



**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES
MAHE, MANIPAL**

B.Sc. (Applied Sciences) in Engg.

End – Semester Theory Examinations – Nov./ Dec. 2020

I SEMESTER - MATHEMATICS - I (IMA 111)

(Branch: Common to all)

Time: 3 Hours

Date: 18 November 2020

Max. Marks: 50

- ✓ Answer ALL the questions.
- ✓ Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed

1.

- a. Find the reduction formula for $\int \sin^n x \, dx$ and hence evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x \, dx$
- b. Evaluate the following: i). $\int_0^1 x^6 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$, ii). $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^5}$
- c. If $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ prove that
$$x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2+1)y_n = 0$$

(10)

2.

- a. Find the distance of the point $A(3, -4, 5)$ from the plane $2x + 5y - 6z = 16$ measured parallel to the line $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{-2}$
- b. Find the equation of the right circular cone whose vertex is at the origin and semi-vertical angle is α and having axis of z as its axis
- c. Show that the series $1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{x^3}{4^3} + \dots$, where $x > 0$ is convergent

(10)

3.

- a. Trace the curve $y^2(a-x) = x^3$ where $a > 0$ with explanations
- b. Find the area bounded by the asteroid $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^2$ where $a > 0$
- c. The cycloid $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ with $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ rotates about its base. Find the volume of the solid generated.

(10)

4.

- a. With the usual notation prove that $\tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$
- b. Find the radius of curvature of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$
- c. Find the evolute of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$

(10)

5.

- a. Evaluate the following:

i). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right]$, ii). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2}$

- b. State the Lagrange Mean Value Theorem. Verify Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = x^2$ in $[-1, 1]$

- c. Find the n^{th} derivatives of the following: i). $\frac{x+1}{x^2-4}$ ii). $\sin^2 x$

(10)
