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# National Institute of Technology Goa

B.Tech. Mid Semester Examination, February-2021

Department of Humanities and Sciences

Course Name: **MATHEMATICS-I (A, B & C)**

Course Code: MA100

Date: February 1, 2021

Time: 9:30 AM

Duration: 90 Min.

Max. Marks: 50

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Let  $F(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{2 - |x|}$ . [2M+2M+1M]

- (a) Make tables of values of  $F$  at values of  $x$  that approach  $x_0 = -2$  from above and below. Then estimate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} F(x)$ .
- (b) Support your conclusion in part (a) by graphing  $F$  near  $x_0 = -2$  and using Zoom and Trace to estimate  $y$ -values on the graph as  $x \rightarrow -2$
- (c) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} F(x)$  algebraically.

2. (a) Suppose that the inequalities [2M+1M+2M]

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{24} < \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} < \frac{1}{2}$$

hold for values of  $x$  close to zero. Find,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

Give reasons for your answer.

- (b) Graph the equations  $y = (1/2) - (x^2/24)$ ,  $y = (1 - \cos x)/x^2$ , and  $y = 1/2$  together for  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ . Comment on the behavior of the graphs as  $x \rightarrow 0$ .
- (c) Using  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x - 5} = 2$ .

3. (a) If  $f'(x) = 0$  at each point  $x$  of an open interval  $(a, b)$ , then prove that  $f(x) = C$  for all  $x \in (a, b)$ , where  $C$  is constant. [2.5M+2.5M]

(b) Does the graph of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(1/x), & \text{if } x \neq 0. \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

have a tangent at origin? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Let  $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{1+x^2}$ . [5M]

- Locate the intervals where the function is increasing and decreasing.
- Locate the intervals where the function is convex and concave.
- Find the points of local maximum, local minimum and point of inflection.
- Find the asymptotes of  $f$ .
- Sketch the graph of the function

5. (a) Find the volume of the largest right circular cone that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius 3.

(b) Consider  $f(x) = \int_1^{e^x} \frac{2 \ln t}{t} dt$ . [2.5M+2.5M]

- Find  $f(0)$ .
- Find  $df/dx$ .
- What can you conclude about the graph of  $f$ ? Give reasons for your answer.

6. (a) The region bounded by the curve  $y = 4 - x^2$  and the line  $y = 2 - x$  is revolved about the  $x$ -axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid by disk method. [2.5M+2.5M]

(b) The region bounded by the curve  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , the  $x$ -axis, and the line  $y = x - 2$  is revolved about the  $x$ -axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid by shell method

7. (a) Find the lateral surface area of the cone generated by revolving the line segment  $y = x/2, 0 \leq x \leq 4$ , about the  $y$ -axis. Check your answer with the geometry formula [2.5M+2.5M]

$$\text{Lateral surface area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base circumference} \times \text{slant height}.$$

(b) Find the center of mass of a thin plate covering the region bounded by the parabola  $x = y^2 - y$  and the line  $y = x$ . Assume the density of the plate at the point  $(x, y)$  is  $\delta = 1$ .

8. (a) Use a trigonometric substitution to evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(4+x^2)^{3/2}}$ . [2.5M+2.5M]

(b) Investigate the convergence of  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^6+1}}$

9. Prove that  $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\gamma(m)\gamma(n)}{\gamma(m+n)}$  and hence evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan x} dx$ . [5M]

10. (a) Does the sequence  $\left\{ \left( \frac{3n+1}{3n-1} \right)^n \right\}_{n=1}^\infty$  converge? [2.5M+2.5M]

(b) Discuss the convergence of the infinite series  $\sum_1^\infty \frac{10n+1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$ .

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