

**B.Sc. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2010****Second Semester****INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND MATRICES**

(Complementary course to Physics/Chemistry/Petrochemicals/Geology

B.Sc. Food Science and Quality Control B.Sc. Computer Maintenance and Electronics)

Time : Three Hours

Total Weightage : 25

**Part A (Objective Type Questions)**

Answer all the questions.

Each bunch of 4 questions has weight 1.

I. 1 If  $f$  is integrable and  $\int_1^2 f(x) dx = -4$ ,  $\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 6$ , find  $\int_2^5 f(x) dx$ .

2 Express the limit  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{4 - c_k^2} \Delta x_k$ , where  $p$  is a partition of  $[0, 1]$  as a definite integral.

3 Find  $\int_0^5 x^{3/2} dx$ .

4 Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ .

II. 5 Give an example of non-integrable function on  $[0, 1]$ .

6 Check whether  $f(x) = x^2 + x^3$  is an even function.

7 The circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  is rotated about the x-axis. What is the solid of revolution?

8 Find the length of the curve  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = t + \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .

III. 9 Define a continuously differentiable function.

10 Evaluate :

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) dy dx.$$

11 Consider the region bounded by the lines  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 2x$  and  $y = 4$ . Express the regions area as an integrated double integral.

Turn over

12. Change the Cartesian integral  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy dx$  into an equivalent polar integral.

IV. 13. Find the rank of  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

14. What are the characteristic value of  $3I$ , where  $I$  is the identity matrix of order  $3 \times 3$ ?

15. What is the characteristic polynomial of the zero matrix of order  $4 \times 4$ ?

16. Write the normal form of  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(4 × 1 = 4)

### Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question has weight 1.

17. Use the Max-Min inequality to find upper and lower bounds for the value of  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ .
18. Show that if  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ ,  $a \neq b$  and if  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , then  $f(x) = 0$  at least once in  $[a, b]$ .
19. Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr$ .
20. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and the lines  $y = 1$ ,  $x = 4$  about the line  $y = 1$ .
21. Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) dy dx$ .
22. Find the average value of  $f(x, y) = x \cos(xy)$  over the rectangle  $R : 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

23. Check whether the matrices  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are equivalent.

24. Find the characteristic polynomial of  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(5 × 1 = 5)

**Part C (Short Essay Questions)***Answer any four questions.**Each question has weight 2.*

25. Calculate the area bounded by the  $x$ -axis and the parabola  $y = 4 - x^2$ .
26. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region between the parabola  $x = y^2 + 1$  and the line  $x = 3$  about the line  $x = 3$ .
27. Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve  $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  about the  $x$ -axis.
28. Find the area enclosed by the cardioid  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ .

29. Sketch the region of integration for the integral  $\int_0^{\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2-y^2}} \int_0^{\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2-y^2}} xy \, dx \, dy$  and write an equivalent integral with the order of integration reversed.

30. Find all non-trivial solutions of:

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 0$$

(4 × 2 = 8)

**Part D (Essay Questions)***Answer any two questions.**Each question has weight 4.*

31. Find the length of the curve  $y = x^{3/2}$ ;  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

32. Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} \int_0^{3-3x-y} dz \, dy \, dx$ .

33. Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Use Cayley-Hamilton theorem to compute  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$ ,  $A^4$ ,  $A^{-1}$ ,  $A^{-2}$  and  $A^{-3}$ .

(2 × 4 = 8)