

I SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2022 – 23
Ist Year , B.Tech. –(Common to All Branch)
Introduction to Engineering Mathematics

Duration: 3:00 hrs

Max Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks. In case of any ambiguity or missing data, the same may be assumed and state the assumption made in the answer.

<p>Q 1.</p>	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Verify Roll's Theorem for the function $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{x^2+ab}{x(b+a)}\right)$ in $[a, b]$.</p> <p>b) Discuss the applicability of Lagrange's mean value theorem for the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + x^2 & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 3x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$ on $[-1, 2]$.</p> <p>c) If $x^x y^y z^z = c$. Show that at $x = y = z$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -(x \log x)^{-1}$.</p> <p>d) Find the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, given that $ax + by + cz = p$.</p> <p>e) Find the first six terms of the expansion of the function $e^x \log(1 + y)$ in a Taylor series in the neighbourhood of the point $(0, 0)$.</p> <p>f) Expand $\sin x$ in power of $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. Hence find the value of $\sin 91^\circ$. Given $1^\circ = 0.0174 \text{ rad}$.</p>	<p>5x4=20</p>
<p>Q 2.</p>	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1} + x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx = \beta(m, n)$.</p> <p>b) Change the order of integration in $\int_0^\infty \int_0^x x e^{-\frac{x^2}{y}} dy dx$ and hence evaluate it.</p> <p>c) Change to polar coordinates and then evaluate $\iint \frac{x^2 y^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ over the annular region between circles $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$; $a > b > 0$.</p> <p>d) Trace the curve $y^2(a - x) = x^2(a + x)$ by giving all its features in detail.</p> <p>e) Find the possible percentage error in computing the parallel resistance r of three resistances r_1, r_2, r_3 from the formula $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3}$ if r_1, r_2, r_3 are each in error by $+1.2\%$.</p> <p>f) Find the directional derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 y z + 4 x z^2$ at $(1, -2, 1)$ in the direction of $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$.</p>	<p>5x4=20</p>

<p>Q 3.</p>	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) If $u^3 + v^3 + w^3 = x + y + z$, $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ and $u + v + w = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, then find $\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$.</p> <p>b) Find the volume and surface generated by the revolution of the Astroid $x = a\cos^3\theta$, $y = a\sin^3\theta$, about the x – axis.</p> <p>c) A triangular thin plate with vertices (0,0), (2,0), and (2,4) has density $\rho = 1 + x + y$. Then find: (i) The mass of the plate (ii) The position of its centre of gravity G.</p>	<p>10x2= 20</p>
<p>Q 4.</p>	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Show that the vector field $\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{ \vec{r} ^3}$ where $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ is irrotational as well as solenoidal. Find the scalar potential ϕ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$.</p> <p>b) Apply Divergence Theorem to evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$, where $\vec{F} = 4x^3\hat{i} - x^2y\hat{j} + x^2z\hat{k}$ and S is the surface of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ bounded by the planes $z = 0$ and $z = b$.</p> <p>c) Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\hat{i} - 2xy\hat{j}$ taken around the rectangle bounded by the lines $x = \pm a$, $y = 0$ and $y = b$.</p>	<p>10x2= 20</p>
<p>Q 5.</p>	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.</p> <p>b) Reduce the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ to normal form and hence find the rank.</p> <p>c) Test the consistency of the system of equations and solve, if consistent: $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 = 4$ $x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 5$ $2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$</p>	<p>10x2= 20</p>
