

Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur
B.Tech.(All groups) 1st Semester Mid-Term Examination, February 2022
Subject: Mathematics-I(MA-1101)

Time : 45 minutes

Full Marks : 30

Answer any FIVE(05) questions.

[Only the first five answers will be considered for evaluation.]

1. (a) If $y = x^{n-1} \log x$, then prove with the help of Leibnitz's theorem that

$$y_n = \frac{(n-1)!}{x}.$$

- (b) If $y = \cos(ms \sin^{-1} x)$, then prove that

$$(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0.$$

Hence find y_n for $x = 0$, when n is even.

[2+(3+1)=6]

2. (a) Show that Lagrange's mean value theorem is not applicable to the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

in $[-1, 1]$.

- (b) In the mean value theorem $f(x) = f(0) + hf'(\theta h)$, $0 < \theta < 1$, show that the limiting value of θ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ when $f(x) = \cos x$.

[3+3=6]

3. (a) Find the Cauchy's form of remainder after n terms in the expansion of $\log(1+x)$ in power of x .

- (b) Expand $\sin x$ in infinite series in powers of x stating the validity of such expansion.

[2+(3+1)=6]

4. (a) Find the radius of curvature at origin for the curve

$$x^4 - y^4 + x^3 - y^3 + x^2 - y^2 + y = 0.$$

- (b) Find the point on $y = 4x - x^2$, where the curvature is maximum.

[3+3=6]

5. (a) Test the convergence of the series

$$\frac{6}{1.3.5} + \frac{8}{3.5.7} + \frac{10}{5.7.9} + \dots \text{ to } \infty$$

(b) Test the convergence of the series

$$1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x^3}{10} + \dots \text{ to } \infty, (x > 0).$$

[3+3=6]

6. (a) Discuss the convergence of the series

$$1 + \frac{2^2}{3^2}x + \frac{2^2 \cdot 4^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2}x^2 + \frac{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2}x^3 + \dots \text{ to } \infty, (x \neq 1).$$

(b) Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 4xe^x.$

[3+3=6]

7. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 2x^2.$$

(b) Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x.$$

[3+3=6]