

**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  $y = \cos(m \sin^{-1} x)$ , 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  $\theta$  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

$$1 + \frac{2^2}{3^2}x + \frac{2^2.4^2}{3^2.5^2}x^2 + \frac{2^2.4^2.6^2}{3^2.5^2.7^2}x^3 + \dots \text{ to } \infty, (x \neq 1).$$

(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]