

SET-A (New Course)

Unique paper code : 32371109

Name of the paper : Calculus

Name of the course : B.Sc.(Hons) Statistics (CBCS)

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75 Marks

### Instructions for candidates

Attempt four questions in all. All questions carry equal marks.

- 1 i) Prove ~~Euler's~~ Euler's theorem for the function

$$z = (x + y) \Psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \text{ where } \Psi \text{ is any arbitrary function.}$$

- ii) Use L'Hopital's rule to evaluate the following:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}$       (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [(x-1)\tan(\frac{\pi x}{2})]$

- 2 i) Determine any local maxima or local minima of the function:

$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \text{ subject to the constraint } x + 2y - 4z = 5.$$

- ii) If  $l = x(1-r^2)^{-1/2}$ ,  $m = y(1-r^2)^{-1/2}$ ,  $n = z(1-r^2)^{-1/2}$ , where  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,

then show that  $J(l, m, n) = (1-r^2)^{-5/2}$ .

- 3 i) Form partial differential equation by the elimination of the constants a and b from

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 + z^2 = c^2.$$

- ii) Use Charpit's method to find the complete integral of  $z^2(p^2z^2 + q^2) = 1$ .

- 4 i) Solve  $D^2 - 2D + 4y = e^x \cos x$ .

- ii) If  $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$ , then show that

$$(1-x^2)y_{n+2} = (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2-m^2)y_n \text{ and find } y_n(0).$$

- 5 i) Find the sum of the series sum as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+2^2} + \frac{n+3}{n^2+3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}.$$

- ii) Prove Duplication formula. Use it to show that

$$\beta(m, n) * \beta(m + \frac{1}{2}, m + \frac{1}{2}) = \pi m^{-1} 2^{1-4m}.$$

6 i) Evaluate the following double integral:

$$\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} \sqrt{(a^2-x^2-y^2)} \, dydx.$$

Change the order of integration in the integral:

$$\int_0^a \int_{\sqrt{ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{ax}} V \, dx dy.$$

ii) Solve:

$$x(z^2 - y^2)p + y(x^2 - z^2)q = z(y^2 - x^2), \text{ where } p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \text{ and } q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$