## TMA-101

## B. TECH. (FIRST SEMESTER) MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION, Oct., 2023

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I

Time: 11/2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Note: (i) Answer all the questions by choosing any *one* of the sub-questions.

- (ii) Each sub-question carries 10 marks.
- 1. (a) Find the inverse of the following matrix employing elementary transformations:

(CO1)

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

**OR** 

- (b) Define linear dependence and independence of vectors. Examine for linear dependence [1, 0, 2, 1], [3, 1, 2, 1], [4, 6, 2, -4], [-6, 0, -3, -4] and find the relation between them, if possible. (CO1)
- 2. (a) Find the rank of the matrix A by normal form method where: (CO1)

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

OR

(b) Discuss the consistency of the following system of equations:

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 11,$$
  

$$x + 5y + 7z = 15,$$
  

$$3x + 11y + 13z = 25.$$

If found consistent, solve it.

(CO2)

3. (a) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the following matrix: (CO1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

OR

(b) State and verify the Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix: (CO1)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. (a) If  $f(x) = x^n$ , prove that:

$$f(1) + \frac{f'(1)}{1!} + \frac{f''(1)}{2!} + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!} + \dots +$$

$$\frac{f^n(1)}{n!} = 2^n$$

(CO3)

OR

(b) If 
$$y^{\frac{1}{m}} + y^{-\frac{1}{m}} = 2x$$
, prove that: (CO3)  

$$(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n + 1)x \cdot y_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0.$$

P. T. O.

5. (a) If  $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + u} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + u} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 + u} = 1$ , show that: (CO3)

at: 
$$(2)^2 (2)^2 (2)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2} = 2\left(x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)$$

OR

(b) Expand  $x^y$  in powers of (x-1) and (y-1) up to the third-degree terms.

(CO3)