First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2018/Jan.2019 Calculus and Linear Algebra

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

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

Module-1

- 1 a. Show that the curves $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ and $r^n = b^n \sin n\theta$ are intersect orthogonally. (06 Marks)
 - b. Find the radius of curvature of the curve $y = a \log \sec(\frac{x}{a})$ at any point (x, y). (06 Marks)
 - c. Show that the evolute of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is $27ay^2 = 4(x-2a)^3$. (08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. With usual notation, prove that $\tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$. (06 Marks)
 - b. Find the pedal equation of the curve $r = ae^{\theta \cot \alpha}$. (06 Marks)
 - c. Find the radius of curvature for the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$. (08 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Using Maclaurin's expansion. Prove that $\sqrt{1+\sin 2x} = 1+x-\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{x^3}{6}+\frac{x^4}{24}$. (06 Marks)
 - b. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x + c^x + d^x}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$. (07 Marks)
 - c. Find the dimensions of the rectangular box open at the top of maximum capacity whose surface is 432 sq.cm. (07 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. If u = f(y-z, z-x, x-y), show that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$. (06 Marks)
 - b. If $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, v = xy + yz + zx, w = x + y + z. Find Jacobian $J = \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$. (07 Marks)
 - c. Find the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ subject to the condition x + y + z = 3a. (07 Marks)

Module-3

- a. Evaluate $\iint e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$, by changing into polar coordinates. (06 Marks)
 - b. Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the planes:

$$x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.$$
 (07 Marks)

c. Prove that
$$\beta(m,n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$
. (07 Marks)

OR

6 a. Evaluate
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{x} xy \, dy \, dx$$
 by change of order of integration. (06 Marks)

b. Evaluate
$$\iint_{-1.0}^{1} \int_{x-z}^{z} (x+y+z) dy dx dz.$$
 (07 Marks)

c. Prove that
$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin \theta} \cdot d\theta \times \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \theta}} \cdot d\theta = \pi.$$
 (07 Marks)

Module-4

a. A body in air at 25°C cools from 100°C to 75°C in 1 minute, find the temperature of the body at the end of 3 minutes. (06 Marks)

b. Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0.$$
 (07 Marks)

c. Solve
$$xyp^2 - (x^2 + y^2)p + xy = 0$$
. (07 Marks)

OR

8 a. Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = y^2 \sec x$$
. (06 Marks)

- b. Show that the family of parabolas $y^2 = 4a(x + a)$ is self orthogonal. (07 Marks)
- Find the general solution of the equation (px y)(py + x) = 0 by reducing into Clairaut's from, taking the substitution $X = x^2$, $Y = y^2$. (07 Marks)

Module-5

9 a. Find the rank of the matrix:

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & 6 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$ (07 Marks)

b. Solve the system of equations

12x + y + z = 31 2x + 8y - z = 243x + 4y + 10z = 58

By Gauss -Siedal method.

(07 Marks)

c. Diagonalize the matrix:

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{06 Marks}$

OR

10 a. For what values of λ and M the system of equations:

x + 2y + 3z = 6 x + 3y + 5z = 9 $2x + 5y + \lambda z = M$

has i) no solution ii) a unique solution iii) infinite number of solution. (07 Marks)

b. Find the largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of:

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

by Rayleigh's power method, use [1 1 1]^T as the initial eigen vector (carry out 6 iterations).
(07 Marks)

c. Solve the system of equations:

x + y + z = 9 2x + y - z = 02x + 5y + 7z = 52

By Gauss elimination method.

(06 Marks)