



AC-3099

B. Sc. (Sem. IV) Examination

March/April - 2015

Mathematics : MTH - 401

(Advanced Calculus - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दर्शायेव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="B. SC. (SEM. IV)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="MATHEMATICS : MTH - 401"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....): <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) First question is **compulsory**.
(3) Figures to the right indicate marks of corresponding question.
(4) Follow usual notations.

1 Answer any five of the following questions : 10

(1) Evaluate : $\int_1^2 \int_2^3 (y^2 + 2xy) dy dx$.

(2) Find Laplace transform of the function $F(t) = e^{at}$.

(3) Evaluate : $\int_0^1 x^4 (1-x)^3 dx$.

(4) Show that $\beta(m, n) = \beta(m+1, n) + \beta(m, n+1)$.

(5) Check the validity of $\int_0^2 \int_2^3 dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_2^3 dy dx$.

(6) Evaluate : $L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{p^2 - 6p + 10} \right]$.

(7) Find $L\{3t^4 - 2t^2 + 4e^{-3t} + 3 \cosh 2t\}$.

(8) Evaluate : $L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(p+a)^n} \right]$ for $n \in N$.

- 2 (a) Find the volume of the tetrahedron enclosed by the coordinate planes and the plane $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$. 5

OR

- (a) Change the order of integration of the double integral 5

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x, y) dy dx .$$

- 2 (b) Attempt any **two** of the following : 10

- (1) Find the volume of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

(2) Evaluate : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin(x + y) dy dx$.

(3) Evaluate : $\int_1^2 \int_0^y \frac{dx dy}{x^2 + y^2}$.

- (4) Change the order of integration of the double integral

$$\int_0^{2t} \int_{\sqrt{2tx-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2tx}} f(x, y) dx dy .$$

- 3 (a) State and prove the relation between Beta and Gamma functions. 5

OR

- (a) Prove that $\Gamma(n) = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} y^{n-1} dy$. 5

3 (b) Attempt any **two** of the following : 10

(1) Show that (i) $\sqrt{n+1} = n\sqrt{n}$ (ii) $\sqrt{n+1} = n!$

(2) Prove that $B(l, m) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{l-1}}{(1+y)^{l+m}} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1+y)^{l+m}} dy$.

(3) Show that $\int_0^2 x(6-x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{16\pi}{9\sqrt{3}}$.

(4) Show that

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{b^m} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \text{ and}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{b^m} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right).$$

4 (a) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then show that $L[e^{at} F(t)] = f(p-a)$; 5

where $p > a$. Using this property find $L[e^{at} \sin 3t]$.

OR

(a) State and prove the second shifting theorem for Laplace transform. 5

4 (b) Attempt any **two** of the following : 10

(1) Find Laplace transform of $F(t) = \begin{cases} \sin\left(t - \frac{2}{3}\pi\right), & t > \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ 0 & t < \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{cases}$

(2) Evaluate : $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-3t}}{t} dt$.

(3) Find the value of $L\{\sin \sqrt{t}\}$.

(4) Prove that $L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$, where $p > 0, n \in N$.

- 5 (a) State and prove the linearity property of inverse Laplace transforms. 5

OR

- (a) In usual notation prove that

$$L^{-1}[f(p)] = F(t) \Rightarrow L^{-1}[f(ap)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{t}{a}\right).$$

- 5 (b) Attempt any **two** of the following :

(1) Show that $L^{-1}\left[\frac{3p-5}{p^2-6p+25}\right] = e^{3t}(3\cos 4t + \sin 4t)$.

(2) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{8-6p}{16p^2+9} - \frac{3+4p}{9p^2-16}\right\}$.

- (3) Prove that if

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{(p^2+1)^2}\right] = \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\sin t, \text{ then } L^{-1}\left[\frac{50p}{(25p^2+1)^2}\right] = \left(\frac{t}{5}\right)\sin\left(\frac{t}{5}\right).$$

(4) Show that $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}\cos\frac{1}{p}\right] = 1 - \frac{t^2}{(2!)^2} + \frac{t^4}{(4!)^2} - \frac{t^6}{(6!)^2} + \dots$
