

- 1) If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$ _____
- 2) If $u = x^2 y \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$ _____
- 3) $\int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx =$ _____
- 4) If $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 1, f'''(0) = 1$ Then The Maclaurins Expansion of $f(x)$ is _____
- 5) The value of $f(7/2)$ _____
- 6) What is the value of c in Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ in $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ is _____
- 7) $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 xy dy dx =$ _____
- 8) The value of C of Cauchy's mean value theorem for the functions $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = e^{-x}$ in $[a, b]$ is _____
- 9) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 \theta d\theta =$ _____
- 10) If $u = \frac{y}{x}, v = xy$ Then $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} =$ _____
- 11) $\int_0^{\infty} x^6 e^{-2x} dx =$ _____
- 12) $\int_0^2 \int_0^x y dy dx =$ _____
- 13) The Value of $\int_0^1 x^7 (1-x)^3 dx$ is _____
- 14) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} x^4 dx =$ _____
- 15) If $u = 3x+5y$ and $v = 4x-3y$ then $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} =$ _____
- 16) The value of C of Cauchy's mean value theorem for the functions $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \cos x$ in $[a, b]$ is _____
- 17) $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} * \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} =$ _____
- 18) $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \int_2^3 xyz dy dx dz =$ _____
- 19) The Taylor series expansion for the function $f(x) = \frac{-1}{1+x}$, around $x = 0$ is _____

- 20) If z is a homogeneous function of degree n , then
 $x^2 z_{xx} + 2xy z_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 21) The value of C of Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = e^x$ in $[0,1]$
 is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 22) Use the Cauchy's mean value theorem for $f(x)=x^2$ and $g(x)=x^3$ defined in the interval
 $[1,2]$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 23) Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x^7 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 24) If $u = \frac{xy}{x+y}$, Then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 25) The minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ given that $x + y + z = 3a$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 26) The degree of the Homogeneous Function $z = \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}{x+y}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 27) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 28) Write the Relation Between Beta and Gamma function $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 29) The value of C of Rolle's Theorem in $(-1,1)$ for $f(x) = x^3 - x$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 30) If $u = x^2 - 2y, v = x + y$, then $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 31) The value of C of Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = x^2$ in $[1,5]$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 32) The Value of $\Gamma(4.5)$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 33) If $f(x, y) = xy + (x - y)$ The Stationary Points are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 34) The value of $B(1,2) + B(2,1)$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 35) If $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$ find $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\theta,z)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 36) $\int_0^3 \int_0^2 xy dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 37) The Value of $\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x)^3 dx$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 38) If $\ln - m^2 > 0$ and $l < 0$ at (a_1, b_1) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$