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Name of Examination : **Summer 2021** - (Preview)

Course Code & Course Name : **SH151U - Integral Calculus**

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Maximum Marks : **60**

Duration : **3 Hrs**

[Edit](#) [Print](#) [View Answer Key](#) [Close](#) **Answer Key Submission Type:** Marking scheme with model answers and solutions of numerical

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Illustrate your answer with suitable figures/sketches wherever necessary.
3. Assume suitable additional data; if required.
4. Use of logarithmic table, drawing instruments and non programmable calculators is allowed.
5. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 1) Solve all the questions.
 - a) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of parabola $x^2 = ay$. [05]
 - b) Trace the curve $y^2(2a - x) = x^3$. [05]
 - c) Show that $\int_a^b e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} [\text{erf}(b) - \text{erf}(a)]$. [04]
- 2) Solve any three questions.
 - a) Solve $y e^y = (y^3 + 2x e^y) \frac{dy}{dx}$ [04]
 - b) Trace the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$ [04]
 - c) Obtain half range cosine series for $f(x) = 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1,$
 $= x, 1 \leq x \leq 2$ [04]
 - d) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ [04]
- 3) Solve any three questions.
 - a) Solve $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x$ [04]
 - b) Change the order of integration and hence evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 x^2 e^{xy} dx dy$ [04]
 - c) If $f(x) = \pi x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $= \pi(x - 2), 1 \leq x \leq 2$, show that in this range $(0, 2)$
 $f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx$ [04]
 - d) Evaluate $\int_0^1 (x \log x)^4 dx$. [04]
- 4) Solve any three questions.
 - a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^{1-x} x dz dx dy$ [04]
 - b) Prove that for $-\pi < x < \pi$,
 $\frac{x(\pi^2 - x^2)}{12} = \frac{\sin x}{1^2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2^2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3^2} - \dots$ [04]
 - c) Find the total length of the curve $3a y^2 = x(x - a)^2$ [04]
 - d) Prove that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(a+bx)^{m+n}} dx = \frac{1}{a^m b^n} \beta(m, n)$ [04]
- 5) Solve any two questions.
 - a) A constant electromotive force E volts is applied to a circuit containing a constant resistance R ohms in series and a constant inductance L henries, if the initial current is zero, show that the current builds up to half of its theoretical maximum in $\frac{L \log 2}{R}$ seconds. [05]
 - b) Obtain the Fourier expansion of $f(x) = \cos ax$ in the range $(0, 2\pi)$. [05]
 - c) Evaluate $\iint xy dx dy$ over the region bounded by the x-axis, the line $y = 2x$ and the parabola $y = \frac{x^2}{4a}$. [05]

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