

15-12-17



**M.Sc. Integrated(Generic)-I (First Semester)**  
**End-Semester Examination December 2017**  
**Department of Mathematics, SOPS, Doon University Dehradun**  
**Course: MAG-103, Applied Calculus**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Note: 1. Attempt All Questions from Sections A & B.**

**2. Attempt any four questions from Section C.**

**3. Length of each answer should be according to the marks allotted.**

**Section A**

Q.1. Answer very briefly:

(2 marks each)

- (i) State Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem.
- (ii) Write the relation between Cartesian coordinates with cylindrical and spherical coordinates of any point in three dimensional space.
- (iii) Find for the function so on.
- (iv) Define maxima and minima.
- (v) Write the formula for arc length 'L' of a curve whose equations in parametric form are given by
- (vi) What type of surface is formed when the line-segment , is revolved around x-axis? Also, write down its dimensions and roughly sketch the graph.
- (vii) Define a vector-valued function and its derivative. Give an example.
- (viii) Define Gradient, Divergence and Curl of a vector.
- (ix) Write Frenet-Serret Formulas for **T**, **N** and **B** of a space curve where the symbols have usual meanings. Also, draw diagram.
- (x) Define 'Osculating plane' and 'intrinsic equations' of a curve.

**Section B**

(8 marks each)

Q.1. (i) Find the local minimum and maximum value of the function

(ii) Evaluate using L'Hospitals's rule.

- Q.2. (i) Determine all the numbers  $\theta$  which satisfy the conclusions of the Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem for the function  $f(x)$  on the interval  $[a, b]$ .
- (ii) Find the asymptotes of the curve  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ .
- Q.3 (i) Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the x-axis and the curve  $y = \sqrt{x}$  about y-axis.
- (ii) Determine the volume of sphere of radius  $r$ , using slicing/disc method.
- Q.4. (i) State and prove Kepler's second law for planetary motion.
- (ii) Find the tangential and normal components of acceleration of a particle with position vector  $\vec{r}(t)$ , at  $t = t_0$ , without finding  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$ .
- Q.5. (i) A particle is projected from point 'O' with velocity  $u$  in a direction making an angle  $\alpha$  with the horizontal. At any instant its velocity vector at point  $P$  is at right angles to the initial direction of projection. Find its velocity  $v$  in terms of  $u$  and  $\alpha$ . Draw diagram.
- (ii) Find the tangent plane and normal line to the curve  $\vec{r}(t)$  at the point  $t = t_0$ .

### Section C

(10 marks each)

- Q.1. (i) Find the radius of curvature of the curve  $y = x^2$ .
- (ii) For the curve  $y = x^2$  show that the radius of curvature is directly proportional to  $x$ .
- Q.2. (i) Find the Taylor's series of the function  $f(x) = \sin x$  about the point  $x = 0$ .
- (ii) Find the points of inflexion of the curve  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$ .
- Q.3. (i) Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and  $y = x$  about the line  $x = 1$ , using Washer's method. Sketch the region also.
- (ii) Find the volume of the parallelepiped whose edges are determined by the vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .
- Q.4. (i) Trace the curve  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$ .
- (ii) Find the arc-length of the curve  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1$ .
- Q.5. (i) Prove that the dot product of a function of constant magnitude with its derivative is zero.
- (ii) Write the parametric equations of sphere and paraboloid with parameters  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ .
- (iii) Derive the intrinsic equations of circular helix.