

**5/H-29 (vi) (Syllabus-2019)**

**2 0 2 2**

( February )

**MATHEMATICS**

( Honours )

**( Advanced Calculus—I )**

[ GHS-52 ]

Marks : 45

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer **three** questions, choosing **one** from each Unit

**UNIT—I**

1. (a) What do you mean by a partition of an interval  $[a, b]$ ? Define the upper sum and the lower sum of a bounded function  $f$  with respect to some partition  $P$ . 1+1+1=3

- (b) Show that the beta function

$$(m, n) \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

exists if and only if  $m$  and  $n$  are both positive. Determine whether the following beta function is convergent or not :

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1-x)} dx$$

5+3=8

22D/233

( Turn Over )

**( 2 )**

- (c) Evaluate :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{-1} ax \tan^{-1} bx}{x} dx \quad 4$$

2. (a) Show that every continuous function is integrable. 5

- (b) Show that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^m}{\sin^n x} dx$$

exists if and only if  $n > m + 1$ . 5

- (c) State Dirichlet's theorem. Hence prove that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

is convergent. 1+4=5

**UNIT—II**

3. (a) If  $f(x, y)$  is a continuous function and if  $f_y$  is continuous in  $[a, b; c, d]$ , then show that the integral

$$(y) \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$

is differentiable and that

$$(y) \frac{d}{dy} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$

for all  $y \in [c, d]$ . 5

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( Continued )

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(b) If  $|a| < 1$ , then show that

$$\int_0^1 \log(1 - a \cos x) dx = \log \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - a^2} \quad 7$$

(c) Establish the uniform convergence of

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} \cos x dx \quad 3$$

4. (a) If a function  $f(x, y)$  is continuous in  $[a, b; c, d]$ , then prove that

$$\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx \quad 5$$

(b) If  $|a| < 1$ , then show that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log(1 - a \cos x)}{\cos x} dx = \sin^{-1} a \quad 6$$

(c) State Weierstrass  $M$ -test and provide an illustration of its application.  $2+2=4$

### UNIT—III

5. (a) Verify Green's theorem by evaluating in two ways the line integral

$$\int_C (x^3 - y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^3) dy$$

taken along the boundary of the polygon whose vertices are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(2, 1)$  and  $(0, 1)$ . 9

( 4 )

(b) Evaluate :

$$\iint_R \frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2 - a^2 y^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2 - a^2 y^2}} dx dy$$

The field of integration being the positive quadrant of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad 6$$

6. (a) Evaluate the repeated integral

$$\int_0^b \int_0^a y e^{xy} dx dy \quad 4$$

(b) Change the order of integration of the double integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy dx$$

and hence find the value. 4

(c) Using the result that

$$(m, n) = \frac{(m)}{(m)} \frac{(n)}{(n)}$$

prove that  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}$ . 7

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