

Continuous Assessment Test (CAT)- I- October 2022

| Programme | : | B.Tech. | Semester | : | Fall Semester Year I 2022-2023 |
|--------------|---|---|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Course Title | | Calculus | Code | : | BMAT101L |
| Course Title | | Calculus | Slot | : | E1+TE1 |
| Faculty | : | Dr. Saroj Kumar Dash, Dr. Manivannan A, Dr. C. | Class Nbr | : | CH2022231700190, |
| | | Rajivganthi, Dr. Harshavarthini, Dr. Prosenjit, Dr. Ashis | | | 189, 191, 192, 196, |
| | | Bera, Dr. Ankit Kumar, Dr. Sandip Saha, Dr. Kriti Arya | | | 194, 257, 323, 883 |
| Duration | : | 1 ½ Hours | Max. Marks | : | 50 |

Answer all the Questions (50 marks)

| Q.No. | Question Description | Marks | | |
|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| 1. | a) Using Mean Value Theorem (MVT) prove that $0 < \frac{1}{x} \log \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) < 1$ for $x > 0$. | | | |
| | b) Find the intervals on which the function $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x^3$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is increasing or decreasing? | [5] | | |
| 2. | Examine the extreme values of the function $f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 12$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Also find the intervals on which the function $f(x)$ is concave up and concave down. | [10] | | |
| 3. | Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region enclosed by the parabola | [10] | | |
| | $y^2 = 4ax$ and the straight line $y = x$, (i) about x-axis, (ii) about y-axis. | | | |
| 4. | . Let $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{2/3}$. Find f_x , f_y , f_{xy} and f_{yx} at each point in \mathbb{R}^2 . | [10] | | |
| 5. | a) The inductance L (in microhenrys) of a straight nonmagnetic wire in free space is: $L = 0.00021 \left[ln \left(\frac{2h}{r} \right) - 0.75 \right],$ where 'h' is the length of the wire in the millimetre and 'r' is the radius of the circular cross section. Find the maximum possible error of L , when $r = 2 \pm \frac{1}{16}$ | [5] | | |
| | millimetres and $h = 100 \pm \frac{1}{100}$ millimetres. b) Find $\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$, where $u = \cos x \cosh y$, $v = \sin x \cosh y$ and $w = \sinh z$. | [5] | | |