# Nirma University Institute of Technology

## Department of Mathematics & Humanities

B. Tech. (ALL) – Semester - I Calculus (MA101)

Given week:

### Tutorial - 5

**Submission week:** 

#### **Part I: Differential Calculus**

1. Show that  $(1+x)^x = 1 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{5}{6}x^4 - \frac{3}{4}x^5 + \frac{33}{40}x^6 + \cdots$ 

2. Prove that  $\log(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4) = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \cdots$ 

3. Expand  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x-x^{-1}}{x+x^{-1}}\right)$  in ascending powers of x. (x>0).

4. Given  $\log_{10} 4 = 0.6021$ , calculate approximate value of  $\log_{10} 404$ .

#### **Part-II Integral Calculus**

- 1. Prove that the area of the loop of the Folium of Descartes:  $x^3 + y^3 = 3xy$  is three times the area of one loops of the Lemniscate of Bernoulli:  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 y^2)$ .
- 2. Find the length of the arc of the hyperbolic spiral  $r\theta = a$  from the point r = a to r = 2a.
- 3. Find the length of the arc of the curve  $x = e^{\theta} \sin \theta$ ,  $y = e^{\theta} \cos \theta$  from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- 4. Show that the length of the loop of the curve  $r = a(\theta^2 1)$  is  $\frac{8a}{3}$ .