

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI - 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2023–24)

B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023
BRANCH I - MATHEMATICS
FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR – CORE
PAPER : DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS
SUBJECT CODE : 23MT/MC/DC14
TIME : 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS : 100

Q. No.	SECTION A (5 × 2 = 10) Answer ANY FIVE questions	CO	KL
1.	If $y = \sin 3x \cos 2x$ find y_n .	1	1
2.	Show that the radius of curvature of $y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c}$ is $\frac{y^2}{c}$.	1	1
3.	Find the radius of curvature at any point (p, r) of the curve $p^2 = ar$.	1	1
4.	Find the envelope of family of straight lines $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = a$, α being a parameter.	1	1
5.	State the necessary conditions for extrema of functions of two variables.	1	1
6.	Define a catenary.	1	1

Q. No.	SECTION B (10 × 1 = 10) Answer ALL questions	CO	KL
7.	The n^{th} derivative of a function whose numerator and denominator are both rational integral algebraic functions can be obtained by resolving the fraction into ----- a) Factors b) Partial Fractions c) Product d) None of the above	2	2
8.	The n^{th} derivative of ----- of two functions can be found by using Leibnitz theorem. a) Sum b) Difference c) Product d) Quotient	2	2
9.	An equation of a curve in terms of s and ψ is called ----- equation. a) Cartesian b) Parametric c) Polar d) Intrinsic	2	2
10.	The locus of centre of curvature of a curve is called its ----- a) Curvature b) Evolute c) Involute d) Radius of curvature	2	2
11.	If each of the members of a family of curves touches a fixed curve, the E is called the ----- of the family of curves. a) Evolute b) Involute c) Envelope d) None of the above	2	2
12.	The evolute of a curve is envelope of its ----- a) Tangents b) Normals c) Chord d) Diameter	2	2
13.	The points where $f_x = 0$, $f_y = 0$ are called ----- a) Stationary points b) Saddle points c) critical points d) all of the above	2	2
14.	To find the extrema of function, subject to a condition we use ----- -- multiplier method. a) Leibnitz b) Cramer c) Hamilton d) Lagrange	2	2
15.	----- is the curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls (without sliding) on a circle. a) Cycloid b) Catenary c) Logarithmic Spiral d) Cardioid	2	2
16.	Node and Cusp are classification of ----- Point a) Singular b) Isolated c) Double d) Stationary	2	2

Q. No.	SECTION C (2 × 15 = 30) Answer ANY TWO questions	CO	KL
17.	If $y = (\sin^{-1}x)^2$, then show that (i) $(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - 2 = 0$ (ii) $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$	3	3
18.	Find the envelope of family of straight lines $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$, where a and b are parameters connected by the relation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.	3	3
19.	Is origin a double point of the curve $y^2 = 2x^2y + x^4y - 2x^4$? If so state its nature.	3	3
20.	Find the evolute of $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$.	3	3

Q. No.	SECTION D (2 × 15 = 30) Answer ANY TWO questions	CO	KL
21.	a) Find the n^{th} derivative of $\frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$. b) If $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. (10+5)	4	4
22.	Find the evolute of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.	4	4
23.	Find the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ subject to $2x + 3y + 5z = 30$.	4	4
24.	a) Show that the chord of curvature through pole of the curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$ is $\frac{2r}{m+1}$. b) Find the radius of curvature at the point (x, y) on the curve $y = a \log \sec\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$. (8+7)	4	4

Q. No.	SECTION E (2 × 10 = 20) Answer ANY TWO questions	CO	KL
25.	Find the equation of circle of curvature at the point (3,1) of the curve $y = x^2 - 6x + 10$.	5	5
26.	If $x = \sin\theta$, $y = \sin p\theta$, then prove that (i) $(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + p^2y = 0$. (ii) $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (p^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$.	5	5
27.	Examine the extreme values for the function $xy(6 - x - y)$	5	5
28.	Derive the equation of cycloid and state its characteristic properties.	5	5
