

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019
I Year II Semester
Integral Calculus and Fourier Series

Time : 3 Hours

Max.marks :75

Section A ($10 \times 2 = 20$) Marks

Answer any **TEN** questions

1. Evaluate $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$
2. Evaluate $\int x^3 e^{-2x} dx$
3. Define double integral
4. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^b (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy$
5. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 \theta \cos^5 \theta \, d\theta$
6. State any two properties of Beta functions
7. Find the constant a_0 of the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = k$ in $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$
8. Find the Fourier constants b_n for $x \sin x$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$
9. Find a sine series for $f(x) = c$ in the range 0 to π .
10. If $f(x) = x^2$ in $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$, find the value a_0 of the fourier series.
11. Evaluate $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$
12. Define triple integral

Section B ($5 \times 5 = 25$) Marks

Answer any **FIVE** questions

13. Evaluate $\int e^x \sin 3x \cos 2x \, dx$
14. Evaluate $\iint (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy$ over the region for which x, y are each ≥ 0 and $x + y \leq 1$
15. If $n > 0$, prove that $\Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n)$
16. Find the Fourier series to represent $x - \pi$ in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$

17. Find a Fourier series with period 3 to represent $f(x) = 2x - x^3$ in the range $(0, 3)$
18. Find a sine series for
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{when } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{when } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
19. Prove that $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$

Section C ($3 \times 10 = 30$) Marks

Answer any **THREE** questions

20. If $I_{m,n} = \int x^m (\log x)^n dx$ (where m and n are positive integers), show that
- $$I_{m,n} = (\log x)^n \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} I_{m,n-1}.$$
- Hence find $\int x^4 (\log x)^3 dx$
21. Evaluate $\iiint_V (x+y+z) dx dy dz$, where the region V is bounded by $x+y+z=a$ ($a > 0$), $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$.
22. Express $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x^n)^p dx$ in terms of Gamma functions and evaluate the integral $\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x^3)^{10} dx$
23. Show that $x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ in the interval $(-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$
24. If the function $y=x$ in the range 0 to π is expanded as a sine series, show that it is equal to $2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \dots \right)$

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