



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: APPLIED CALCULAS

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Q.NO (01) ANSWER

Q.No: 1

The function $g(t)$ is defined by

0	$t < 0$
t^2	$0 \leq t \leq 3$
$2t + 3$	$3 < t \leq 4$
12	$t > 4$

a) State any point of discontinuity
b) find if they exist.

i) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 3} g$

Sol: a) To check possibility of discontinuity of the function is $t = 0 \in [4]$

\Rightarrow First at $t = 0 \Rightarrow g(t) = t^2 \Rightarrow g(0) = 0^2 = 0$

For R.H.L

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(1+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1+h^2+2h$$

\Rightarrow Apply limit

$$= 1 + 0^2 + 2(0)$$

$= 1$

For L.H.L

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(1-h) = 2t + 3$$
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2(-h) + 3$$
$$h \rightarrow 0$$

Apply limit

$$= 2 - 2(0) + 3$$

$$= 5^-$$

$$R.H.L \neq L.H.L = g(t) = 5^-$$

Note at $t=4$

$$g(4) = 2(4) + 3$$

$$= 11$$

For R.H.L

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(4+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2(4+h) + 3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 + 2h + 3$$

\Rightarrow Apply limits

$$2 + 2(0) + 3 = 5^-$$

For L.H.L

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(4-h) = 12$$

$$g(4) = R.H.L \neq L.H.L$$

Point of discontinuity
is at $t=4$

Part : B

(3)

Find if they exist

(i) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 3} g$

$$t \rightarrow 3$$

$$\text{For } g(t) = t^3$$

R.H.L

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} (1+h) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} (1+h)^2 \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} (1+h^2+2h) \end{aligned}$$

Apply limits

$$1+3^2+2(3) \Rightarrow 16$$

L.H.L

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} g(1-h) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} 2t+3 \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} 2(1-h)+3 \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 3} 2-2h+3 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Apply limit

$$= 2-2(3)+3$$

$$= 2-6+3$$

$\overset{-1}{R.H.L}$

\neq L.H.L do not exist since L.H.L is

Q.NO (03 Part A) ANSWER

Q. No (03) (i) To solve
 $1 + xy = x^2 + y^2$ to find y^2
 Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{d}{dx} (1 + xy) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow 0 + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - y$$

$$\frac{(2x - y)}{(x - 2y)} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$$

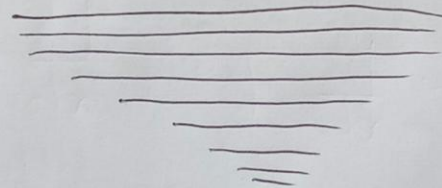
again diff w.r.t x

$$y'' = \frac{(x-2y)(2-y') - (2x-y)(x-2y)}{(x-2y)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(x-2y)(2-y') - (2x-y)(1-2y')}{(x-2y)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2x - xy' - y^2 - 2x + y + 2xy' + y - 2yy'}{(x-2y)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{3xy' - y^2 - 2yy'}{(x-2y)^2}$$



Q.NO (03 Part B) ANSWER

Q. NO 03 B

$$y = x^3 (1+x)^9 e^{6x}$$

$$\log y = \log (x^3 (1+x)^9 e^{6x})$$

$$\log y = \log x^3 + \log (1+x)^9 + \log e^{6x}$$

\log

$$\frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{x^3} + \frac{9(1+x)^8}{(1+x)^9} + 6$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{x^2} + 9 + 6x$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 + 9x^2 + 6x^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^3 + 9x^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^3 (6x^3 + 9x^2 + 3)$$

-----END OF Q.NO 03 B-----

Q.02

$$Y(x) = x^2 + \sin x$$

Since we know that
the Maclaurin series is

$$Y(x) = Y(x_0) + Y'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{Y''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\text{Put } x_0 = 0$$

$$Y(x) = Y(0) + (x-0) Y'(0) + \frac{(x-0)^2 Y''(0)}{2!} + \dots$$

$$Y(x) = Y(0) + x Y'(0) + \frac{x^2 Y''(0)}{2!} + \dots$$

Now find

$$Y(0) = ?$$

$$Y(x) = x^2 + \sin x$$

$$Y(0) = 0 + \sin 0$$

$$= 0 + 0$$

$$Y(0) = 0$$

$$y(x) = x^2 + \sin x$$

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

$$y'(x) = 2x + \cos 0$$

$$\text{0+1}$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

Since $y'(x) = 2x + \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} y'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} 2x + \frac{d}{dx} \cos x \\ &= 2 - \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$y''(x) = 2 - \sin x$$

$$y''(0) = 2 - \sin 0$$

$$= 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{y''(0) = 2}}$$

Now

$$y''(x) = 2 - \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} y''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} 2 - \frac{d}{dx} \sin x \\ &= 0 - \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$y'''(x) = 0 - \cos x$$

$$y'''(0) = -\cos x$$

$$y'''(0) = -1$$

Put in eq (i)

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= 0 + x(1) + \frac{x^2(2)}{2!} + \frac{x^3(-1)}{3!} \\ &= x + \frac{2x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \\ &= x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

So

$$y(x) = x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

