

**King Saud university**  
**Department of Mathematics**  
**M - 203**  
**(Differential and Integral Calculus)**  
**Final Examination (Summer Semester 1434/1435)**  
**Full Marks: 40**                      **Time: 3 Hours**

**Q. #1. [Marks: 3+3+3+3=12]**

- (a) Determine whether the sequence  $\left\{\left(\frac{\pi+1}{n-1}\right)^n\right\}$  converges or diverges and if it converges, find its limit.
- (b) Determine the convergence or divergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ .
- (c) Find the interval of convergence and the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+\pi)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ .
- (d) Find the first three non-zero terms of a Taylor series for the function  $f(x) = \cos x$  at  $x = \pi/3$ .

**Q. #2. [Marks: 3+3+3+3=12]**

- (a) Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 e^{x^3} dx dy$ .
- (b) Find the area of the portion of the surface given by the cone  $z^2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$  that is above the region in the first quadrant bounded by the line  $y = x$  and the parabola  $y = x^2$ .
- (c) Use cylindrical coordinates to evaluate the integral  $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \int_0^{a^2-x^2-y^2} x^2 dz dy dx$  ( $a > 0$ ).
- (d) Find the mass of the solid enclosed between the two spheres  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  with density  $\delta(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

**Q. #3. [Marks: 4+4+4+4=16]**

- (a) Show that the following line integral is independent of path and find its value:  
 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,\pi)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ .
- (b) Use Green's theorem to evaluate the line integral  $\oint_C xy dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$ , where  $C$  is the closed curve determined by  $y = x$  and  $y^2 = x$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .
- (c) Use divergence theorem to evaluate the integral  $\int \int_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$ , where  $\vec{F} = 4x \vec{i} - 4y \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$  and  $S$  is the surface of the region bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and the planes  $z = 0$  and  $z = 3$ .
- (d) Use Stokes' theorem to evaluate  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ , where  $C$  is the boundary of the portion of  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  above the  $xy$ -plane oriented upward and  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2 e^x - y) \vec{i} + \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \vec{j} + z^3 \vec{k}$ .