## Mid Semester Back Examination, 2018

Course Name: B.Tech. I Sem

Paper Name: Engineering Mathematics-I

Time: 1.30 Hours

MM: 50

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains two sections.
- (ii) Both sections are compulsory.

Section - A

Q1. Fill in the blanks/True-False

(1x5=5 Marks)

a) The curve is continues for differentiable function

(True-False)

b) Jacobian is functionally determinant.

(True-False)

c) 
$$J.J' = 1$$
 where  $J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ 

(True-False)

- d) State Leibnitz theorem.
- e) State Euler's theorem
- Q2. Attempt any five

(3 x 5= 15 Marks)

- a) Find the n<sup>th</sup> order derivative of  $y = e^{3x}Sin(ax + b)$
- b) Evaluate the limit of  $\lim_{x\to 10} \frac{x^2 100}{x 10}$
- c) Define Homogenous function
- d) Find the n<sup>th</sup> order derivative of log(ax+b)
- e) State Euler's First Deduction
- f) State Euler's second Deduction

Section - B

Each question contains three parts a, b & c. Attempt any two parts of choice from each question.

03.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

- a) Find the n<sup>th</sup> order derivative of  $e^{\alpha}$  Sin(ax + b)
- b) If  $y = x \log \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)$  show that  $y_n = (-1)^{n-2} \cdot (n-2)! \left[ \frac{x-n}{(x-1)^n} \frac{x+n}{(x+1)^n} \right]$
- c) If  $y = Sin(mSin^{-1}x)$  prove that  $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} (2n+1)x \cdot y_{n+1} + (m^2 n^2)y_n = 0$

$$(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ marks})$$

a) Find 
$$y_n$$
 If  $y = \frac{1}{1 + x + x^2 + x^3}$ 

b) Find 
$$\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)}$$
 If  $u=x+y+z$ ;  $uv=y+z$ ;  $uvw=z$ 

c) If 
$$x = u(1-v)$$
,  $y = uv$  prove that  $JJ' = 1$  where  $J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$ 

$$(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ marks})$$

a) Verify Euler's theorem for 
$$u = x^2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) - y^2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)$$

b) If 
$$u = e^{xyz}$$
 prove  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z \partial y \partial x}$ 

c) If u is homogeneous function in the variables x and y of degree n then prove 
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = nu$$