they are collinear.
24. Determine the smallest perimeter possible for a rectangle whose area is 16 square units.
25. Using limits of Riemann sums, prove that $\int_0^b x dx = \frac{b^2}{2}$
26. Find the average value of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ on $[0, 3]$. Does f actually take on this value at some point in the given domain?
27. Sketch region enclosed by the parabola $y = 2 - x^2$ and the line $y = -x$. Also find the area of the region enclosed by the curves.
28. Find the volume of the solid generated by the revolution about the x-axis of the loop of the curve $y^2 = x^2 \left(\frac{3a-x}{a+x} \right)$.
29. Find the centre of mass of a wire of constant density δ shaped like a semicircle of radius a .

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART-D

(Answer any *three* questions. Each question carries *eight* marks)

30. Using the algorithm for graphing, graph the function $y = x^4 - 2x^2$. Include the coordinates of any local extreme points and inflection points.
31. The cost function at a soft drink company is $c(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x$ (x in thousands of units). Is there a production level that minimizes average cost? If so, what is it?
32. a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t dt$
b) Find the area of the region between the x-axis and the graph of $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x, -1 \leq x \leq 2$.
33. Prove that the length s of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ measured from $(0, a)$ to the point (x, y) is given by $s = \frac{3}{2}(ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. Also find the entire length.
34. Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $y = x^3, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ about the x-axis.

(3 x 8 = 24 Marks)

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PART-A

Answer all the **TWELVE** questions
 Each question carries **ONE** mark

1. Write the formula $\cosh(2x)$ in terms of $\sinh(x)$ and $\cosh(x)$.
2. Express $\sinh^{-1}(x)$ in terms of natural logarithms.
3. State the limit comparison test for the convergence of an improper integral.
4. Write the n^{th} term test for the convergence of a series.
5. What is the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n}$.
6. What is the condition on r so that the geometric series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = a+ar+ar^2+\dots$ to Converges?
7. Define absolute convergence of a series.
8. Roughly graph the set of points whose polar coordinates satisfy $1 \leq r \leq 2$ and $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.
9. Give the polar equation of the circle through the origin, centered on the x-axis at $(a,0)$.
10. Write the cylindrical coordinate of the point $(0, 1, 0)$ in rectangular system.
11. Define the continuity of the function $f(x,y)$ at the point (x_0, y_0) .
12. Find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ if $f(x, y) = e^{xy}$.

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

PART-B

Answer any **SEVEN** questions
 Each question carries **TWO** marks.

13. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^1 \sinh^2(x)$.
14. Is the area under the curve $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$ finite. If so what is it?
15. Using Sandwich theorem show that the sequence $\left\{ \frac{1}{2^n} \right\}$ converges to zero.
16. Show that the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n+5}$ diverges.
17. Check the convergence of the alternating series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$
18. Find the Cartesian equation corresponding to the polar equation $r^2 = 4r \cos \theta$.
19. Find an equation for the hyperbola with eccentricity $\frac{3}{2}$ and diretrix $x = 2$.
20. Find the linearization of $f(x,y,z) = x^2+y^2+z^2$ at the point $(1,1,1)$.
21. Find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ if $f(x,y) = x^y$

(7 x 2 = 14 Marks)

PART-C

Answer any **SIX** questions

Each question carries **FIVE** marks

22. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region between the parabola $x = y^2 + 1$ and the line $x = 3$ about the line $x = 3$.
23. Find the length of the curve $y = \frac{(x^2+2)^{3/2}}{3}$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 3$.
24. Test the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^3+1}{2^{n+1}}$.
25. Test for the convergence of the series $\sum a_n$ if $a_n = (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^n$.
26. Find the area of the region shared by the circle $r = 2$ and the cardioids $r = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$.
27. Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the right-hand loop of the lemniscates $r^2 = \cos(2\theta)$, from $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ to $\frac{\pi}{4}$, about the x-axis.
28. Show that the function $f(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{x^4+y^2}$ has no limit as $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$.
29. Find $\frac{dw}{dt}$ if $w = xy + z$, $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $z = t$.

(6 x 5 = 30 M)

PART-D

Answer any **THREE** questions

Each question carries **EIGHT** marks

30. a). Show that the improper integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ is convergent and find its value.
b). Test for the convergence of the improper integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x+2} dx$.
31. a). Test for the convergence and absolute convergence of the series $1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{10} + \dots$
b). Find the Taylor series of $f(x) = \sin x$ at $x = 0$.
32. a). Identify the function $f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$
b). Find the values of x for which the series $x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$ Converges.
33. Find the length of the astroid $x = \cos^3 t$, $y = \sin^3 t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.
34. a). Find f_x and f_y if $f(x,y) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})$.
b). Express $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}$ and $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}$ in terms of r and s if $w = x+2y+z^2$, $x = \frac{r}{s}$, $y = r^2 + \ln(s)$

(3 x 8 = 24)