

Student Seminars

3

Teachers of Mathematics Department have conducted a good number of student seminars in various topics such as Differential and Integral Calculus. To enhance the participatory learning to increase the subject knowledge and skill.

STUDENT-SEMINAR-1

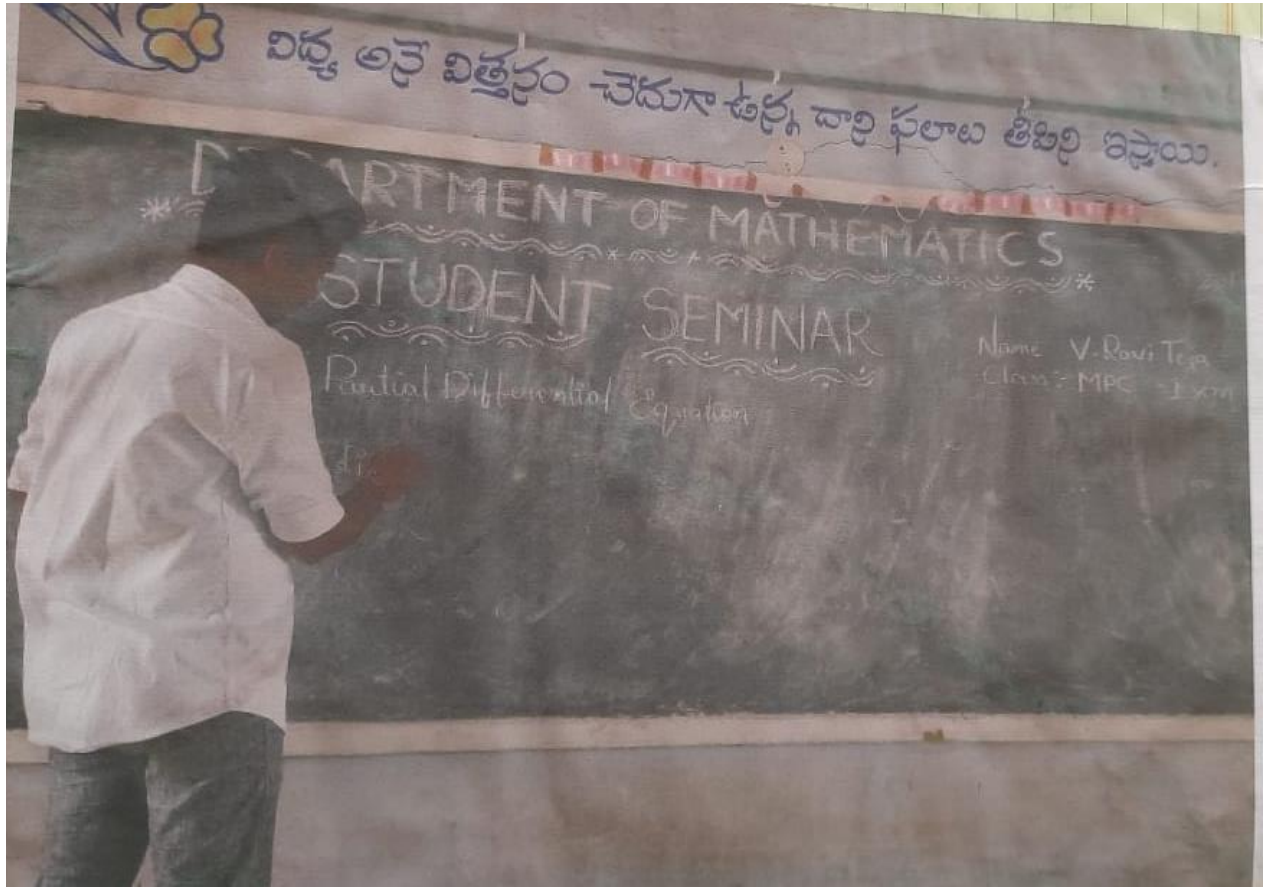
Student Name : V. Ravi Teja
Group : MPC
Year : I
Semester : I
Delivered Topic : Partial Differentiation and Definition

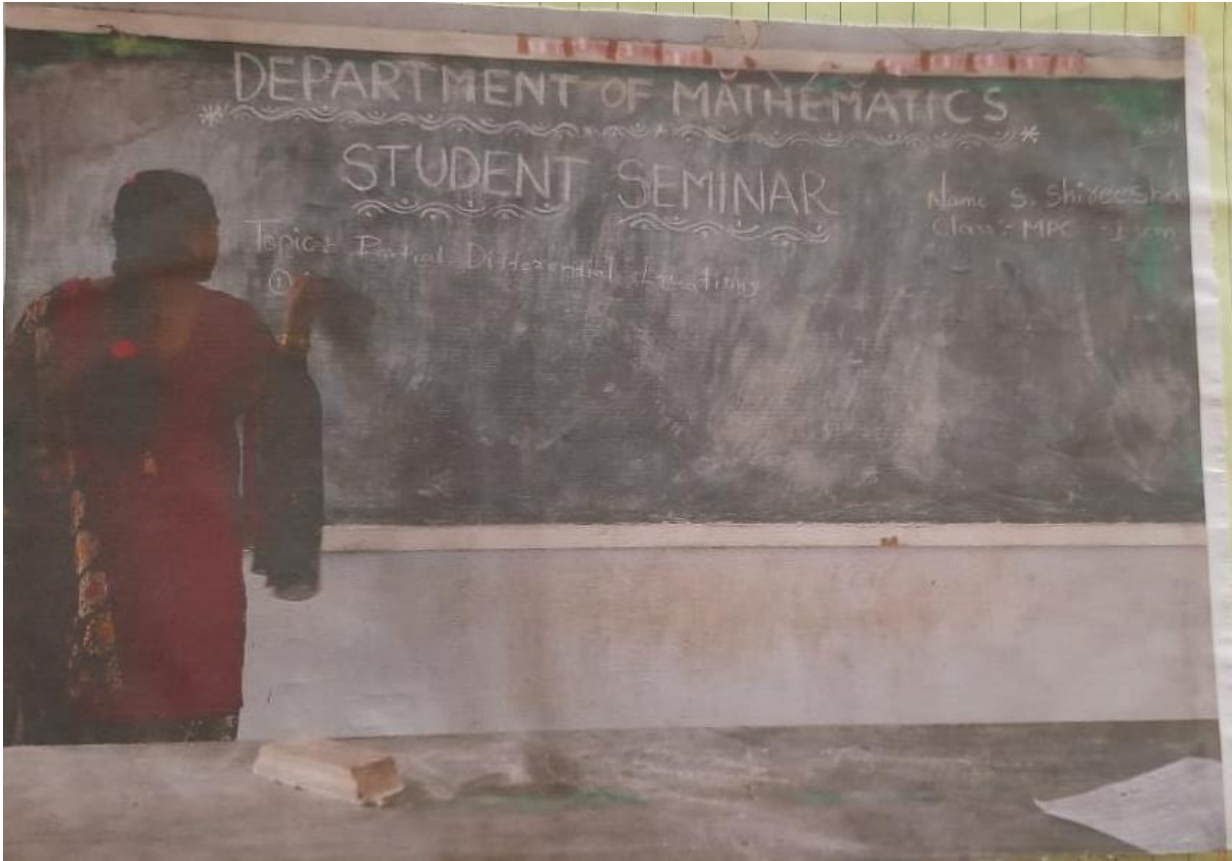
Topic synopsis : Partial Differentiation and Definition:-

Partial differentiation is a method of determining the partial derivatives of a function of more than one independent variable.

The partial derivatives are the generalized of ordinary derivatives.

Guided By : P. Gangaiab, Asst. prof in Mathematics.





STUDENT-SEMINAR-2⁷

Student Name : S. shireesha
Group : MPC
Year : I
Semester : I
Delivered Topic : Partial Differentiation and Functions
of Several variables

Topic Synopsis : Partial Differentiation and Functions
of Several variables

A function which contains more than one
variable is called function of Several variables.

Function of Two variables :- A function which contains two
variables is called function of two variables.

It is of the form $z = f(x, y)$. Ex: $z = x^2 + y^2$

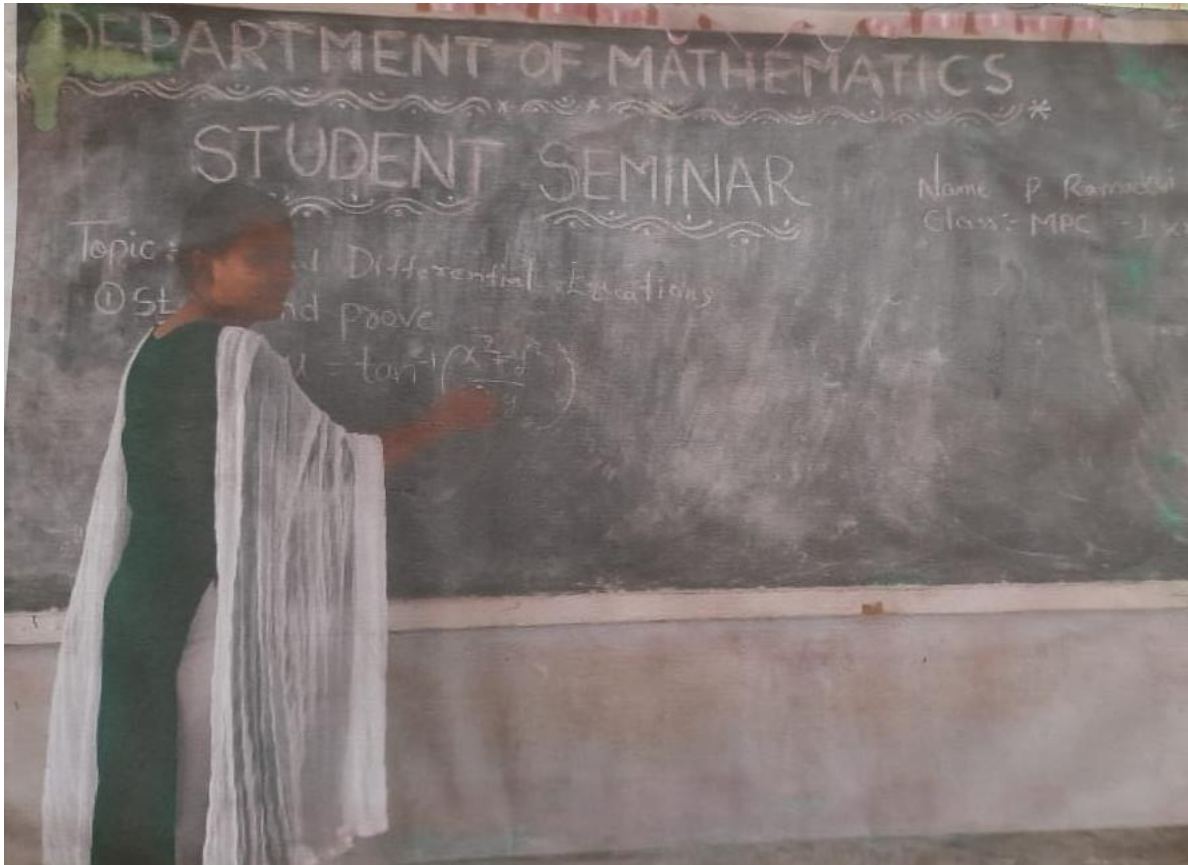
Function of Three variables :- A function which contains three
variables is called function of three variables.

It is of the form $z = f(x, y, z)$, Ex: $z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

Guided By : T. Gangaiah, Asst. prof in Mathematics

Students Attended : 12

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1) S. Sravani - MPC | 230 | 7) J. Ramya - MPC | Ramya |
| 2) N. Manasa - MPC | 230 | 8) R. Ravalika - MPC | Ravalika |
| 3) V. Ravi Teja - MPC | 230 | 9) S. Anirudh - MPCs | Anirudh |
| 4) S. Sheerisha - MPC | 230 | 10) K. Bhavani - MPCs | Bhavi |
| 5) P. Rama devi - MPC | 230 | 11) SK. Asma - MPCs | Asma |
| 6) A. Bhagya - MPC | 230 | 12) K. Sai Nikhitha - MPCs | Sai |



STUDENT SEMINAR-3

9

Student Name : P. Ramadevi

Group : MPC

Year : I

Semester : I

Delivered Topic : Partial Differentiation and Definition

Topic synopsis : The process of determining the partial derivatives of a function of more than one independent variables is known as a partial differentiation. It is denoted by symbols like $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ --- etc

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Students Attended : 12

1) S. Sravani - MPC

2) N. Manasa - MPC

3) V. Ravi Teja - MPC

4) S. Sheerisha - MPC

5) P. Ramadevi - MPC

6) A. Bhagya - MPC

7) J. Ramya - MPC

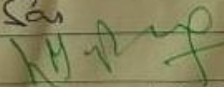
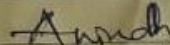
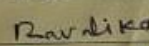
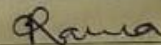
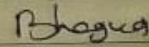
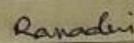
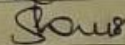
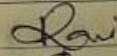

8) R. Ravalika - MPC

9) S. Anirudh - MPCs

10) K. Bhavani - MPCs

11) SK. Asma - MPCs

12) K. Sai Nikhitha - MPCs



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Govt. Degree College
Bellampally-504 251
Dist: Mancherial (T.S.)



Student Name : S. Anirudh

Group : MPCs

Year : I

Semester : I

Delivered Topic : Partial Differentiation (2)
 Definition of homogenous function

Topic Synopsis : Homogenous Function :-
 If in a function $u = f(x, y)$,

$$f(kx, ky) = k^n f(x, y) \text{ then}$$

the function is said to be a homogenous function of degree 'n' in x and y

$$\text{Ex :- } u = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$u = x^3 \left[1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 \right]$$

~~$$x^3 \left[1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 \right]$$~~

$$u = x^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 \right]$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore \text{degree}(n) = 2,$$

Then u is homogenous function of
degree 2

Guided By : T. Gangaiah, Asst. prof in Mathematics

Students Attended :- 12

- 1) S. Sravani : MPC
- 2) N. Manasa : MPC
- 3) V. Ravi Teja : MPC
- 4) S. Sheerisha : MPC
- 5) P. Ramadevi : MPC
- 6) A. Bhagya : MPC
- 7) J. Ranjya : MPC
- 8) P. Ravalika : MPC
- 9) S. Anirudh : MPCs
- 10) K. Bhavani : MPCs
- 11) SK. Asma : MPCs
- 12) K. Sai Nikhitha : MPCs

~~Sravan~~
Manasa
Ravi
Sheerisha
Rambh
Bhagya
Ranjya
Ravalika
Anirudh
Bhavani
Asma
Sai

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STUDENT SEMINAR - 6

Date:- 10/02/21

Name of the Student :- V. Raviteja

Hall Ticket Number :- 054-20-4022

Group :- MPC

Name of the Incharge :- T. Naveen Chandan Raju

Topic of the Seminar :- Differential Equations

Number of students present :- 14

Method of presentation :- Lecture Method

Summary of the class :- Explained about the Differential Equations

Differential Equations :- An equation which involves dependents and independent variables and the derivative of one (or) more dependent variables with respect to one (or) more independent variables is called a "Differential Equations"

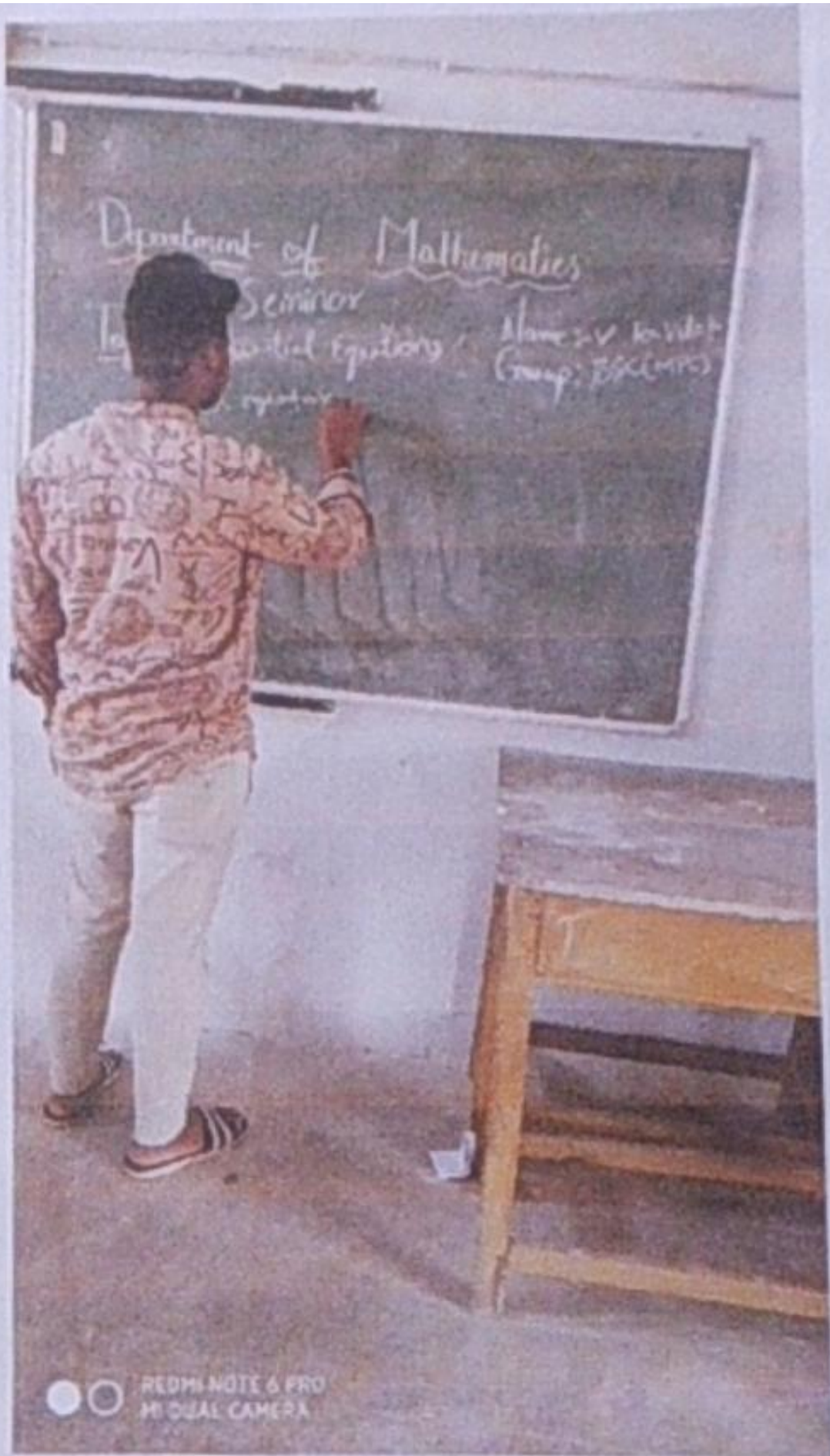
Examples :- 1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x + \cos x$

2) $y = \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{k}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$

3) $k \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{3/2}$

4) $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + k \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} \right]$

Guided by :- T. Naveen Chandan Raju
(Asst. prof of Mathematics)

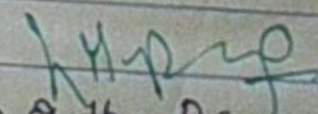




Students attendance :- 14

Hall Ticket No	Student Name	Group
054-20-4001	A. Bhagya	MPC
054-20-4009	J. Rahul	MPC
054-20-4010	J. Saikrishna	MPC
054-20-4013	M. Sathyanarayana	MPC
054-20-4014	N. Manasa	MPC
054-20-4015	P. Ramadevi	MPC
054-20-4016	P. Saiteja	MPC
054-20-4017	R. Ravalika	MPC
054-20-4019	S. Sravani	MPC
054-20-4020	S. Shireesha	MPC
054-20-4021	T. Sravanthi	MPC
054-20-4022	V. Raviteja	MPC
054-20-4105	K. Sai Nikhitha	MPCs
054-20-4110	S. Anirudh	MPCs

T. Naveen chander Raju
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Dist: Mancherial (T.S.)

STUDENT SEMINAR-7

23

Date:- 16/02/21

Name of the student :- T. Srovanthi

Hall Ticket Number :- 054-21-4021

Group :- MPC

Name of the Incharge:-

Topic of the Seminar:- Order of Differential Equations

Number of students present:- 14

Method of Presentation :- Lecture Method

Summary of the class :- Explained about the order of Differential Equations and Degree of a Differential Equations.

Order of Differential Equations:-

The highest derivatives of the differential equation is called as Order of the differential equation.

Examples:- 1) $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2z}{dy^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{order} = 2$

2) $\frac{d^3v}{dt^3} = k \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial x^2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \text{order} = 3$

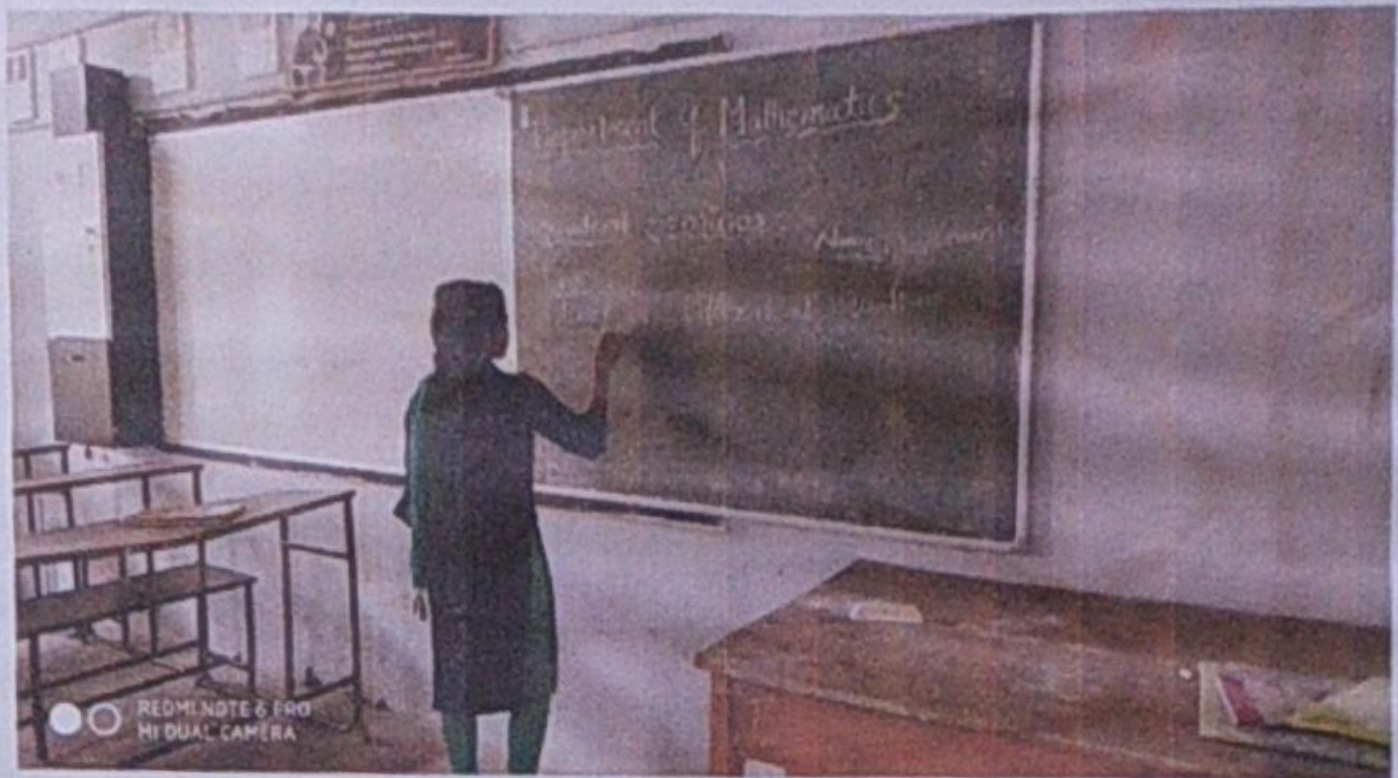
Degree of a Differential Equations:-

The power of the highest derivative of the differential equation and which is free from radical part (or) fraction part is called as Degree of the Differential Equation.

Examples:- 1) $\left(\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \frac{d^2z}{dy^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{degree} = 2$

2) $\left(\frac{d^3z}{dx^3} + 2xyz\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{degree} = 3$

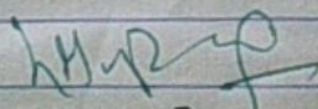
Guided by :-



Student attendance :- 14

Hall Ticket No	Student Name	Group
054-20-4001	A. Bagya	MPC
054-20-4003	B. Sandeep	MPC
054-20-4004	B. Punnam	MPC
054-20-4009	J. Rahul	MPC
054-20-4010	J. Saikrishna	MPC
054-20-4011	J. Ramya	MPC
054-20-4016	P. Saiteja	MPC
054-20-4017	R. Ravalika	MPC
054-20-4018	S. Sravan Kumar	MPC
054-20-4019	S. Sravani	MPC
054-20-4021	T. Sravanthi	MPC
054-20-4015	K. Sai Nikhitha	MPCS
054-20-4016	K. Bhavani	MPCS
054-20-40110	S. Anirudh	MPCS

T. Naveen chandra Raju
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Dist: Maricherla (T.S.)

STUDENT SEMINAR-8

27

23/02/2021

Name of the student :- B. Sandeep

Hall Ticket Number :- 054-20-4003

Group :- MPC

Name of the Incharge :-

Topic of the Seminar :- Variable separable Method

Number of Students present :- 12

Method of presentation :- Lecture Method

Summary of class :- Explained about the Variable Separable method with suitable example.

Variable Separable Method :-

If the differential equation can be put in the form of $f_1(x) dx + f_2(y) dy = 0$ then the variables are separable and the solution is obtained by integrating $\int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(y) dy = C$

$$\boxed{\int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(y) dy = C}$$

Example :- Solve $(1-x) dy + (1-y) dx = 0$

Given D.E $(1-x) dy + (1-y) dx = 0$

The given D.E is can be written as

$$\Rightarrow (1-x) dy = -(1-y) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1-x} + \frac{dy}{1-y} = 0$$



Integrating on both sides

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x} dx + \int \frac{1}{1-y} dy = \int 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(1-x)(-1) + \log(1-y)(-1) = -\log c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log[(1-x)(1-y)] = \log c_1$$

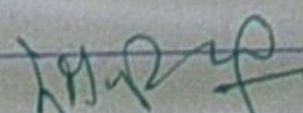
$$\Rightarrow (1-x)(1-y) = c_1$$

Guided by: T. Narayan Chandra Raju

Students attended :- 12

Hall Ticket No :	Student Name	Group
054-20-4001	A. Bhagya	MPC
054-20-4003	B. Sandeep	MPC
054-20-4004	B. Punnam	MPC
054-20-4010	J. Saikrishna	MPC
054-20-4011	J. Ramya	MPC
054-20-4017	R. Ravalika	MPC
054-20-4018	S. Sravankumar	MPC
054-20-4019	S. Sravani	MPC
054-20-4021	T. Sravanthi	MPC
054-20-4015	K. Sai Nikhitha	MPCs
054-20-4016	K. Bhavani	MPCs
054-20-4110	S. Anirudh	MPCs

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