

F.Y.B.SC. SEM – I (2014 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS : CALCULUS (M-12)

Day : Saturday  
Date : 28/04/2018

S-2018-0689

Time : 12.00 NOON TO 02.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 40

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

**Q.1** Attempt any **TWO** of the following: **(10)**

- a) Prove that every continuous functions on closed and bounded interval attains its bounds.
- b) Discuss the continuity of the following functions in the interval  $[0,8]$ , where
 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}, \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$= 3x - 1, \text{ for } 3 < x \leq 5$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x - 1}, \text{ for } 5 < x \leq 8$$
- c) If  $y = (x^2 - 1)^n$ , then prove that  $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + 2xy_{n+1} - n(n+1)y_n = 0$ .

**Q.2** Attempt any **TWO** of the following: **(10)**

- a) State and prove Cuachy's mean value theorem.
- b) Verify Rolle's mean value theorem for the function  $f(x) = x - x^3$ , over  $[-1,1]$ .
- c) Using Lagrange's mean value theorem, prove that
 
$$\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1} b - \tan^{-1} a < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}$$
. Hence show that
 
$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{25} < \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) < \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$$

**Q.3** Attempt any **TWO** of the following: **(10)**

- a) Show that the following sequence is monotonic and bounded and also find its limit  $0.5, 0.55, 0.555, 0.5555, \dots$
- b) Show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  is convergent if  $p > 1$ .
- c) Using Taylors theorem, prove that  $\log \sec x = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{2x^4}{4!} + \frac{16x^6}{6!} + \dots$

**Q.4** Attempt any **FIVE** of the following: **(10)**

- a) Show that function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = |x|$  is continuous but not differentiable.
- b) Explain geometrical meaning of Lagrange's mean value theorem.
- c) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}$
- d) If  $y = \cos^3 x$ , find  $y_n$
- e) If  $y = \log(4x+3) + 3^{7x} + e^{5x}$ , find  $y_n$
- f) Discuss the convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n}$
- g) Define removable and irremovable discontinuity.

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