



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester – 2019

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

PAPER: Elementary Mathematics-II (Calculus)

MAX. TIME: 30 Min.

Course Code: MATH-211/MTH-21107 Part-I (Compulsory)

MAX. MARKS: 10

Signature of Supdt.:

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the right answer, cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (1x10=10)

- 1) If $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{x}$ then the natural domain of f is
a) $(-\infty, +\infty)$ b) $[1, +\infty)$
c) $(0, +\infty)$ d) none of these
- 2) The solution of the inequality $-4 < Y - 3 < 4$
a) $(1, 7)$ b) $(-1, 7)$
c) $(-1, -7)$ d) none of these
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{1/x}$
a) e b) $-e$
c) 0 d) ∞
- 4) $d \ln |ex| / dx =$
a) $1/(x \ln e)$ b) $1/(x \ln a)$
c) $\pm x$ d) none above
- 5) $1/x^2 + 1$ is the derivative of
a) $\sin^{-1} x$ b) $\cos^{-1} x$
c) $\tan^{-1} x$ d) $\cot^{-1} x$
- 6) $\int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$
a) $\ln(x+1)$ b) $1/x \ln a$
c) $-1/x^2$ d) none of these
- 7) $\int \ln \cos x \, dx$
a) $\sin x + c$ b) $\ln \cos x + c$
c) $\ln \sin x + c$ d) none of these
- 8) $\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$
a) $\sin^{-1} x$ b) $\cos^{-1} x$
c) $\tan^{-1} x$ d) $\cot^{-1} x$
- 9) $\int_0^1 1/\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$
a) 0 b) 30
c) 60 d) 90
- 10) $\int \operatorname{In} \sec x \, dx$
a) $-\csc x + c$ b) $\sec x + c$
c) $\cot x + c$ d) none of these



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester – 2019

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

Roll No.

PAPER: Elementary Mathematics-II (Calculus)

MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 30 Min.

Course Code: MATH-211/MTH-21107 Part – II

MAX. MARKS: 50

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q2: write the answers of the following questions (5 x 4 = 20 Marks)

i) Define continuity and Solve $4+7x \leq 2x-10$

ii) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\tan x)^2}{\ln x}$

iii) Find dy/dx if $y=a^x$

iv) Evaluate $\int x e^x dx$

v) Evaluate $\int_2^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

Long Questions

(3x10=30)

Q3

a) Solve $\frac{2x-5}{x-2} < 1$

b) Discuss the continuity of function $f(x)=x \sin(1/x)$ at $x=0$

Q4

Differentiate w.r.t x

a) $\sin(\sqrt{1+\cos x})$

b) $y= x \ln x \cos^2 \pi x$

Q5

Evaluate

a) $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

b) $\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx$



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester – 2019

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

Roll No.

PAPER: Differential Equations-I

Course Code: MATH-221/MTH-21334 Part – II

MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 30 Min.

MAX. MARKS: 50

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q.2. Give short answers of following:

(5 x 4 = 20)

1. Solve the initial-value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}, \quad y(4) = -3.$$

2. Solve

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-x^2}, \quad y(3) = 5.$$

3. Solve

$$(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \ln x, \quad y(1) = 10.$$

4. Solve

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^6 e^x.$$

5. Solve

$$x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 5x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 7x \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = 0.$$

Q.3. Give detailed answers:

(5 x 6 = 30)

1. Solve the differential equation by using undetermined coefficients

$$\frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} + 25y(x) = 6 \sin(x).$$

2. Solve the given differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + e^{y-x+5}.$$

3. Solve

$$\left(\frac{3y^3 - t^2}{y^5}\right) \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{t}{2y^4} = 0, \quad y(1) = 1.$$

4. Solve the system of linear differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} (D^2 + 5)x(t) - 2y(t) &= 0, \\ -2x(t) + (D^2 + 2)y(t) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, $D^2 = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}$.

5. Solve

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) y = x^{3/2},$$

by using variation of parameters (Note: The linearly independent solutions of the associated homogeneous differential equations are $y_1(x) = x^{-1/2} \cos x$, $y_2(x) = x^{-1/2} \sin x$).



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Third Semester – 2019
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

PAPER: Differential Equations-I
Course Code: MATH-221/MTH-21334 Part-I (Compulsory)

MAX. TIME: 30 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Signature of Supdt.:

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.
Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.
This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Mark True / False and Fill in the blanks.

(1x10=10)

1. The first order differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = r\theta + r + \theta + 1$ is not separable. (True/False)
2. Every autonomous differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(y)$ is separable. (True/False)
3. $y = -1 + x$ is a solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = x$. (True/False)
4. $y = \pm a$ are two constant solutions of $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + a^2$. (True/False)
5. The set of functions $f_1(x) = \cos ax, f_2(x) = \sin ax$ is linearly dependent on interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. (True/False)
6. $(\frac{d}{dx} + a^2)(e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)) = 0$. (True/False)
7. $(\frac{d}{dx} + a)(xe^{\alpha x}) = \dots$
8. $W(\cos 3x, \sin 3x, \cos 6x) = \dots$
9. If $y_1 = e^x$ and $y_2 = e^{-x}$ are solutions of homogeneous second order linear ordinary differential equation, then necessarily $y = -5e^{-x} + 10e^x$ is also a solution of the same differential equation. (True/False)
10. $y_p = Ax^2$ is a particular solution of $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 1$ for $A = \dots$



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

B.S. 4 Years Program / Third Semester – Spring 2022

Roll No.

Paper: Elementary Mathematics-II (Calculus)
Course Code: MATH-211

Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 60

THE ANSWERS MUST BE ATTEMPTED ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q.1. Solve the following:

(6x5=30)

1. Find the domain of the real valued function given by $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$.
2. Solve the equation $|2x| + |x-3| = 0$ for $x < 0$.
3. Find the derivative of the function $e^{(x \cos 5x)}$ with respect to x .
4. Evaluate the integral $\int x^2 \ln x dx$.
5. Evaluate the definite integral $\int_0^\pi \sin 3x \cos 5x dx$.
6. Let the radius of the circle be increasing at the rate of 2 m/s. How fast is the area of that circle increasing when the radius of the circle is 40 m?

Q.2. Solve the following:

(3x10=30)

1. Examine whether the given function is continuous at $x = 0$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0; \\ 2, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by implicit differentiation for the the curve $y \sin^{-1}(x) - x \tan^{-1}(y) = 1$.
3. Show that the function $f(x) = |x|$ is continuous but not differentiable at $x = 0$.