Tribhuwan University Institute of Science and Technology 2073

Bachelor Level / First Semester / Science **Computer Science and Information Technology(MTH112)** ((TU CSIT) Mathematics I (Calculus)) Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt all questions.

Group A (10×2=20)

1. If $f(x) = \sin x$ and g(x) = -x/2. Find f(f(x)) and g(f(x)).

2. Define critical point. Find the critical point of f(x) = 2x2.

3. Evaluate $\lim \frac{a-b^4}{b}$.

4. Find the equation of the parabola with vertex at the origin and directrix at x=7.

5. Find a vector parallel to the line of intersection of the planes 3x + 6y - 2z = 5.

6. Evaluate
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \int_{-1}^{1} (x + y + 1) dx dy.$$

7. Find
$$\frac{dt}{dv}$$
 and $\frac{dt}{dv}$ if $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$
 $\log(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1) \frac{x - xy + k}{2}$

8. Evaluate

9. Show that $y = ax^2 + b$ is the solution of xy'' + y' = 0.

 $\frac{d^2y}{d^2} - v = 0$

Group B (5×4=20)

11. Verify Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = x3, x \in [-3,3]$.

12. Find the Taylor series expansion of the case at ex, at x=0.

13. Find a Cartesian equivalent of the polar equation r cos (θ - π /3) = 3.

Full marks: 80 Pass marks: 32 Time: 3 hours

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + xy}}$$

14. Evaluate it

$$(y-z)\frac{dz}{dx} + (x-y)\frac{dz}{dx} = z - x$$

15. Obtain the general solution of

Group C (5×8=40)

(a)
$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$$
 (b) $\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$

16.Evaluate the integrals and determine whether they converge or diverge

OR

Find the area bounded on the parabola $y = 2 - x^2$ and the line y = -x.

17. Find the curvature of the helix $R^{-1}(t) = (a \cos \omega t)i^{-1} + (a \sin \omega t)i^{-1} + (bt)k^{-2}$

18. Find the volume enclosed between the surfaces $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ and $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$

19. Find the extreme values of the function $F(x,y) = xy - x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 2y + 4$

OR

Find the extreme values of f(x,y) = xy subject to $g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 10 = 0$.

20. Define second order partial differential equation. Define initial boundary value problem. Derive the heat equation or wave equation in one dimension.