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# First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept. 2020 **Engineering Mathematics - I**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

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

1 a. Obtain the n<sup>th</sup> derivative of 
$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(2x+3)}$$
. (06 Marks)  
b. Find the angle intersection of the curves  $r = a(1+\sin\theta)$  and  $r = a(1-\sin\theta)$ . (07 Marks)

Find the angle intersection of the curves  $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$  and  $r = a(1 - \sin \theta)$ . (07 Marks)

c. Find the radius of curvature for the curve 
$$x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$$
 at  $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$ . (07 Marks)

2 a. If 
$$y = a\cos(\log x) + b\sin(\log x)$$
, prove that  $x^2y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2+1)y_n = 0$ . (06 Marks)

Obtain the pedal equation of the curve,

$$\frac{2a}{r} = (1 + \cos\theta). \tag{07 Marks}$$

Find the radius of curvature for the curve  $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ . (07 Marks)

### Module-2

Obtain Taylor's series expansion of log(cosx) about the point  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$  upto the fourth degree (06 Marks)

b. If 
$$u = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)$$
, prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \tan u$ . (07 Marks)

c. If 
$$u = \frac{yz}{x}$$
,  $v = \frac{zx}{y}$ ,  $w = \frac{xy}{z}$  show that  $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = 4$ . (07 Marks)

4 a. Evaluate 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
. (06 Marks)

Obtain the Maclaurin's expansion of the function log(1+x) upto the term containing  $x^4$ . (07 Marks)

c. If 
$$u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$$
, prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ . (07 Marks)

### Module-3



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5 a. A particle moves on the curve,

$$x = 2t^2$$
,  $y = t^2 - 4t$ ,  $z = 3t - 5$ 

where t is the time. Find the components of velocity and acceleration at time t = 1 in the direction of i-3j+2k. (06 Marks)

- b. Show that  $\overrightarrow{F} = (y+z)i + (z+x)j + (x+y)k$  is irrotational. Also find a scalar function  $\phi$  such that  $\overrightarrow{F} = \nabla \phi$ .
- c. Prove that  $div(curl \stackrel{\rightarrow}{A}) = 0$

(07 Marks)

### OR

6 a. If 
$$\vec{F} = (x + y + 1)\hat{i} + \hat{j} - (x + y)\hat{k}$$
 show that  $\vec{F}.\text{curl } \vec{F} = 0$ . (06 Marks)

b. Find div 
$$\vec{F}$$
 and curl  $\vec{F}$ , where  $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ . (07 Marks)

c. Prove that  $\operatorname{curl}(\operatorname{grad}\phi) = 0$ . (07 Marks)

### Module-4

7 a. Evaluate  $\int_{0}^{a} x \sqrt{ax - x^2} dx$ . (06 Marks)

b. Solve  $(4xy + 3y^2 - x)dx + x(x + 2y)dy = 0$  (07 Marks)

c. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves  $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$ . (07 Marks)

### OR

8 a. Find the reduction formula for  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x dx$ . (06 Marks)

b. Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^2x$ . (07 Marks)

c. A body in air at 25°C cools from 100°C in 1 minute. Find the temperature of the body at the end of 3 minutes. (07 Marks)

# Module-5

9 a. Find the rank of the matrix,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(06 Marks)

b. Find the largest Eigen value and the corresponding Eigen vector of the matrix.

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

by power method taking the initial eigen vector as  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$  perform five iterations.

(07 Marks)

c. Show that the transformation,

 $y_1 = 2x + y + z$ ,  $y_2 = x + y + 2z$ ,  $y_3 = x - 2z$  is regular. Find the inverse transformation.

(07 Marks)



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OR

10 a. Solve the following system of equations by Gauss-Siedel method.

$$20x + y - 2z = 17$$

$$3x + 20y - z = -18$$

$$2x - 3y + 20z = 25$$

Carryout three iterations.

(06 Marks)

b. Reduce the matrix,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 to the diagonal form.

(07 Marks)

c. Reduce the following Quadratic form,  $8x^2 + 7y^2 + 3z^2 - 12xy + 4xz - 8yz$  into canonical form by orthogonal transformation. (07 Marks)

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