

QP CODE: 24027207



24027207

Reg No : .....

Name : .....

**B.Sc DEGREE (CBCS) REGULAR / IMPROVEMENT / REAPPEARANCE  
EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 2024**

**Third Semester**

**Core Course - MM3CRT01 - CALCULUS**

Common to B.Sc Computer Applications Model III Triple Main, B.Sc Mathematics Model I, B.Sc  
Mathematics Model II Computer Science

2017 Admission Onwards

467CD5C0

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**Part A**

Answer any **ten** questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. Using Taylor's series, expand  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$  in powers of  $(x-2)$ .
2. Find the points of inflection of the curve  $y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 1$ .
3. Find the centre of curvature of the given point on the curve  $y = x^2$ ;  $(1/2, 1/4)$ .
4. Define envelope of one parameter family of curves.
5. If  $f(x, y) = x - y$ , find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .
6. Find  $\frac{dw}{dt}$  if  $w = xy$ ,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ .
7. Explain the absolute minimum of a continuous function at a point  $(a, b)$  defined on a bounded region  $R$ .
8. Find the volume of the solid of cross sectional area  $A(x) = 2x + 1$  from  $x = 1$  to  $x = 2$ .
9. Obtain the volume of solid of revolution generated by rotating the region between the Y-axis and graph of the function  $x = g(y)$ ;  $c \leq y \leq d$  about Y-axis.
10. If  $R(y)$  and  $r(y)$  denote the outer and inner radius of cross section of a solid of revolution about Y-axis, with hole at  $y$ ;  $c \leq x \leq d$ . Find the volume of solid.



11. Write an equivalent double integral of  $\int_0^1 \int_2^{4-2x} dy dx$  with the order of integration reversed.
12. Write the formula for finding average value of a function  $f(x, y)$  over a region R in XY-plane..

(10×2=20)

### Part B

Answer any **six** questions.

Each question carries **5** marks.

13. Obtain the expansion of  $\log \cosh x$  in powers of  $x$  by Maclaurin's series.
14. Find the asymptotes parallel to the co-ordinates axes of the curve  $(x^2 + y^2)x - ay^2 = 0$ .
15. Verify that  $w_{xy} = w_{yx}$  where  $w = x^2 \tan(xy)$ .
16. Find all local extreme values and saddle point, if any, of the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 - 2xy + 6$ .
17. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the curves and lines  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 2 - x$ ,  $x = 0$  for  $x \geq 0$  about the Y-axis using shell method.
18. Find the length of the curve  $y = \int_0^x \tan t dt$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi/6$
19. Find the average value  $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$  over the cubical region D bounded by the coordinate planes  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 2$  and  $z = 2$  in the first octant.
20. Evaluate the spherical integral  $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^2 (\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$ .
21. Find the image under the transformation  $u = 3x + 2y$ ,  $v = x + 4y$  of the triangular region in the XY-plane bounded by the X-axis, Y-axis and the line  $x + y = 1$ . Sketch the transformed region in the UV-plane.

(6×5=30)

### Part C

Answer any **two** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

22. a) Find the evolute of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .
- b) Find the envelope of the line  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  where the parameters  $a$  and  $b$  are connected by the relation  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .



23. (a). If  $\sin u = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$ , prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \tan u$ .  
(b). Find the maximum and minimum values that the function  $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y$  takes on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

24. (a). Using the shell method to find the volumes of the solids generated by revolving the regions bounded by the lines and curves  
 $y = x + 2$ ;  $y = x^2$  about (i) the X-axis (ii) the line  $x = 2$ .  
(b). Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve  
 $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ ;  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  about the X-axis.

25. (a). Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_3^{(4-x^2-y)} x \, dz \, dy \, dx$

(b). Evaluate the cylindrical coordinate integral  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$

(2×15=30)