

B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022
BRANCH I – MATHEMATICS
SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR CORE
PAPER : INTEGRAL CALCULUS
TIME : 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS : 100

SECTION – A

ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (10X2=20)

1. Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{1+x}}}$
2. Evaluate $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
3. Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-2x+5}}$
4. Which of the following integral is improper? Give reason.
a. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx$ b. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx$
5. State the comparison test for improper integral.
6. Define the Gamma function.
7. Prove that $\beta(m, n) = \beta(n, m)$.
8. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^b xy dx dy$.
9. State Fubini's theorem.
10. Using polar coordinates, evaluate $\iint_D x dA$, where D is the disk with centre the origin and radius 3.
11. Find the Jacobian of x, y with respect to u, v if $x = u + v, y = uv$.
12. If $x = r \cos \theta$ and $y = r \sin \theta$, find $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)}$.

SECTION – B

ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS: (5X8=40)

13. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{9 \cos x + 12 \sin x}$
14. Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$
15. For what values of p is the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p}$ convergent?

16. Show that $\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x^8} dx \cdot \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{16\sqrt{2}}$.

17. Prove that $\frac{\beta(p,q+1)}{q} = \frac{\beta(p+1,q)}{p} = \frac{\beta(p,q)}{p+q}$.

18. Evaluate $\iint_R (x - y) dx dy$ where R is the region between the line $x = y$ and the parabola $y = x^2$.

19. Using change of variable to evaluate $\iint_R xy dx dy$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the hyperbolas $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ and $x^2 - y^2 = b^2$ and the circles $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 = d^2$ ($0 < a < b < c < d$).

SECTION – C

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS:

(2X20=40)

20. Evaluate the following integrals

a. $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

b. $\int \sqrt{(x-3)(7-x)} dx$

c. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}$ (8+8+4)

21. a) Prove that $\int_0^2 z^2 \ln z dz$ is convergent.

b) State and prove the relation between the Beta and Gamma function. (8+12)

22. a) Evaluate the iterated integral $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \sin y^2 dy dx$ by reversing the order of integration.

b) Using change of variable evaluate $\iint_R (x - y)^4 e^{x+y} dx dy$, where R is the square with vertices $(1, 0)$, $(2, 1)$, $(1, 2)$ and $(0, 1)$. (10+10)

