

**Bsc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020**  
**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  $\int x^3 e^x dx$ .
2. Evaluate  $\int \cos^n x dx$ .
3. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ .
4. Evaluate  $\int \int xy dx dy$  over the region in the positive quadrant for which  $x+y=1$ .
5. Prove that  $\Gamma(1)=1$
6. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 (x \log x)^4 dx$ .
7. Find the Fourier coefficient  $a_0$  for the function  $f(x) = \frac{(\pi-x)}{2}$  for all  $0 < x < 2\pi$ .
8. Define Fourier series of a function  $f(x)$  in the interval 0 to  $2\pi$ .
9. Define Fourier cosine series of a function  $f(x)$  in the interval 0 to  $\pi$ .
10. State Dirichlet's condition.
11. State Bernoulli's formula for integration.
12. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 x^7 (1-x)^3 dx$ .

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

Answer any **FIVE** questions

13. Evaluate  $\int (\log x)^3 x^4 dx$
14. Evaluate  $\int \cos 3x e^{2x} dx$ .
15. Find by double integration the area between the parabola  $y = 4x - x^2$  and the line  $y = x$ .
16. Prove that  $\Gamma_{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\pi}$  using gamma functions.
17. Find a fourier series for  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 2, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$
18. Prove that  $\beta(m, n) = \beta(m, n+1) + \beta(m+1, n)$
19. Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} e^{x+y+z} dx dy dz$ .

**Section C** ( $3 \times 10 = 30$ ) MarksAnswer any **THREE** questions

20. If  $I_n = \int_0^1 x^p(1-x)^n dx$ , where  $p, q > 0$  and  $n$  is a positive integer.  
Prove that  $(p+qn+1)I_n = nqI_{n-1}$  and hence evaluate  $I_4$ .
21. Evaluate by changing the order of integration of  $\int_1^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} (x+y) dy dx$
22. Obtain the relation between Beta and Gamma function.
23. Obtain a Fourier series expansion for  $e^x$  in the interval  $-\pi < x < \pi$
24. Obtain the half range cosine series for  $f(x)=x$  in the interval  $0 < x < \pi$  and  
Deduce that the sum of the series  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$ ?