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SUBJECT CODE NO: - CB-2340 FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY B.Sc. F.Y. (Sem-I)

Examination December/January-2022-23 Mathematics -II MAT - 021 Deferential Calculus

[Time: 1.30 Hours] [Max. Marks:40] Please check whether you have got the right question paper. N.B 1) Attempt all questions 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks. Q1 A) Attempt any one a) Prove that the union of an arbitrary family of open sets is open. b) Prove that every convergent sequence is bounded. B) Attempt any one: a) Show that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = 2$ b) Examine the continuity of the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x-c)}{(x-c)}, & \text{if } x \neq c \\ 0, & \text{if } x = c \end{cases}$ at x = c05 A) Attempt any one a) If $y = \sin(ax + b)$, then prove that $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = a^n \sin\left(ax + b + n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ b) If a function f defined on [a,b] is continuous on [a,b] and derivable on] a, b [, then prove that there exist at least one real number C between a and b such that $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$ B) Attempt any one 05 c) If $y = \log(\sin x)$, then prove that $y_3 = \frac{2\cos x}{\sin^3 x}$ d) Discuss the derivability of the function f(x) = |x| + |x - 1| at x=0A) attempt any one 05 a) If ϕ and ψ are two scalar point functions then prove that grad $(\phi + \psi) = \text{grad}$ φ + grad ψ b) If ϕ is a scalar point function and \vec{u} is a vector point function then prove that

 $div (\varphi \vec{u}) = (grad \varphi)\vec{u} + \varphi(div \vec{u})$

- B) Attempt any one
- c) If $\phi(x, y, z) = 3x^2y y^3z^2$ find grad ϕ at the point (1, -2, -1)

- d) Find $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$, if $y = x^3 \cos x$
- Q4 Choose the correct alternative

- 1) If $S_n = (-1)^n$, $n \in N$, then upper limit of $S_n =$
- c) 0
- 2) Limit point of the set $\{\frac{1}{n}, n \in N\}$ is ----
 - a) 0
- b) -1
- c) 1
- 3) The vector differential operator del $(\nabla) = -$
- a) $\vec{i} dx + \vec{j} dy + \vec{k} dz$ b) $\partial x + \partial y + \partial z$ c) $\vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ d) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
- 4) If $y = \frac{\log x}{x}$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \cdots$ a) $\frac{2\log x}{x}$ b) $\frac{\log x}{2x}$ c) $2\log x + 3$

- b) 0 c) 1
- d) does not exists