

# MAKE-UP EXAM



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BMATE101

## First Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Nov./Dec.2023

### Mathematics-I for EEE Stream

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

**Note:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

2. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.

3. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.

<b>Module – 1</b>			<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>C</b>
Q.1	a.	With usual notations, prove that $\rho = \frac{(1+y_1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y_2}$ .	06	L2	CO1
	b.	Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent of polar curve : $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ .	07	L2	CO1
	c.	Find the radius of curvature of the curve $r = a \sin n\theta$ at the pole.	07	L3	CO1
<b>OR</b>					
Q.2	a.	Show that the pair of curves intersect each other orthogonally. $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ and $r^n = b^n \sin n\theta$	08	L2	CO1
	b.	Find the pedal equation of the curve : $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ .	07	L2	CO1
	c.	Using modern mathematical tool, write a programs/code to plot the sine and cosine curve.	05	L2	CO5
<b>Module – 2</b>					
Q.3	a.	Using Maclaurin's series, prove that $\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$	06	L2	CO1
	b.	Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ , when $u = x^3 y^2 + x^2 y^3$ , with $x = at^2$ , $y = 2at$ . Use partial derivatives.	07	L2	CO1
	c.	If $u = x + 3y^2 - z^3$ , $v = 4x^2yz$ , $w = 2z^2 - xy$ . Find the value of $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ at the point $(1, -1, 0)$ .	07	L3	CO1
<b>OR</b>					
Q.4	a.	Evaluate, (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin x}{x^3}$ .      (ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$	08	L2	CO1
	b.	If $u = f(y-z, z-x, x-y)$ , prove that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ .	07	L2	CO1
	c.	Using modern mathematical tool, write a programs/code. Show that $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ , given $u = e^x (x \cos y - y \sin y)$ .	05	L2	CO5
<b>Module – 3</b>					
Q.5	a.	Solve : $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^2 x$ .	06	L2	CO2
	b.	Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of asteroids $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .	07	L3	CO2
	c.	Solve $xy p^2 - (x^2 + y^2)p + xy = 0$ .	07	L2	CO2

**OR**

<b>Q.6</b>	a.	Solve : $(x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2)dx + (y^2 - 4xy - 2x^2)dy = 0$ .	<b>06</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	b.	The current $i$ in an electrical circuit containing an inductance $L$ and a resistance $R$ in series and acted upon an emf $E \sin \omega t$ satisfies the differential equation $L \frac{di}{dt} + R_i = E \sin \omega t$ . Find the value of the current at any time $t$ , if initially there is no current in the circuit.	<b>07</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	c.	Find the general and singular solution of $p = \log(px - y)$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>

**Module - 4**

<b>Q.7</b>	a.	Evaluate : $\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=x} x(x^2 + y) dy dx$ .	<b>06</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO3</b>
	b.	Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y^2 dx dy$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO3</b>
	c.	Prove that $\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO3</b>

**OR**

<b>Q.8</b>	a.	Evaluate $\iint_0^\infty e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$ by changing into polar co-ordinates.	<b>06</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO3</b>
	b.	Find the relation between Beta and Gamma function $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma m \Gamma n}{m+n}$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO3</b>
	c.	Find the area bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4ay$ by using double integration.	<b>07</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO3</b>

**Module - 5**

<b>Q.9</b>	a.	Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ .	<b>06</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO4</b>
	b.	Solve by Gauss elimination method, $2x + y + 4z = 12$ ; $4x + 11y - z = 33$ ; $8x - 3y + 2z = 20$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO4</b>
	c.	Find the dominant eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ taking the initial eigen vector as $[1, 1, 1]$ .	<b>07</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO4</b>

**OR**

<b>Q.10</b>	a.	Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .	<b>08</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO4</b>
	b.	Investigate for what values of $\lambda$ and $\mu$ the simultaneous equations $x + y + z = 6$ ; $x + 2y + 3z = 10$ ; $x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$ have (i) no solution (ii) a unique solution (iii) an infinite number of solution.	<b>07</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO4</b>
	c.	Using modern mathematical tool to write a programs/code to test the consistency of the equations $x + 2y - z = 1$ ; $2x + y + 4z = 2$ ; $3x + 3y + 4z = 1$	<b>05</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>CO5</b>

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