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Reg No.:_______________ Name:_______________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIRST SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION (S), MAY 2019

Course Code: MA101

Course Name: CALCULUS

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 5 marks. Marks

1 a) Check the convergence of the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{3k-4}{4k-5}\right)^k$ (2)

b) Find the Maclaurin series of $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, up to 3 terms (3)

2 a) If $z = (3x-2y)^4$, find $\frac{\partial^4 z}{\partial x\,\partial y^3}$ (2)

b) If $w = \log(\tan x + \tan y + \tan z)$ then prove that (3)

$\sin 2x\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \sin 2y\,\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \sin 2z\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 2$

3 a) Find the speed of a particle moving along the path $x = 2\cos t, y = 2\sin t, z = t$ (2)

at $t = \pi/2$

b) If $y'(t) = \cos t\ i + \sin t\ j$; $y(0) = i - j$. Find $y(t)$. (3)

4 a) Evaluate $\int_0^1\int_0^{x^2}\int_0^2 dy\,dz\,dx$ (2)

b) Evaluate $\iint xy$ dx dy over the area bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and lying in the first quadrant. (3)

5 a) Show that $F(x,y) = 2xy^3 i + 3x^2y^2 j$ is conservative. (2)

b) If $\bar{r} = x\bar{i} + y\bar{j} + z\bar{k}$ and $r = \|\bar{r}\|$, prove that $\nabla.\frac{\bar{r}}{r^3} = 0$ (3)

6 a) Evaluate by Stoke's theorem $\oint_C (e^x\,dx + 2y\,dy - dz)$, where C is the curve (2)

$x^2 + y^2 = 4,\ z = 2$

b) Using Green's theorem evaluate $\int_C x\,dy - y\,dx$ where C is the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ (3)

PART B

Module 1

Answer any two questions, each carries 5 marks.

7 Test for convergence of the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(8k^2-3k)^{1/3}}$ (5)

8 Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the power series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(2x-1)^k}{3^{2k}}$. (5)

9. Show that the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(-1)^k\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)^{k^2}$ is convergent. (5)

Module II

Answer any two questions, each carries 5 marks.

10 Let $w=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, where $x=\cos\theta, y=\sin\theta,\ z=\tan\theta$. Find $\frac{dw}{d\theta}$ at $\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$, using chain rule. (5)

11 Find the local linear approximation $L(x,y)$ to $f(x,y)=\ln\,(xy)$ at the point $P(1,2)$. Compare the error in approximating f by L at the point $Q(1.01,2.01)$ with the distance between P and Q. (5)

12 Find relative extrema and saddle points, if any, of the function $f(x,y)=xy+\frac{8}{x}+\frac{8}{y}$. (5)

Module III

Answer any two questions, each carries 5 marks.

13 Find the unit tangent T(t) and unit normal N(t) to the curve $x=a\cos t,\ y=a\sin t,\ z=ct$ $a>0$ (5)

14 Find the velocity and position vectors of the particle ,if the acceleration vector $a(t)=\sin t\, i+\cos t\, j+e^t\, k$; $v(0)=k$; $r(0)=-i+k$. (5)

15 Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve of intersection of surfaces $z=x^2+y^2$ and $3x^2+2y^2+z^2=9$ and the point (1,1,2). (5)

Module IV

Answer any two questions, each carries 5 marks.

16 Evaluate by reversing the order of integration $\int_0^{a/\sqrt{2}}\int_y^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} x\,dx\,dy$ (5)

17 Evaluate $\iint_R xy\,dA$, where R is the sector in the first quadrant bounded by $y=\sqrt{x},\ y=6-x,\ y=0$. (5)

18 Evaluate $\int_0^1\int_{y^2}^1\int_0^{1-x} x\,dz\,dx\,dy$ (5)

Module V

Answer any three questions, each carries 5 marks.

19 Find the work done by $F(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)i - xj$ along the curve $C: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ counter clockwise from $(1,0)$ to $(0,1)$ (5)

20 Determine whether $F(x,y) = 6y^2\, i + 12xy\, j$ is a conservative vector field. If so find the potential function for it. (5)

21 Find the divergence and curl of the vector field $F(x,y,z) = xyz^2 i + yzx^2\, j + zxy^2\, k$ (5)

22 Prove that $\int_C (z^2 - yz)\bar{i} + (y^2 - zx)\bar{j} + (z^2 - xy)\bar{k} \,.\, d\bar{r}$ is independent of the path and evaluate the integral along any curve from (0,0,0) to (1,2,3). (5)

23 If $\bar{r} = x\bar{i} + y\bar{j} + z\bar{k}$ and $r = \|\bar{r}\|$, prove that $\nabla^2 f(r) = \frac{2}{r} f'(r) + f''(r)$. (5)

Module VI

Answer any three questions, each carries 5 marks.

24 Using Green's theorem evaluate $\int_C (xy + y^2)dx + x^2 dy$ where C is the boundary of the region bounded by $y = x^2$ and $x = y^2$ (5)

25 Evaluate the surface integral $\iint_\sigma z^2\, ds$, where σ is the portion of the curve $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ between $z = 1$ and $z = 3$ (5)

26 Determine whether the vector field $F(x,y,z)$ is free of sources and sinks. If not, locate them. (5)

i) $F(x,y,z) = (y + z)\bar{i} - xz\bar{j} + x^2 \sin y\, \bar{k}$

ii) $F(x,y,z) = x^3\bar{i} + y^3\bar{j} + 2z^3\bar{k}$

27 Use divergence theorem to find the outward flux of the vector field $F(x,y,z) = (2x + y^2)i + xy\, j + (xy - 2z)k$ across the surface σ of the tetrahedron bounded by $x + y + z = 2$ and the coordinate planes. (5)

28 Using Stoke's theorem evaluate $\int_C \bar{F} \,.\, d\bar{r}$; where $\bar{F} = xy\,\bar{i} + yz\,\bar{j} + xz\,\bar{k}$; C triangular path in the plane $x + y + z = 1$ with vertices at $(1,0,0), (0,1,0)$ and (0,0,1) in the first octant (5)

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