

# CBCS SCHEME



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17MAT11

## First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2021

### Engineering Mathematics – I

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

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

#### Module-1

- 1 a. Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(2x+3)} \quad (06 \text{ Marks})$$

- b. Find the angle of intersection of the curves  $r = \frac{a}{1+\cos\theta}$  and  $r = \frac{b}{1-\cos\theta}$ .  
 c. Find the radius of curvature of the curve  $x^4 + y^4 = 2$  at the point (1, 1). (07 Marks)

**OR**

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

- b. Find the pedal equation of  $r^2 = a^2 \sec 2\theta$ .  
 c. Find the radius of curvature of the curve  $r^n = a^n \sin n\theta$ . (07 Marks)

#### Module-2

- 3 a. Obtain the Taylor's expansion of  $\tan x$  about  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  upto third degree terms. (06 Marks)

b. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (07 \text{ Marks})$

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

**OR**

- 4 a. If  $u = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 y^2}{x+y}\right)$  then show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3 \tan u$ . (06 Marks)

- b. Obtain the Maclaurin's expansion of  $\log(\sec x)$  upto fourth degree terms. (07 Marks)

- c. If  $x + y + z = u$ ,  $y + z = v$ ,  $z = uvw$  find the Jacobian  $J\left(\frac{x, y, z}{u, v, w}\right)$  (07 Marks)

#### Module-3

- 5 a. If  $\phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $\vec{F} = x^2 \hat{i} + y^2 \hat{j} + z^2 \hat{k}$  then find  $\text{grad } \phi$ ,  $\text{div } \vec{F}$  and  $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ . (06 Marks)

- b. 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  $t = 1$  in the direction of the vector  $i - 3j + 2k$ .  
(07 Marks)

- c. Prove that  $\text{curl}(\phi \vec{A}) = \phi \text{curl} \vec{A} + (\text{grad} \phi \times \vec{A})$  (07 Marks)



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**OR**

- 6 a. Find the angle between the surfaces  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - z = 3$  at  $(2, -1, 2)$  (06 Marks)
- b. Show that the vector field  $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\hat{i} + (y^2 - zx)\hat{j} + (z^2 - xy)\hat{k}$  is irrotational and find  $\phi$  such that  $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Prove that  $\operatorname{div}(\phi\vec{A}) = \phi \operatorname{div}\vec{A} + (\operatorname{grad}\phi \cdot \vec{A})$  (07 Marks)

**Module-4**

- 7 a. Obtain the reduction formula for  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x \, dx$  (06 Marks)
- b. Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy^3 - xy$  (07 Marks)
- c. A body originally at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  cools down to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in 20 minutes, the temperature of the air being  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . What will be the temperature of the body after 40 minutes from the original? (07 Marks)

**OR**

- 8 a. Evaluate  $\int_0^{2a} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \, dx$  (06 Marks)
- b. Solve  $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xy \, dy = 0$  (07 Marks)
- c. Obtain the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves  $r^n = a \sin n\theta$ . (07 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. Find the rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 & 7 & 13 \\ 8 & 4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  (06 Marks)
- b. Diagonalize the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} -19 & 7 \\ -42 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$  (07 Marks)
- c. Using Rayleigh's power method find the largest 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  $(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$  as the initial eigen vector. (07 Marks)

**OR**

- 10 a. Using Gauss-Siedel method, solve  
 $20x + y - 2z = 17$   
 $3x + 20y - z = -18$   
 $2x - 3y + 20z = 25$   
using  $(0, 0, 0)$  as the initial approximation to the solution. (06 Marks)
- b. 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 and find the inverse transformation. (07 Marks)
- c. Reduce the quadratic form  $8x^2 + 7y^2 + 3z^2 - 12xy + 4xz - 8yz$  into the canonical form. (07 Marks)