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14MAT11

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

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

**Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting ONE full question from each module.**

**Module – 1**

- If  $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ , show that  $x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2+1)y_n = 0$ . (07 Marks)
  - Find the Pedal equation for the curve  $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ . (06 Marks)
  - Show that the radius of curvature at any point  $\theta$  on the cycloid  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$  is  $4a \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ . (07 Marks)
- Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $\cos 2x \cos 3x \cos 5x$ . (07 Marks)
  - Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent and also find the slope of the tangent for the curve  $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 - \cos \theta$  at  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . (07 Marks)
  - Derive an expression to find radius of curvature in pedal form. (06 Marks)

**Module – 2**

- Obtain Maclaurin's series for  $\log(\sec x)$  upto the term containing  $x^6$ . (07 Marks)
  - If  $u$  is a homogeneous function of degree 'n' in  $x$  and  $y$ , then prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = nu$ . (06 Marks)
  - If  $u = x + y + z$ ,  $v = y + z$ ,  $w = z$  then find the value of  $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ . (07 Marks)
- Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ . (07 Marks)
  - If  $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}\right)$  then show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u$ . (06 Marks)
  - Find the extreme values of  $\sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$ . (07 Marks)

**Module – 3**

- A particle moves along the curve  $x = t^3 - 4t$ ,  $y = t^2 + 4t$ ,  $z = 8t^2 - 3t^3$ , where  $t$  denotes time. Find the components of its acceleration at  $t = 2$  along the tangent and normal. (07 Marks)
  - Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log x} dx$  ( $\alpha \geq 0$ ) using differentiation under the internal sign where  $\alpha$  is the parameter. (06 Marks)
  - Apply the general rules to trace the curve  $y^2(a - x) = x^3$ ,  $a > 0$ . (07 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

- 6 a. Find the angle between the tangents to the curve  $\vec{r} = t^2\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} - t^3\mathbf{k}$  at the points  $t = \pm 1$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Show that  $\vec{F} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}}{x^2 + y^2}$  is both solenoidal and irrotational. (06 Marks)
- c. Show that  $\text{curl}(\text{grad}\phi) = \vec{0}$ . (07 Marks)

**Module - 4**

- 7 a. Obtain the reduction formula for  $\int \sin^n x dx$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve  $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$ . (06 Marks)
- c. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family  $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ . (07 Marks)
- 8 a. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 x^2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = y^2x$  (06 Marks)
- c. A body originally at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  cools down to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in 20 min, the temperature of the air being  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . What will be the temperature of the body after 40 min from the original? (07 Marks)

**Module - 5**

- 9 a. Find the rank of matrix,
- $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- (06 Marks)
- b. Diagonalize the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Reduce  $2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3$  to canonical form by orthogonal transformation. (07 Marks)
- 10 a. Solve by Gauss elimination method:  
 $2x + 5y + 7z = 52$   
 $2x + y - z = 0$   
 $x + y + z = 9$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Solve by LU decomposition method the equations,  
 $3x + 2y + 7z = 4$   
 $2x + 3y + z = 5$   
 $3x + 4y + z = 7$  (07 Marks)
- c. Use power method to find the largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vectors of,  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  taking initial eigen vectors  $[1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$ . Carryout 4 iterations. (07 Marks)

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