


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2023</b>			
<b>Course: Calculus</b> <b>Program: B. Sc. (Physics, Chemistry, Geology)</b> <b>Course Code: MATH 1033G</b>		<b>Semester: II</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b> Read all the below-mentioned instructions carefully and follow them strictly: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mention Roll No. at the top of the question paper.</li> <li>2) ATTEMPT ALL THE PARTS OF A QUESTION AT ONE PLACE ONLY.</li> </ol>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>All questions are compulsory</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(5Qx4M=20Marks)</b></span>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q1	Calculate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(4 - \frac{3}{2}x\right)$ using $\epsilon$ and $\delta$ definition of limit.	<b>04</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q2	Apply Leibniz's theorem to prove $x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 + 1)y_n = 0$ when $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ .	<b>04</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q3	Evaluate the equation of tangent and normal to the curve $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at $(a \sec \theta, b \tan \theta)$ .	<b>04</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q4	Analyze the symmetry, origin and point of intersection for the curve $y^2(2a - x) = x^3$ .	<b>04</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q5	Apply mean value theorem to show that $\sin x > x - \frac{1}{6}x^3, \text{ if } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$	<b>04</b>	<b>CO6</b>
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>All questions are compulsory, and Question 9 has an internal choice</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)</b></span>			
Q6	Classify the asymptotes of the curve: $y^3 - x^2y - 2xy^2 + 2x^3 - 7xy + 3y^2 + 2x^2 + 2x + 2y + 1 = 0.$	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>

Q7	Trace the curve $x = a \cos^3 t, y = b \sin^3 t$ .	10	CO4
Q8	Calculate the extrema of the function $f(x, y) = 4x^2 + 4y^2 + x^3y + yx^3 - xy - 4$ and the saddle points.	10	CO5
Q9	Apply Euler's theorem to prove $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \cot u = 0$ when $u = \cos^{-1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$ . <b>OR</b> Evaluate $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ when $u = \frac{x^2y^2}{x+y}$ , and hence deduce that $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 6u$	10	CO6
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>All questions are compulsory, and questions 11(a) and 11(b) have internal choices</b> <b>(2Qx20M=40 Marks)</b>			
Q10(a)	Estimate the length of tangent, subtangent, normal and subnormal to the curve $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .	10	CO3
Q10(b)	Discuss the function $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3$ with respect to increasing and decreasing nature, concavity, point of inflection.	10	CO4
Q11(a)	Write Taylor's formula for the function $f(x) = \log(1+x), -1 < x < \infty$ about $x = 2$ with Lagrange's form of remainder after 3 terms. <b>OR</b> Apply Maclaurin's theorem on $f(x) = (1+x)^4$ to deduce that $(1+x)^4 = 1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4$ .	10	CO5
Q11(b)	State and proof Euler's theorem of two variables <b>OR</b> If $u = x^y$ , then show that $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$ .	10	CO6