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F369

MATH114

Enrol. No. .... 62

[ST]

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION : DECEMBER, 2023

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS - I**

*Time : 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks : 60*

**Note:** *Attempt questions from all sections as directed.*

**SECTION – A (24 Marks)**

*Attempt any four questions out of five.*

*Each question carries 06 marks.*

- ✓ 1. Using Gauss-Elimination method: solve the following system of equations:

$$x + 2y + z = 2$$

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

$$4x - 3y - z = 3$$

P.T.O.

2. If  $y = \sin^{-1} x$ , then prove that

$$(1 - x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n + 1)xy^{(n+1)} - n^2y^{(n)} = 0.$$

3. Using Green's theorem. Find the value of  $\int_c (x^2 + xy)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy$  where  $c$  is the square formed by the lines  $y = \pm 1, x = \pm 1$ .

4. Change the order of integration in

$$I = \int_0^{2a} \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) \, dx dy.$$

5. Apply Euler's theorem on homogenous function to prove the following:

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u, \text{ given that}$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y} \right).$$



## SECTION - B

(20 Marks)

Attempt any two questions out of three.

Each question carries 10 marks.

6. (a) Find a unit vector normal to the surface  $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = 3$  at the point  $(1, 2, -1)$ . (5)

- (b) Expand  $e^x \cos y$  in integral powers of  $x$  and  $y$  up to second degree. (5)

7. (a) Find all the extreme and saddle points of the function:  $f(x, y) = xy - x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 2y + 4$  (5)

- (b) Determine the rank of the following matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

8. Apply Stoke's theorem to evaluate

$$\oint_C [(x+y)dx + (2x-z)dy + (y+z)dz]$$

Where C is the boundary of the triangle with vertices  
(2,0,0), (0,3,0), (0,0,6).

**SECTION - C** (16 Marks)

(Compulsory)

9. (a) Evaluate:  $\int_1^e \int_1^{\log y} \int_1^{e^x} \log z \, dz dx dy$  (8)

(b) Determine for what values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  the following equations:

$$x+y+z=6, \quad x+2y+3z=10, \quad x+2y+\lambda z=\mu$$

have

- (i) no solution
  - (ii) a unique solution
  - (iii) infinite no. of solutions.
- (8)