

# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 20-Dec-2022 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES END SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION - DECEMBER 2022

#### I SEMESTER B.Sc. (Applied Sciences) in Engg.

#### MATHEMATICS - 1 [IMA 111]

Marks: 50

Duration: 180 mins.

Answer all the questions.

- 1) If  $y = \cos(m \sin^{-1} x)$  show that (4)
- A)  $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - x(2n + 1)y_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$ . Find  $y_n(0)$
- B) Find the angle of intersection of the curves  $r = \frac{a}{1 + \theta^2}$ ,  $r = \frac{a\theta}{1 + \theta}$  (3)
- C) If  $\rho$  be the radius of curvature at any point P on the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  and S be the focus then show that the radius of curvature at P varies as  $(SP)^{3/2}$ . (3)
- 2) If  $u = f(r)$  and  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  prove that (4)
- A)  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = f''(r) + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$
- B) Find the circle of curvature for the curve  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$  at  $(\frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4})$ . (3)
- C) Expand  $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$  in powers of  $(x - 1)$  and  $(y - \frac{\pi}{2})$  using Taylor's series up to second degree terms. (3)
- 3) Find the extreme values of the function (4)
- A)  $f(x, y) = xy(a - x - y)$ . ( $a > 0$ )
- B) Test the convergence of the series by comparison test (3)
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$
- C) Evaluate using reduction formula:  $\int_0^a \frac{x^4 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$  (3)
- 4) (4)

- A) Trace the curve:  $xy^2 = 4a^2(2a - x)$ ,  $a > 0$
- B) Evaluate using reduction formula:  $\int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx$  (3)
- C) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$  (3)
- 5) (a) State and prove Cauchy's mean value theorem. (4)
- A) (b) Verify Cauchy's mean value theorem for the function  
 $f(x) = \log x$  and  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  in  $[1, e]$
- B) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^5}$  (3)
- C) Obtain the Maclaurin's series expansion of  $\log(1 + e^x)$  up to terms containing  $x^4$ . (3)

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