

BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENGG.

EXAMINATION - 2019

(1ST YR. 1ST SEM.)

MATHEMATICS-I-(MODULE I & II)OLD

Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 100

Answer any **Ten** questions

10 × 10

- State Sandwich theorem. Prove that the sequence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = 1$, using Sandwich theorem. 10
- (a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n} x^n$
(b) Test the series for convergence, if $\beta - \alpha \neq 1$
 $1 + \frac{1+\alpha}{1+\beta} + \frac{(1+\alpha)(2+\alpha)}{(1+\beta)(2+\beta)} + \frac{(1+\alpha)(2+\alpha)(3+\alpha)}{(1+\beta)(2+\beta)(3+\beta)} + \dots$ 5+5
- Prove that the infinite series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \dots$ converges if $p > 1$, diverges if $p \leq 1$. 10
- (a) Find the value of p and q in order that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-p \cos x) + q \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$
(b) Use MVT, show that $\frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\sin x}$ when $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 5+5
- If $y = e^{\tan^{-1} x} = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots$, find the value of
(i) $(1+x^2)y_2 + (2x-1)y_1$; (ii) $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + \{2(n+1)x-1\}y_{n+1} + n(n+1)y_n$ and (iii) $(n+2)a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} + na_n$ 10
- If $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$, then find the value of (i) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$
(ii) $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u$ and (iii) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ 10
- (a) Given the function $f(x, y) = \frac{xy(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2}$, $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$
 $0, (x, y) = (0, 0)$
Find from definition, $f_{xy}(0, 0) = ?$ and $f_{yx}(0, 0) = ?$ verify whether $f_{xy}(0, 0) = f_{yx}(0, 0)$. 10
- If $u = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ show that $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = \frac{\tan u}{12} \left(\frac{13}{12} + \frac{\tan^2 u}{12} \right)$ 10
- (a) Prove that $\Gamma m \Gamma(1-m) = \pi \operatorname{cosec} m\pi, 0 < m < 1$ 10
- (a) Assuming the integral to be convergent, show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$.
(b) Applying Beta and Gamma function, find the value of $\int_0^1 x^4 (1-x^2)^3 \, dx$. 6+4
- Calculate by Simpson's one-third rule, the value of the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} \, dx$ correct upto three significant figures, by taking six intervals, also find its error. 10