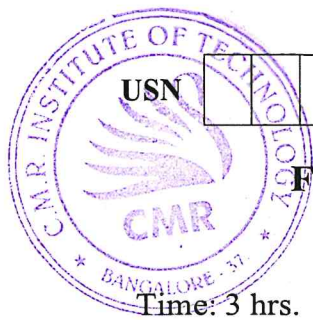


CBCS SCHEME



15MAT11

First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2021 Engineering Mathematics – I

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- Find the n^{th} derivative of $x^2 e^x \cos x$. (06 Marks)
 - Find the angle (ϕ) between the radius vector and tangent of the curve $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$. Also determine the slope of the curve $a + \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. (05 Marks)
 - Obtain the angle of intersection of the polar curves $r = a \log \theta$; $r = \frac{a}{\log \theta}$. (05 Marks)

OR

- If $y^{\frac{1}{m}} + y^{-\frac{1}{m}} = 2x$, then prove that $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0$. (06 Marks)
 - Find the pedal equation of the polar curve $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$. (05 Marks)
 - Find the radius of curvature at any point 't' of the curve, $x = a \left(\cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2} \right)$, $y = a \sin t$. (05 Marks)

Module-2

- Expand $y = \log x$ in powers of $(x - 1)$ upto fourth degree term and hence evaluate $\log(1.1)$. (06 Marks)
 - Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$. (05 Marks)
 - If $u = \log(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xy)$, prove the following:
 - $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{x + y + z}$
 - $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u = -\frac{9}{(x + y + z)^2}$ (05 Marks)

OR

- Prove that, using MaClaurin's series, $\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$ (06 Marks)
 - If $u = \cot^{-1} \left(\frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \right)$, prove that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2u$ (05 Marks)
 - If $u = \frac{xy}{z}$, $v = \frac{yz}{x}$, $w = \frac{zx}{y}$, find $J \left(\frac{u, v, w}{x, y, z} \right)$. (05 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Find the constants 'a' and 'b' such that $\vec{F} = (axy + z^3)\hat{i} + (3x^2 - z)\hat{j} + (bxz^2 - y)\hat{k}$ is irrotational. Also find a scalar potential ϕ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$. (06 Marks)
- b. Find the directional derivative of $\phi = x^2yz + 4xz^2$ at the point (1, -2, -1) along the vector $\hat{A} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$. (05 Marks)
- c. A particle moves along the curve $\vec{r} = 2t\hat{i} + (t^2 - 4t)\hat{j} + (3t - 5)\hat{k}$. Find the components of velocity and acceleration in the direction of the vector $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ at $t = 2$. (05 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. For any scalar field ϕ and any vector field \vec{A} , prove that $\nabla \times (\phi\vec{A}) = \phi(\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\nabla\phi) \times \vec{A}$. (06 Marks)
- b. If $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(x^3y + y^3z + z^3x - x^2y^2z^2)$, find $\text{div}(\vec{F})$ and $\text{curl}(\vec{F})$ at the point (1, 2, 3). (05 Marks)
- c. Find the angle between the tangents to the curve $x = t^2 + 1$, $y = 4t - 3$, $z = 2t^2 - 6t$ at $t = 1$ and $t = 2$. (05 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Obtain the reduction formula for $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0$ (05 Marks)
- c. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of ellipses $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 + \lambda} = 1$. (05 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Evaluate $\int_0^a x\sqrt{ax - x^2} dx$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^2x$. (05 Marks)
- c. The temperature of a body drops from 100°C to 75°C in 10 minutes when the surrounding air is at 20°C . what will be its temperature after half an hour? When will be the temperature be 25°C ? (05 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Show that the linear transformation : $y_1 = 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3$; $y_2 = x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$; $y_3 = x_1 - 2x_3$ is regular. Also, determine the inverse transformation. (06 Marks)
- b. Find the dominant eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

using Rayleigh's power method. Choose $[1, 0, 0]^T$ as the initial vector and perform five iterations. (05 Marks)

- c. Solve the following system of equation by Gauss elimination method:

$$3x + y + 2z = 3$$

$$2x - 3y - z = -3$$

$$x + 2y + z = 4$$

(05 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Employ the Gauss-Seidal method to solve the following system:

$$9x - y + 2z = 9$$

$$x + 10y - 2z = 15$$

$$-2x + 2y + 13z = 17$$

Choose (1, 1, 1) as the starting solution and carry out four iterations.

(06 Marks)

- b. Reduce the following matrix to diagonal form:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -19 & 7 \\ -42 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

(05 Marks)

- c. Obtain the canonical form of the quadratic form $3x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 + 12yz + 8zx - 4xy$.

(05 Marks)

