M 7899

Reg. No. : SP14CPHR026

Name : Sabitha. P. S.

I Semester B.Sc. Degree (CCSS – Regular) Examination, Nov. 2014
(2014 Admn.)
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE IN MATHEMATICS
1C01 MAT – PH : Mathematics for Physics and Electronics – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

SECTION – A

All the **first 4** questions are **compulsory**. They carry **1** mark **each**.

1. Find the n^{th} derivative of e^{5x}.

2. State Rolle's Theorem.

3. *Is $\infty + \infty$ an indeterminate form ?*

4. Find the first order partial derivatives of e^{ax} sin by.

(4×1=4)

SECTION – B

Answer **any 7** questions from **5** to **13**. They carry **two** marks **each**.

5. If $x = e^{-t^2}$ and $y = \tan^{-1}(2t + 1)$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

6. Find the n^{th} derivative of $y = \cos^4 x$.

7. Obtain the expansion of log cos hx in powers of x by Maclaurin's theorem.

8. Discuss the continuity at the origin when $f(x) = x \log \sin x$.

9. Verify Euler's theorem for $z = ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2$.

P.T.O.

10. Find the radius of curvature at any point of the curve $s = 4a \sin \frac{1}{3}\psi$.

11. If $u = 3\,(lx + my + nz)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ and $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$, show that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$.

12. Graph the set of points whose polar coordinates satisfy the conditions $1 \le r \le 2$ and $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.

13. Find a polar equation for the circle $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$. **(7×2=14)**

SECTION – C

Answer **any 4** questions from **14** to **19**. They carry **3** marks **each**.

14. Change the independent variable to θ in the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0$$ by means of the transformation $x = \tan\theta$.

15. Find $y_n(0)$ when $y = \log\left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$.

16. Use Cauchy's mean value theorem to evaluate $\lim\limits_{x \to 1}\left[\dfrac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x}{\log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}\right]$.

17. Prove that for any quadratic function $px^2 + qx + r$, the value of θ in Lagrange's theorem is always $\frac{1}{2}$ whatever p, q, r, a, h may be.

18. Find $f_{xy}(0, 0)$ for the function f given by $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{xy\left(x^2 - y^2\right)}{x^2 + y^2}; & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 \quad ; & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$.

19. Prove that if $y^3 - 3ax^2 + x^3 = 0$, then $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \dfrac{2a^2x^2}{y^5} = 0$. **(4×3=12)**

SECTION – D

Answer **any 2** questions from **20** to **23**. They carry **5** marks **each**.

20. Use Taylor's theorem to prove that $\tan^{-1}(x + h) = \tan^{-1} x + (h \sin z) \dfrac{\sin z}{1}$ $- (h \sin z)^2 \dfrac{\sin 2z}{2} + \ldots$ where $z = \cot^{-1} x$.

21. Find the value of a and b in order that $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{x(1 + a\cos x) - b\sin x}{x^3}$ may be equal to 1.

22. Show that the curvature of the point $\left(\dfrac{3a}{2}, \dfrac{3a}{2}\right)$ on the folium $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ is $\dfrac{-8\sqrt{2}}{3a}$.

23. Translate the equation $\rho = 6\cos\phi$ into Cartesian and cylindrical equations. **(2×5=10)**