Syllabus

- Unit I: Differential Calculus: Limits of function, continuous functions, properties of continuous functions, partial differentiation and total differentiation. Indeterminate forms: L-Hospital's rule, Leibnitz rule for successive differentiation. Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions. Maxima and minima of functions of one and two variables, constrained optimization techniques (with Lagrange multiplier) along with some problems. Jacobian, concavity and convexity, points of inflexion of function, singular points.
- Unit II: Integral Calculus: Review of integration and definite integral. Differentiation under integral sign, double integral, change of order of integration, transformation of variables. Beta and Gamma functions: properties and relationship between them.
- Unit III: Differential Equations: Exact differential equations, Integrating factors, change of variables, Total differential equations, Differential equations of first order and first degree, Differential equations of first order but not of first degree, Equations solvable for x, y, q, Equations of the first degree in x and y, Clairaut's equations. Higher Order Differential Equations: Linear differential equations of order n, Homogeneous and non-homogeneous linear differential equations of order n with constant coefficients, Different forms of particular integrals, Linear differential equations with non-constant coefficients, Reduction of order method, The Cauchy-Euler's equation of order n, Legendre's linear equation.
- Unit IV: Formation and solution of a partial differential equations. Equations easily integrable. Linear partial differential equations of first order. Non-linear partial differential equation of first order and their different forms. Charpit's method. Homogeneous linear partial differential equations with constant coefficients. Different cases for complimentary functions and particular integrals. Non-homogeneous partial differential equations with constant coefficients. Classification of second order linear partial differential equations.