

Code : 211101

B.Tech 1st Semester Exam., 2017

MATHEMATICS—I

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

Instructions :

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.  
 (ii) There are **NINE** questions in this paper.  
 (iii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all.  
 (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

1. Choose the correct option/Answer any seven of the following :  $2 \times 7 = 14$

(a) If the eigenvalue of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

is 6, then the eigenvalue of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 13 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

will be

- (i) 6                      (ii)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 (iii) 12                  ~~(iv)~~ None of the above

8AK/9

( Turn Over )

( 2 )

(b) If

$$u = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \right)$$

then the value of

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

is

- (i)  $\frac{1}{2}u$   
 (ii)  $-\frac{1}{2}u$   
 (iii)  $\frac{1}{2}\cot u$   
~~(iv)~~  $-\frac{1}{2}\cot u$

~~(c)~~ If  $u = u(y-z, z-x, x-y)$ , then the value of

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

is

- ~~(i)~~ 0  
 (ii) 1  
 (iii) 2  
 (iv) -1

8AK/9

( Continued )

( 3 )

(d) All the points of inflection of the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 36x$  are

(i)  $x = 2, -3$

(ii)  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

(iii)  $x = 0, \frac{1}{2}$

(iv) None of the above

(e) The function  $f(x) = x^4 + x^2$  is

(i) concave

(ii) convex

(iii) either concave or convex

(iv) None of the above

(f) The value of

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{erf}(\alpha x)]$$

is

(i)  $\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$

(ii)  $-\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$

(iii)  $\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$

(iv) None of the above

8AK/9

( Turn Over )

( 4 )

(g) All the asymptotes of the curve

$$y^2(x-2)(x-3) - 9x^2 = 0$$

are

(i)  $x = 3; y = \pm 3$

(ii)  $x = 3; y = -3$

(iii)  $x = 2, 3; y = 3$

(iv)  $x = 2, 3; y = \pm 3$

(h) The order of the differential equation of all circles of given radius  $a$  is

(i) 1

(ii) 2

(iii) 3

(iv) 4

(i) Write down the matrix of the given quadratic forms

$$2x^2 + 5y^2 - 6z^2 + 8xz - yz$$

(j) Define Wronskian of the solutions  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  of the differential equation

$$a_0(x) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + a_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_3(x)y = 0$$

8AK/9

( Continued )

( 5 )

2. (a) Determine the rank of the given matrix A by reducing it in normal form

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

7

- (b) Show that the homogeneous system of equations

$$x + y \cos \gamma + z \cos \beta = 0$$

$$x \cos \gamma + y + z \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$x \cos \beta + y \cos \alpha + z = 0$$

has non-trivial solution if  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ . 7

3. (a) If

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

then find the value of

$$A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 - 5A^3 + 8A^2 - 2A + I$$

7

- (b) Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem, find  $A^{-1}$ , given that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7

8AK/9

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

4. (a) Find the  $n$ th derivative of  $x^3 e^x \cos^3 x$ . 7  
 (b) Expand  $\log(\sin x)$  in power of  $(x - a)$ , where  $a$  is constant. 7

5. (a) Find the tangent at the point  $t$  on the curve  $x = a \cosh t$ ,  $y = b \sinh t$ . 7

- (b) Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\log_{\sec x/2} \cos x}{\log_{\sec x} (\cos x/2)} \right]$$

7

6. (a) Show that pedal equation of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

is

$$\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{r^2}{a^2 b^2}$$

7

- (b) Find the radius of curvature at any point  $t$  of the curve  $x = a \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a \sin^3 t$ . 7

7. Solve the following differential equations :

7+7=14

(i)  $xy' = y^3 - x^3 - 3y^2x + 3yx^2 + y$

(ii)  $(3x^2y^3e^y + y^3 + y^2) dx + (x^3y^3e^y - xy) dy = 0$

8AK/9

( Continued )

( 7 )

8. (a) Solve :

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$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

(b) Find the value of

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

7

9. (a) Evaluate the following improper integral, if exist

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{3x - x^2} dx$$

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(b) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx, a > 0$$

and hence find the value of integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx$$

7

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