

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \epsilon^2$$

Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi

IIITD

Quiz-3

Course Title : Real Analysis -1 Time Duration : 45 min
Date of Examination : November 30, 2022 Total Mark : 15
Course Code : MTH-240

- Q.1) a) State First Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
b) Using the first fundamental theorem evaluate $\int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx$ 1.5+1.5=3-marks
- Q.2) a) Give definition of a continuous function $z = f(x, y)$ at (x_0, y_0) . 1.5-marks
b) Using $\epsilon - \delta$ definition prove that the following function is continuous at $(x, y) = (0, 0)$? 2.5-marks

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

- Q.3) a) Give the definition of directional derivative of $z = f(x, y)$ at (x_0, y_0) in the direction of $\vec{u} = u_1\vec{i} + u_2\vec{j}$. 1.5-marks
b) Let $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 - 4y$, find the directional derivative of f at the point $(2, -1)$ in the direction of the vector $\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$. 2.5-marks
- Q.4) Show that if f is continuous function on $[a, b]$ and for each α, β we have $a \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq b$,

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = 0$$

then f is identically zero.

4-marks

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) \vec{j}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2y^3 - 4y) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2y^3 - 4y) \vec{j}$$

$$= 2xy^3 \vec{i} + (3x^2y^2 - 4) \vec{j}$$

$$(x+y)^2$$

$$(xy)^2 \leq (x+y)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$$