

Nirma University
Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics & Humanities
B. Tech. (ALL) – Semester - I
Calculus (MA101)

Given week:

Tutorial – 7

Submission week:

Part I: Differential Calculus

1. If $u = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{ax + by + cz} \right)$, Show that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2 \tan u$.
2. If $z = x^4 y^2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + \log x - \log y$, show that $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6x^4 y^2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)$.
3. If $u = x \phi \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + \varphi \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ then show that
 - (i) $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \phi \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$
 - (ii) $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = 0$.

Part-II Integral Calculus

1. Evaluate $\iint x + y \, dy \, dx$ through the area enclosed by the curves $y = 2x$, $x - y = 2$, $y = 0$, $y = 1$.
2. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} (x^2 + y^2) dx \, dy$ and hence show that $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.
3. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} e^{y/x+y} dy \, dx$.