

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**BE - SEMESTER- 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> • EXAMINATION – SUMMER • 2014**

**Subject Code: 110008**  
**Subject Name: Mathematics - I**

**Date: 19-06-2014**

**Time: 02:30 pm - 05:30 pm**

**Total Marks: 70**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt any five questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q. 1. (a) (i) Given that  $1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \leq u(x) \leq 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$ ,  $x \neq 0$  find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x)$  [2]
- (ii) Use Lagrange's Mean Value theorem to prove that [4]
- $$\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1}b - \tan^{-1}a < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}, \quad 0 < a < b$$
- (b) Expand  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}\right)$  in powers of  $x$ , using Maclaurin's Series. [4]
- (c) Express  $\cos(a+h)$  as a series in powers of  $h$  and hence evaluate  $\cos 44^\circ$ . [4]
- Q. 2. (a) (i) Find the equation of the tangent plane and normal line to the surface [2]
- $$x^3 + 2xy^2 - 7z^2 + 3y + 1 = 0$$
- at
- $(1, 1, 1)$
- .
- (ii) Discuss the continuity of the function  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ ;  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  [4]
- $$= 0; \quad (x, y) = (0, 0)$$
- (b) State Euler's theorem on homogeneous function. If  $u = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}\right)$ , prove that [4]
- (i)  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \tan u$
- (ii)  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\sin u \cos 2u}{4 \cos^3 u}$
- (c) If  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$  by finding  $J$  and  $J'$  separately, show that  $JJ' = 1$ . [4]
- Q. 3. (a) Discuss the convergence of the following series. [6]
- (i)  $\sum \frac{2+3\cos n}{n^3}$  (ii)  $\sum ne^{-n^2}$  (iii)  $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\sqrt{n}}$

- (b) Find the area outside the circle  $r = 2a \cos \theta$  and inside the cardioid  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ . [4]
- (c) Find the surface area of the solid generated by revolving the cycloid  $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$  about its base. [4]
- Q. 4. (a) (i) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\log(e^x - e^a)}{\log(x - a)}$  [2]
- (ii) Evaluate  $\iint_A y \, dx \, dy$  where A is the region bounded by the parabolas  $y^2 = 4x$  and  $x^2 = 4y$  [4]
- (b) Evaluate  $\int_0^3 \int_1^{\sqrt{4-y}} (x+y) \, dx \, dy$  by changing the order of integration. [4]
- (c) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx \, dy$  by changing to polar co-ordinates. [4]
- Q. 5. (a) (i) For  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $x \in [1, 5]$ , find  $U(f, P)$  and  $L(f, P)$  for  $P = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  [2]
- (ii) Find the area common to the circles  $r = a$  and  $r = 2a \cos \theta$  using double integration. [4]
- (b) Find the volume bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $y + z = 3$  using triple integration. [4]
- (c) Evaluate  $\iiint z(x^2 + y^2) \, dv$  over the volume of the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  intercepted by the planes  $z = 2$  and  $z = 3$ . [4]
- Q. 6. (a) (i) If  $\vec{F} = (y^2 - z^2 + 3yz - 2x)\mathbf{i} + (3xz + 2xy)\mathbf{j} + (3xy - 2xz + 2z)\mathbf{k}$ , then show that  $\vec{F}$  is a solenoidal. [2]
- (ii) Find the directional derivative of  $e^{2x-y+z}$  at the point  $(1, 1, -1)$  in a direction towards the point  $(-3, 5, 6)$  [4]
- (b) Show that  $\vec{F} = y^2z^3\mathbf{i} + 2xyz^3\mathbf{j} + 3xy^2z^2\mathbf{k}$  is a conservative vector field and find the corresponding potential function. [4]
- (c) Verify that  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) - \nabla^2 \vec{F}$  of the vector field,  $\vec{F} = 3xz^2\mathbf{i} - yz\mathbf{j} + (x + 2z)\mathbf{k}$  [4]
- Q. 7. (a) (i) Check the convergence of the integral  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \, dx$  [2]
- (ii) Verify Green's theorem for  $\oint_C (3x - 8y^2) \, dx + (4y - 6xy) \, dy$ , where C is the boundary of triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1)$ . [4]
- (b) Verify Stokes theorem for  $\vec{F} = (2x - y)\mathbf{i} - yz^2\mathbf{j} - y^2z\mathbf{k}$ , where S is the upper half of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and C is its boundary. [4]
- (c) Find the extreme value of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  under the constraint  $ax + by + cz = C$  [4]