# (Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

Paper ID: 199103

Roll No.

B.Tech.

## (SEM. I) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2015-16

#### **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I**

[Time:3 hours]

[Total Marks: 100]

#### Section-A

- Q.1 Attempt all parts. All parts carry equal marks. Write answer of each part in shorts.  $(10 \times 2=20)$ 
  - (a) If  $Y = e^{\sin -1}x$ , find the value of  $(1-x^2)y_2 xy_1 a^2y$ .

(b) If 
$$V = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$$
, then find  $x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ .

- (c) If f(x,y,z,w)=0, then find  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \times \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \times \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \times \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ .
- (d) If  $pv^2 = k$  and the relative errors in p and v are respetively 0.05 and 0.025, show that the error in k is 10%.

(e) Examine whether the vectors 
$$x_1 = [3,1,1]$$
,  $x_2 = [2,0,-1]$ ,  $x_3 = [4,2,1]$  are linearly independent.

(f) If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, find the eigen values of  $A^2$ .

(g) Evaluate 
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

- (h) Find the value of integral  $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^{n-1} dx$ .
- (i) Find the curl of  $\vec{F} = xy\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j} + xz\hat{k}$  at (-2,4,1)
- (j) State Stoke's theorem.

#### Section-B

Attempt any five Questions from this section:

(5x10=50)

Q.2. If  $\cos^{-1} x = \log(y)^{1/m}$ , then show  $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - (n^2 + m^2)y_n = 0$  and hence Calculate  $Y_n$  when x = 0.

Q.3 If 
$$u,v,w$$
 are the roots of the equation 
$$(\lambda - x)^3 + (\lambda - y)^3 + (\lambda - z)^3 = 0 \text{ in } \lambda \text{ find } \frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$$

- Q.4 Using the Lagrange's method find the dimension of rectangular box of maximum capacity whose surface area is given when (a) box is open at the top (b) box is closed.
- Q.5 Find the characteristic equation of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and verify Cayley Hamilton theorem.

Also evaluate  $A^6 - 6A^5 + 9A^4 - 2A^3 - 12A^2 + 23A - 9I$ .

- Q.6 Prove that  $\iiint \frac{dx \, dy \, dz}{\sqrt{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)}} = \frac{n^2}{8}$ , the integral being extended to all positive values of the variables for which the expression is real.
- Q.7 Verify the Green's theorem to evaluate the line integral  $\int_C (2y^2 dx + 3x dy)$ , where C is the boundary of the closed region bounded by y = x and  $y = x^2$ .

Q.8 Determine the values 'a' and 'b' for which the following system of equation has.

$$x+y+z=6$$
  

$$x+2y+3z=10,$$
  

$$x+2y+az=b$$

- (i) No solution
- (ii) A unique solution
- (iii) Infinite no of solutions.
- Q.9 Find the mass of a solid  $\left(\frac{x}{ab}\right)^p + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^q + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^r = 1$ , the density at any point being  $p = kx^{l-1}y^{m-1}z^{n-1}$  where x, y, z are all positive.

### Section-C

Attempt any two questions from this section:  $(2 \times 15 = 30)$ 

Q10. a) If u = f(r) where  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ , show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r}f'(r).$$

- b) Change the order of Integration in  $l = \int_0^1 \int_2^{2-x} xy \, dx dy \text{ and hence evalute.}$
- c) Find the rank of the matrix by reducing to normal

form. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 7 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Q.11 a) A fluid motion is given by  $\bar{v} = (y+z) \hat{i} + (z+x)\hat{j} + (x+y) \hat{k}$ . Show that the motion is irrotational and hence find the velocity potential.
  - b) If x+y+z=u, y+z=uv, z=uvw then find  $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)}$ .
  - c) Prove that, for every field  $\overline{v}$ ; div curl  $\overline{v} = 0$ .
- Q.12 a) Evaluate  $\iiint_R (x+y+z)dx \ dy \ dz$  where  $R: 0 \le x \le 1; \ 1 \le y \le 2; \ 2 \le z \le 3$ .
  - b) Trace the curve  $y^2(2a-x)=x^3$ .

$$Z = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$
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c) Verify Euler's theorem for the function