

B.Sc. - I (CBCS Pattern) Semester-I  
**USMT-01 - Mathematics Paper-I - Differential and Integral Calculus**

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/W/24/11556**

Max. Marks : 60

- Notes : 1. Solve all the five questions.  
2. Each equation carries equal marks.

**UNIT – I**

1. a) Prove that if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  exists then it is unique. 6
- b) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  6
- Show that  $f(x)$  has removable discontinuity at  $x = 0$ .

**OR**

- c) If  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = x_0$  then prove that it is continuous at  $x = x_0$ . 6
- d) If  $y = (x^2 - 1)^n$  then prove that  $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + 2xy_{n+1} - n(n+1)y_n = 0$ . 6

**UNIT – II**

2. a) Verify the Rolle's theorem for the function  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 6$  in  $[-3, 2]$ . 6
- b) If  $f$  and  $g$  are real functions on  $[a, b]$  which are differentiable in  $(a, b)$  then prove that there is a point  $c \in (a, b)$  such that 
$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$
 6
- Where  $g(b) \neq g(a)$  and  $f'(x), g'(x)$  are not simultaneously zero.

**OR**

- c) Show that  $\log(x+h) = \log h + \frac{x}{h} - \frac{x^2}{2h^2} + \frac{x^3}{3h^3} - \dots$  6
- d) Obtain Maclaurin's series for  $f(x) = \sin x$ . 6

**UNIT – III**

3. a) Prove that  $\int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-kx} dx = \frac{n}{k^n}$ , where  $n, k > 0$  are constants. 6

- b) Prove that  $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{1/x} - e}{x} = -\frac{e}{2}$ . 6
- d) Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_{\tan x} \tan 2x = 1$ . 6

#### UNIT – IV

4. a) Let  $f(x, y)$  and  $g(x, y)$  are continuous on region  $D$  of area  $A$ . Then prove that 6
- i)  $\iint_D cf(x, y) dA = c \iint_D f(x, y) dA$ ,  $c$  is a constant.
- ii)  $\iint_D [f(x, y) + g(x, y)] dA = \iint_D f(x, y) dA + \iint_D g(x, y) dA$
- b) Evaluate  $\int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{y^2-1}^3 (x+2y) dy$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Evaluate  $\iint_D x^2 dx dy$ , where  $D$  is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the hyperbola  $xy = 16$  and the line  $y = x$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $x = 8$ . 6
- d) Evaluate  $\iint xy(x+y) dx dy$  over the area between  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = x$ . 6

#### 5. Solve any six.

- a) Write  $\epsilon - \delta$  definition of limit of a function. 2
- b) If  $y = A \sin mx + B \cos mx$  then prove that  $y_2 + m^2 y = 0$ . 2
- c) State the Lagrange's mean value theorem. 2
- d) Verify Rolle's theorem for the function  $f(x) = x^2$  in  $[-1, 1]$ . 2
- e) Prove that  $\Gamma_1 = 1$ . 2
- f) Evaluate  $B(5, 3)$ . 2
- g) Prove that  $\iint_D cf(x, y) dA = c \iint_D f(x, y) dA$ ,  $c$  is a constant. 2
- h) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_1^3 xy^2 dy dx$ . 2

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