

Code No: 131AA

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Tech I Year I Semester Examinations, September/October - 2021

MATHEMATICS-I

(Common to CE, EEE, ME, ECE, CSE, EIE, IT, MCT, MMT, AE, MIE, PTM, MSNT)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five questions

All questions carry equal marks

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1.a) Solve  $\left(y\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)+\cos y\right)dx+(x+\log x-x\sin y)dy=0$

b) Solve  $y''-2y'+2y=x+e^x\cos x$  [8+7]

2.a) Solve by the method of variation of parameters  $y''-6y'+9y=\frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$ .

b) Uranium disintegrates at a rate proportional to the amount then present at any instant. If  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  grams of uranium are present at times  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively, find the half-life of uranium. [8+7]

3.a) Find the value of  $K$  such that the rank of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & K & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$  is 2.

b) Show that the only real value of  $\lambda$  for which the following equations have non-trivial solution is 6 and solve them when  $\lambda=6$   
 $x+2y+3z=\lambda x, 3x+y+2z=\lambda y, 2x+3y+z=\lambda z$  [7+8]

4.a) Reduce the matrix  $A$  to its normal form where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and find its rank.

b) Solve the following system of equations by Gauss elimination method:  
 $2x_1+x_2+4x_3=12, 8x_1-3x_2+2x_3=20, 4x_1+11x_2-x_3=33$ . [7+8]

5.a) Find the Eigen values and the corresponding Eigen vectors of the matrix

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

b) Find the nature of the quadratic form, index and signature of  
 $10x^2+2y^2+5z^2-4xy+6yz-10xz$  by reducing to the canonical form. [7+8]

- 6.a) Determine the Eigen values of the matrix  $A^{-1}$  where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Also, find the

Corresponding Eigen vectors of A.

- b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find  $A^{-1}$ . [8+7]
- 7.a) If  $x + y + z = u$ ,  $y + z = uv$ ,  $z = uvw$ . Then evaluate  $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)}$
- b) Find the shortest distance from origin to the surface  $xyz^2 = 2$ . [7+8]
- 8.a) Form the partial differential equation from  $z = ax^3 + by^3$  by eliminating  $a$  and  $b$ .
- b) Find the general solution of  $y^2 zp + x^2 zq = y^2 x$ . [7+8]

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