

Reg No:.....

Name : .....

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**First Semester FYUGP Mathematics Examination  
November 2024 (2024 Admission onwards)**

**KU1DSCMAT116 (CALCULUS AND COORDINATE  
SYSTEMS)**

(EXAM DATE : 06-12-2024)

Time : 120 min

Maximum Marks : 70

**Part A (Answer any 6 questions. Each carries 3 marks)**

1. Use the laws of exponents to simplify the following expressions:

(a)  $4^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
(b)  $(8^{\frac{1}{3}})^3$ .

3

2. Simplify the expression:  $\ln(e^{2\ln x})$ .

3

3. Find  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{y^3 + 6}$ .

3

4. Apply Chain rule to differentiate  $y = e^{\cos x}$ .

3

5. If  $g(t) = \frac{1}{t^2}$ , find  $g'(t)$  at  $t = -1$ .

3

6. State the Mean Value Theorem for definite integrals.

3

7. Evaluate  $\int_0^{3b} x^2 dx$ .

3

8. Evaluate  $\int a \sin bx dx$ .

3

**Part B (Answer any 4 questions. Each carries 6 marks)**

9. If  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-1}$ , find  $f^{-1}(x)$  and identify the domain and range of  $f^{-1}(x)$

6

10. Calculate the value of the limit  $\lim_{v \rightarrow 2} \frac{v^2 - 4}{v^4 - 16}$ .

6

11. Find a closed-form for the inverse hyperbolic function

$$y = \tanh^{-1} x.$$

6

12. Evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx$ .

6

13. Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$

6

1

14. Evaluate  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^3 (t^3 + 1) dt$

6

**Part C (Answer any 2 question(s). Each carries 14 marks)**

15. (a) Graph the curve  $r = 1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

- (b) Describe the set of points  $P(\rho, \phi, \theta)$  whose spherical co-ordinates satisfy the equations  $\rho = 1$ ,  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

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16. (a) Find the Cartesian equivalent of the polar equation  $r = 1 + 2r \cos \theta$

- (b) Translate the equation  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  from the given coordinate system into equations in the other two coordinate systems.

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17. (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  using the method of logarithmic differentiation, if  $y = (x^2 + 1)(x^4 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

- (b) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  using the method of logarithmic differentiation, if  $y = \frac{x^2 + 5}{(x + 3)^2}$ .

- (c) Show that there is a root of the equation  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  between 1 and 2.

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