



14MAT11

First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb.2021  
**Engineering Mathematics – I**

Max. Marks:100

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

**Module – 1**

1. a. If  $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ , show that  $x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 + 1)y_n = 0$ . (07 Marks)  
 b. Find the Pedal equation for the curve  $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ . (06 Marks)  
 c. Show that the radius of curvature at any point  $\theta$  on the cycloid  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$  is  $4a \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ . (07 Marks)
2. a. Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $\cos 2x \cos 3x \cos 5x$ . (07 Marks)  
 b. Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent and also find the slope of the tangent for the curve  $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 - \cos \theta$  at  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . (07 Marks)  
 c. Derive an expression to find radius of curvature in pedal form. (06 Marks)

**Module – 2**

3. a. Obtain Maclaurin's series for  $\log(\sec x)$  upto the term containing  $x^6$ . (07 Marks)  
 b. If  $u$  is a homogeneous function of degree ' $n$ ' in  $x$  and  $y$ , then prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = nu$ . (06 Marks)  
 c. If  $u = x + y + z$ ,  $v = y + z$ ,  $w = z$  then find the value of  $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ . (07 Marks)
4. a. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + c^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ . (07 Marks)  
 b. If  $u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right)$  then show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u$ . (06 Marks)  
 c. Find the extreme values of  $\sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$ . (07 Marks)

**Module – 3**

5. a. A particle moves along the curve  $x = t^3 - 4t$ ,  $y = t^2 + 4t$ ,  $z = 8t^2 - 3t^3$ , where  $t$  denotes time. Find the components of its acceleration at  $t = 2$  along the tangent and normal. (07 Marks)  
 b. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log x} dx$  ( $\alpha \geq 0$ ) using differentiation under the integral sign where  $\alpha$  is the parameter. (06 Marks)  
 c. Apply the general rules to trace the curve  $y^2(a - x) = x^3$ ,  $a > 0$ . (07 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
 2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg,  $42+8=50$ , will be treated as malpractice.

- 6 a. Find the angle between the tangents to the curve  $\vec{r} = t^2\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} - t^3\mathbf{k}$  at the points  $t = \pm 1$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Show that  $\vec{F} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}}{x^2 + y^2}$  is both solenoidal and irrotational. (06 Marks)
- c. Show that  $\text{curl}(\text{grad}\phi) = \vec{0}$ . (07 Marks)

Module – 4

- 7 a. Obtain the reduction formula for  $\int \sin^n x dx$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve  $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$ . (06 Marks)
- c. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family  $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ . (07 Marks)
- 8 a. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 x^2 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = y^2 x$  (06 Marks)
- c. A body originally at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  cools down to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in 20 min, the temperature of the air being  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . What will be the temperature of the body after 40 min from the original? (07 Marks)

Module – 5

- 9 a. Find the rank of matrix,
- $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$
- (06 Marks)
- b. Diagonalize the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Reduce  $2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3$  to canonical form by orthogonal transformation. (07 Marks)

- 10 a. Solve by Gauss elimination method:

$$2x + 5y + 7z = 52$$

$$2x + y - z = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 9.$$

(06 Marks)

- b. Solve by LU decomposition method the equations,

$$3x + 2y + 7z = 4$$

$$2x + 3y + z = 5$$

$$3x + 4y + z = 7$$

(07 Marks)

- c. Use power method to find the largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vectors of,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ taking initial eigen vectors } [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T. \text{ Carryout 4 iterations.}$$

(07 Marks)

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