



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
 (Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)
 Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B
 Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India.

Bachelor's Degree Examination – March 2021
I Semester

Class : I UG
Major : Physics

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

18BPHI01 DSE - I Mathematics I

Part A
Choose the correct answer

10 x 1=10

1. $(1 - x)^{-1}$ is equal to

- a. $1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$
- b. $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + \dots$
- c. $1 - x^2 + x^4 + \dots$
- d. $1 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots$

2. The coefficient of x^3 in $(1 + x)^{-2}$ is

- a. -4
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 2

3. $1 + \frac{\log_e a}{1!} + \frac{(\log_e a)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\log_e a)^3}{3!} + \dots \infty$ is equal to

- a. a
- b. 0
- c. $\log_e a$
- d. 1

4. $x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots$ to ∞ is equal to

- a. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{(1-x)}{(1+x)}$
- b. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x}{(1+x)}$
- c. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x}{(1-x)}$
- d. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{(1+x)}{(1-x)}$

5. The value of $E^n e^x$, when the interval of differencing is h ,

- a. e^x
- b. e^{x-nh}
- c. e^{x+nh}
- d. e^{x+h}

6. The value of $\Delta + 1$ is

- a. E
- b. δ
- c. ∇
- d. 0

7. $\sin \theta =$

- a. $\theta + \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots$
- b. $1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} - \dots$
- c. $\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots$
- d. $1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} + \dots$

8. The value of $\log_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta - 1}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1}$ is
 a. 1 b. 0 c. θ d. 2
9. The n th derivative of e^{ax} is
 a. $\log x$ b. $a^n e^{-ax}$ c. e^{ax} d. $a^n e^{ax}$
10. If $y = a \cos 5x + b \sin 5x$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is equal to
 a. $-25y$ b. $25y$ c. y d. y^2

Part B

5 × 6 = 30

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- 11.a. Find the sum to infinity of the series
 $1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \dots$
 (or)
- 11.b. Find to five decimal places the value of $\sqrt{98}$.
- 12.a. Find the coefficient of $\frac{2+3x}{e^x}$.
 (or)
- 12.b. Sum the series $\frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{4.5} + \frac{1}{6.7} + \dots \infty$.
- 13.a. Evaluate $(\frac{\Delta^2}{E}) x^3$.
 (or)
- 13.b. Using Newton's forward interpolation formula, find $f(2)$

$x :$	1	3	5	7	9
$f(x) :$	46	66	81	93	101
- 14.a. Express $\tan 7\theta$ in terms of $\tan \theta$.
 (or)
- 14.b. If $\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = \frac{5045}{5046}$, then show that $\theta = 1^\circ 58'$.
- 15.a. If $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1}x)$, then show that $(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + m^2y = 0$.
 (or)
- 15.b. Find the n^{th} derivative of x^2e^{5x} .

Part C

5 × 12 = 60

Answer the following

Answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

- 16.a. Find the sum to infinity of the series
 $\sum \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \dots (3n-2)}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{4^n}$
 (or)
- 16.b. When x is small, prove that
 $\sqrt{(x^2 + 4)} - \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{7x^4}{64}$ nearly.
- 17.a. Sum the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5n+1}{(2n+1)!}$.
 (or)
- 17.b. Sum the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)(2n+1)}$.

18.a. i. Find the missing term in the following data:

X	:	0	1	2	3	4
Y	:	1	3	9	?	81

ii. Derive Lagrange's interpolation formula.

(or)

18.b. Using following data find the Newton's interpolating polynomial and also find the value of y at $x = 24$.

x	20	35	50	65	80
y	3	11	24	50	98

19.a. Show that $\sin 7\theta = 7\cos^6\theta\sin\theta - 35\cos^4\theta\sin^3\theta + 21\cos^2\theta\sin^5\theta - \sin^7\theta$.

(or)

19.b. Expand $\sin^4\theta\cos^2\theta$ in cosines of multiples of θ .

20.a. i. Find the n^{th} derivative of $e^x \log x$.

ii. Find the n^{th} derivative of $\frac{2x+1}{(2x-1)(2x+3)}$.

(or)

20.b. If $y = \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, then prove that

$$(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + n^2y_n = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{find } y_n(0).$$
