



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY
B.Sc. Honours/Programme 1st Semester Examination, 2021-22

MTMHGEC01T/MTMGCOR01T-MATHEMATICS (GE1/DSC1)

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

Answer Question No. 1 and any five from the rest

1. Answer any **five** questions from the following: 2×5 = 10
- (a) Does $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{2xy^3}{x^2 + y^6}$ exist? Give reasons. 2
- (b) Use $\varepsilon - \delta$ definition of the limit to prove $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x^2 = 9$. 2
- (c) Find the coordinates of the points on the curve $y = x^3 - 6x + 7$ where the tangent is parallel to $y = 6x + 1$. 2
- (d) Find domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}$. 2
- (e) Is Rolle's theorem applicable for the function $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$ in $[1, 4]$? Justify your answer. 2
- (f) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$. 2
- (g) Prove that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \sin x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} by using the $\varepsilon - \delta$ definition of continuity. 2
- (h) Examine the nature of discontinuity of the function f defined by 2
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
- at 0.
- (i) Find the curvature of the parabola $x^2 = 12y$ at the point $(-3, \frac{3}{4})$. 2
2. (a) A function f in $[0, 1]$ is defined as follows 5
- $$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + x & , & \quad 0 \leq x < 1 \\ &= 2 & , & \quad x = 1 \\ &= 2x^3 - x + 1 & , & \quad 1 < x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$
- Examine the differentiability of f at $x = 1$. Is f continuous at $x = 1$?

- (b) If $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function differentiable at a point $c \in I$, then show that it is continuous at c . 3
3. (a) If $x = \sec \theta - \cos \theta$, $y = \sec^n \theta - \cos^n \theta$, show that $(x^2 + 4) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = n^2 (y^2 + 4)$. 4
- (b) If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \sin x - \sin 2x}{\tan^3 x}$ is finite, find the value of a and the limit. 4
4. (a) If $f(x) = \sin x$, find the limiting value of θ , when $h \rightarrow 0$ using the Lagrange's mean value theorem $f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a+\theta h)$, $0 < \theta < 1$. 4
- (b) If $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$, show that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{4}{x+y+z}$. 4
5. (a) If $u = f\left(\frac{y-x}{xy}, \frac{z-x}{zx}\right)$, prove that $x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$. 4
- (b) If $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$ touches the curve $\frac{x^m}{a^m} + \frac{y^m}{b^m} = 1$, show that $(a \cos \alpha)^{\frac{m}{m-1}} + (b \sin \alpha)^{\frac{m}{m-1}} = p^{\frac{m}{m-1}}$. 4
6. (a) Find radius of curvature of the cycloid $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$ and $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ at any point θ . 4
- (b) Find the asymptotes of the equation $(a+x)^2(b^2+x^2) = x^2y^2$. 4
7. (a) Expand e^x in ascending powers of $(x-1)$. 4
- (b) Verify Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$ in $[1, 3]$. 4
8. (a) Prove that $\frac{2x}{\pi} < \sin x < x$ for $x > 0$. 4
- (b) Find the greatest and the least value of $2 \sin x + \sin 2x$ in the interval $(0, \frac{3\pi}{2})$. 2+2
9. (a) Find the condition that the curves $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$ and $a'x^2 + b'y^2 = 1$ intersect orthogonally. 4
- (b) Find the points on the parabola $y^2 = 2x$ which is nearest to the point $(3, 0)$. 4

10.(a) Find the values of a and b such that the function

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + \sqrt{2}a \sin x \quad , \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= 2x \cot x + b \quad , \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= a \cos 2x - b \sin x \quad , \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

is continuous for all values of x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq \pi$.

(b) If $u(x, y) = \cot^{-1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$, then show that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u = 0$.

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N.B. : *Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.*

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