

Term End External Examination 1<sup>ST</sup> Semester (Session-Feb 2025)

Subject: Mathematics

Course No and Title: MMT122M/ Calculus-I

Time: 2.15 hours

Max Marks:100

Min. Marks:40

Section A: Objective Type Questions

Q1. Choose the appropriate Answer: (8x1.5=12)

i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} \right)^k$  equals:

- A  $\left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^k$                       B  $\frac{a}{b}$   
 C 0                                      D 1

ii. The function  $f(x) = |x|$

- A Continuous as well as derivable at  $x = 0$   
 B Continuous but not derivable at  $x = 0$   
 C neither Continuous nor derivable at  $x = 0$   
 D None of these

iii. The polar sub-tangent is equal to

- A  $r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$                               B  $r \frac{dr}{d\theta}$   
 C  $r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr}$                               D  $r^2 \frac{dr}{d\theta}$

iv. The curvature of the straight line is

- A 0                                      B Infinite  
 C 1                                      D None of these

v. Rolle's theorem is applicable for the function  $y = \tan x$  in the interval

- A  $0 < x < \pi$                       B  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$   
 C  $-\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$                       D None of these

vi. The Maclaurin's series expansion of  $e^x$  is

- A  $e^x + e^{2x} + e^{3x} + \dots$                       B  $1 + 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$   
 C  $1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$                       D  $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

vii. What is the relation between evolutes and envelopes

- A Evolutes and envelopes are same  
 B Evolute is the envelope of normals to a curve  
 C Evolute is the envelope of tangents to a curve  
 D Envelope is the evolute of normal to a curve

viii. Envelope of a family of curves can be defined as

- A A curve which is a straight line  
 B A curve which touches each member of the family of curves  
 C A curve which surrounds the family of curves  
 D NONE

Section-B: Descriptive Type Questions (Short Type)

Q2: Answer all the Questions (8 x 4 =32)

i. Evaluate  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+5}$

ii. If  $u = x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz$ , how  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 3u$

iii. Find the asymptote parallel to axis of the curve  $x^3 + y^2x + xy$

iv. Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent of the curve  $r = a\theta$  at any point?

v. Verify Rolle's Theorem for  $f(x) = \sin x$  in the  $[0, 2\pi]$

vi. Define Bounded function with an example.

vii. Explain the term envelope of the family of curves?

viii. Find the envelope of the family of curves  $y = mx + \sqrt{a^2m^2 + b^2}$  where m is the parameter

Section – C: Descriptive Type Questions (Medium Type)

Answer all the questions: (4 x 7=28)

Q3. Find the n-th derivative of  $x^3 \sin ax$

OR

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State and Prove Euler's theorem.

- Q4.** Find the length of the polar subtangent, polar sub normal of the curve  $r = a \sin 2\Phi$ , at  $\Phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

**OR**

Find the curvature of  $y^2 = 4ax$

- Q5.** Expand  $f(x) = \sin x$  in the powers of  $(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

**OR**

Find the value of 'c' of the function  $f(x) = x(x - 1)(x - 2)$ ,  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$  by mean value theorem.

- Q6.** Trace the curve whose parametric equations are  $x = a \sec \theta$  and  $y = b \tan \theta$ .

**OR**

Find the envelope of the family ellipses  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , where the two a, b are connected by the relation  $a + b = c$ , c being a constant.

**Section – D: Descriptive Type Questions (Long Type)**

**Answer any two of the following: (2 x 14=28)**

- Q7.** State and prove Leibnitz's product theorem?
- Q8.** Find the radius of curvature at any point for the curve  $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = (1 - \cos \theta)$ .
- Q9.** Expand  $f(x) = \log \sec x$  by Maclaurin's theorem.
- Q10.** Find the envelope of the family of ellipses,  $x = a \sin(\theta - \alpha)$  and  $y = b \cos \theta$ , where  $\alpha$  is the parameter.