

Note : 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) For Q.1, Q.2, Q.3, attempt any one subquestion (each 8 mks) from part (a), and any three subquestions (each 4 mks) from part (b)

3) For Q.4 Attempt any three. (each 5 mks)

Q.1 (a) Attempt any one [Each 8]

1) If  $f$  and  $g$  are Riemann integrable on  $I$  then  $f+g$  is also Riemann integrable on  $I$ .

$$\text{and } \int_a^b f + g = \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g.$$

2) State and prove Riemann criterion for integrability of function  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ .

Q.1 (b) Attempt any three. [Each 4]

1) Define upper integral and lower integral.

If  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is bounded and  $P$  is any partition of  $I$ , then  $m(b-a) \leq U(f) \leq M(b-a)$ .

2) If  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $I$  then  $\lambda f$  is also Riemann integrable on  $I$

$$\text{and } \int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \int_a^b f.$$

3) Define upper sum and Lower sum.

If  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is bounded and  $P$  is any partition of  $I$ , then  $L(P, f) \leq U(P, f)$ .

4) If  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  then  $|f|$  is also integrable on  $[a, b]$  and  $|\int_a^b f| \leq \int_a^b |f|$

Q.2 (a) Attempt any one [Each 8]

1) State and prove Leibnitz rule. Using it evaluate  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{x^3} \frac{1}{t^4+4} dt$ .

2) Define Beta and Gamma function. State and prove Beta-Gamma relation.

Q.2 (b) Attempt any three. [Each 4]

1) Define Improper integral of type 2. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x^2)} dx$ .

2) Prove that  $\int_a^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx, (a > 0)$  converges if and only if  $p \geq 1$ .

3) State the comparison test for type 1 improper integral. Examine the convergence of  $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$  using it.

4) prove that  $[n = (n-1)!n - 1 = (n+1)!]$ .



Q.3 (a) Attempt any one

[Each 8]

1) Find mass and Centre of Mass of the region bounded by the lines  $y=x$ ,  $y=-x$ , and  $y=1$ , if density function  $\delta(x,y)=3x^2+1$ .

2) Derive the formula for double integration over the rectangular region.

Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{xe^x}{y} dy dx$ .

Q.3 (b) Attempt any three.

[Each 4]

1) Evaluate the double integration  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$  using polar coordinate system.

2) Express  $r = 1 + \cos\theta$  into Cartesian coordinate system.

3) Find the area of the region bounded by  $y = x^2$  and  $y = x^3$ .

4) Find the Volume of the Solid that lies under the hyperbolic paraboloid  $z=4+x^2-y^2$  and above the square  $R=[-1,1] \times [0,2]$ .

Q.4 Solve any three [each 5]

1) Find the Average height of the surface  $z=16-x^2-y^2$  over the square  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 4$ .

2) State the Fubini's theorem and Evaluate the double integration  $\int_0^\pi \int_x^\pi \frac{\sin y}{y} dy dx$  by reversing the order of integration.

3) Prove that constant function is always Riemann integrable.

4) If  $a < c < b$  and  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a,c]$  and on  $[b,c]$ , then  $f$  is integrable on  $[a,b]$  and  $\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$ .

5) Show that  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx = \beta(m,n)$ .

6) Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^2 xe^{6x} dx$  using integration by parts.