



Vu Buddy- MTH301

a. $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$

b. $\sqrt{1 + \frac{dy}{dx}}$

c. $\sqrt{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$

d. $\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$

2. `\eqalign{ & {\text{Wallis sine formula when n is even}} \cr & \int\limits_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} {\text{Si}\{n^n\}x} \, dx = \cr } [/math-block]`

$$\frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi^2$$

a. $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$

$$\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-4)}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-6)}{2}$$

b. $\cdot \cdot \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$ [/math-block]

$$\frac{\{n-1\}}{n} \cdot \frac{\{n-3\}}{\{n-2\}} \cdot \frac{\{n-5\}}{\{n-4\}} \cdot \frac{\{n-7\}}{\{n-6\}} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cdots$$

c. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ [/math-block]

$$\frac{(n-1)}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-3)}{(n-2)} \cdot \frac{(n-5)}{(n-4)} \cdot \frac{(n-7)}{(n-6)} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

d. $\left[\frac{1}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}}\right]$

3. The path traversal in calculating the Green's Theorem is -----

a. outwards

b. anticlockwise

c. clockwise

d. inwards

4. $\text{The } \nabla \text{ acts on a(an) } \text{_____} \text{ and gives a vector}$
- vector
 - constant
 - unit vector
 - scalar
5. The line integral $\int_C \mathbf{V(r)} dr$ representing the area of the ----- surface between the end points of the curve.
- plane
 - none of these
 - curved
 - smooth
6. $\text{Wallis sine formula when n is even}$ & $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx =$
- $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
 - $\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
 - $\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$
7. Line integral is used to calculate -----
- area
 - force
 - volume
 - length

8.
$$\int_C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x,y) ds = \int_C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x,y) ds$$
 where $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

a. $\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

b. $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$

c. $\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

d. $\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

9.
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin \pi}{2} \right| = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

a. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

b. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

c. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

10.
$$\oint_C (Pdx + Qdy + Rdw)$$
 is an exact differential equation then $\oint_C (Pdx + Qdy + Rdw) = 0$

a. -1

b. ∞

c. 0

d. finite