FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2013

(CCSS)

Mathematics

MM 1C 01—MATHEMATICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 30 Weightage

- I. Answer all twelve questions:
 - 1 Evaluate $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^2 + 8x 3}{3x^2 + 3}$.
 - 2 Find dy if $y = \sin 3x$.
 - Write the sums without sigma notation and then evaluate the sum $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1) = \sin \frac{\pi}{k}$
 - 4 Suppose that $\int f(x) dx = 5$. Find $\int -f(x) dx$.
 - Evaluate $\int_{0}^{4} \left(3x \frac{x^3}{4}\right) dx$.
 - Evaluate $\lim_{x\to -5} \frac{x^2+3x-10}{x+5}$.
 - Define the continuity of a function f at a right end point x = b of its domain.
 - 8 Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$.
 - Find the slope of the curve $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ at (2, 5).
 - At what points do the graph of the function $f(x) = x^2 + 4x 1$ has horizontal tangents. 10
 - State the mean value theorem. 11
 - The radius r of a circle increases from $r_0 = 10$ m to 10.1 m. Estimate the increase in the 12 circles area A by calculating d A. $(12 \times 4 = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Short answer type questions. Answer all nine questions:

13 Find
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$
.

Turn over

2

14 Find the absolute maximum and minimum value of
$$g(t) = 8t - t^4$$
 on [-2, 1].

 $x+3$

- Find the asymptotes of the curve $y = \frac{x+3}{x+2}$.
- Find the linearization of $f(x) = x^3 x$ at x = 1.
- 17 Evaluate $\sum_{k=1}^{4} \left(k^2 3k \right).$
- Find the average value of $f(x) = -3x^2 1$ on [0, 1].
- Evaluate $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t \, dt$.
- Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by:

$$y = x^2$$
, $y = 0$, $x = 2$.

Where does the slop of the curve $y = \frac{1}{x}$ equal $-\frac{1}{4}$?

 $(9 \times 1 = 9 \text{ weightage})$

Short essay. Answer any five questions from seven:

- Show that $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$
- Prove that the function y = |x| is differentiable on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$ but has no derivative at x = 0.
- Find the asymptotes of the curve $y = 2 + \frac{\sin x}{x}$.
- Express the solution of the following initial value problem as an integral

Differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan x$.

Initial condition: y(1) = 5.

- Find the total area between the region $y = -x^2 2x$, $-3 \le x \le 2$ and the x-axis.
- Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region between the parabola $x = y^2 + 1$ and the line x = 3 about the line x $x = y^2 + 1$ and the line x = 3 about the line x = 3.

Find the lateral surface area of the cone generated by revolving the line segment $y = \frac{x}{2}$, $0 \le x \le 4$ about the x-axis.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ weightage})$

Essay questions. Answer any two questions from three:

- The region bounded by the curve $y = x^2 + 1$ and the line y = -x + 3 is revolved about the x-axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid.
- Find the area of the region in the first quadrant that is bounded and above by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and below by the x-axis and the line y = x 2.
- 31 Evaluate $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\cos \theta 1}{e^{\theta} \theta 1}$.

 $(2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$