

Tribhuvan University  
Institute of Science and Technology  
2081  
☆

Bachelor Level / First Year/ First Semester/ Science  
**Computer Science and Information Technology (MTH 112)**  
(Mathematics I)

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 32

Time: 3 hours.

**(OLD COURSE)**

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group A (3 × 10 = 30).

Attempt **any THREE** questions:

1. (a) If  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 5$ , then find  $f(1)$ ,  $f(2)$ ,  $f(a)$ ,  $f(-a)$  and  $f(0)$ . [5]  
 (b) Calculate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1}$ . [5]
2. (a) Find the derivative of  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 - x}$ . [5]  
 (b) Estimate the area between the parabola  $y^2 = x$  and the line  $y = -x$ . [5]
3. (a) Verify the Mean Value Theorem for the function  $f(x) = x^2 - x$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$ . [5]  
 (b) Define initial value problem. Solve the equation  $xy' - y = 4x$ ,  $y(2) = 6$ . [5]
4. (a) Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle points of  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - x^2y + 2$ . [5]  
 (b) Where is the function  $f(x) = |x|$  differentiable? Discuss. [5]

Group B (10 × 5 = 50).

Attempt **any TEN** questions:

5. Verify Rolle's theorem for  $f(x) = x^2 + 4$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$ . [5]
6. Find the Maclaurin series expansion of  $e^x$  at  $x = 0$ . [5]
7. If  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ , find  $(f \circ g)(x)$  and  $(g \circ f)(x)$ . [5]
8. Show that the function  $f(x) = 1 + x^2$  is continuous everywhere. [5]
9. Evaluate:  $\int_0^2 \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}}$ . [5]
10. Sketch the curve  $y = 2x^2 + 1$ . [5]
11. Find the solution of  $y'' - 6y' - 7y = 0$ . [5]
12. Test whether the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3n^2 + 4}$  diverges or converges. [5]

13. Define cross product of two vectors. If  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ , find  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  and  $\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ . [5]

14. Find the second partial derivatives  $f_{xx}$ ,  $f_{xy}$  and  $f_{yy}$  of  $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + \sqrt{x} y^2 - y$ . [5]

15. Find the extreme values of  $f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$ . [5]