



**WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY**  
B.Sc. Honours/Programme 1st Semester Examination, 2021-22

**MTMHGEC01T/MTMGCOR01T-MATHEMATICS (GE1/DSC1)**

**DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS**

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.  
All symbols are of usual significance.*

**Answer Question No. 1 and any five from the rest**

1. Answer any **five** questions from the following: 2×5 = 10
- (a) Does  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{2xy^3}{x^2 + y^6}$  exist? Give reasons. 2
- (b) Use  $\varepsilon - \delta$  definition of the limit to prove  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x^2 = 9$ . 2
- (c) Find the coordinates of the points on the curve  $y = x^3 - 6x + 7$  where the tangent is parallel to  $y = 6x + 1$ . 2
- (d) Find domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}$ . 2
- (e) Is Rolle's theorem applicable for the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$  in  $[1, 4]$ ? Justify your answer. 2
- (f) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$ . 2
- (g) Prove that the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$  by using the  $\varepsilon - \delta$  definition of continuity. 2
- (h) Examine the nature of discontinuity of the function  $f$  defined by 2
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
- at 0.
- (i) Find the curvature of the parabola  $x^2 = 12y$  at the point  $(-3, \frac{3}{4})$ . 2

2. (a) A function  $f$  in  $[0, 1]$  is defined as follows 5

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + x & , & \quad 0 \leq x < 1 \\ &= 2 & , & \quad x = 1 \\ &= 2x^3 - x + 1 & , & \quad 1 < x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

Examine the differentiability of  $f$  at  $x = 1$ . Is  $f$  continuous at  $x = 1$ ?

- (b) If  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a function differentiable at a point  $c \in I$ , then show that it is continuous at  $c$ . 3
3. (a) If  $x = \sec \theta - \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sec^n \theta - \cos^n \theta$ , show that  $(x^2 + 4) \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = n^2 (y^2 + 4)$ . 4
- (b) If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \sin x - \sin 2x}{\tan^3 x}$  is finite, find the value of  $a$  and the limit. 4
4. (a) If  $f(x) = \sin x$ , find the limiting value of  $\theta$ , when  $h \rightarrow 0$  using the Lagrange's mean value theorem  $f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a+\theta h)$ ,  $0 < \theta < 1$ . 4
- (b) If  $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ , show that  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{4}{x+y+z}$ . 4
5. (a) If  $u = f\left(\frac{y-x}{xy}, \frac{z-x}{zx}\right)$ , prove that  $x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ . 4
- (b) If  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$  touches the curve  $\frac{x^m}{a^m} + \frac{y^m}{b^m} = 1$ , show that  $(a \cos \alpha)^{\frac{m}{m-1}} + (b \sin \alpha)^{\frac{m}{m-1}} = p^{\frac{m}{m-1}}$ . 4
6. (a) Find radius of curvature of the cycloid  $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$  and  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$  at any point  $\theta$ . 4
- (b) Find the asymptotes of the equation  $(a+x)^2(b^2+x^2) = x^2y^2$ . 4
7. (a) Expand  $e^x$  in ascending powers of  $(x-1)$ . 4
- (b) Verify Rolle's theorem for  $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$  in  $[1, 3]$ . 4
8. (a) Prove that  $\frac{2x}{\pi} < \sin x < x$  for  $x > 0$ . 4
- (b) Find the greatest and the least value of  $2 \sin x + \sin 2x$  in the interval  $(0, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ . 2+2
9. (a) Find the condition that the curves  $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$  and  $a'x^2 + b'y^2 = 1$  intersect orthogonally. 4
- (b) Find the points on the parabola  $y^2 = 2x$  which is nearest to the point  $(3, 0)$ . 4

10.(a) Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  such that the function

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + \sqrt{2}a \sin x \quad , \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= 2x \cot x + b \quad , \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= a \cos 2x - b \sin x \quad , \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

is continuous for all values of  $x$  in the interval  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .

(b) If  $u(x, y) = \cot^{-1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$ , then show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u = 0$ .

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**N.B. :** *Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.*

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