

**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, VASAD**

**B. E. Semester-1**

**Subject: Mathematics-1(3110014)**

**Tutorial-2**

- Q:1 (i) If  $u = \frac{x^3 y^3 z^3}{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}$  then find the value of  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ .
- (ii) If  $u = x^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{x} - y^2 \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{y}$ , prove that  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2u$ .
- Q:2 Find the equation of Tangent Plane and Normal Line of
- (i) The ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9} = 3$ . at the point  $(-2, 1, -3)$
- (ii)  $x^2 y z + 3y^2 = 2xz^2 - 8z$ . at the point  $(1, 2, -1)$
- Q:3 Find the extreme value of
- (i)  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 4$ .
- (ii)  $f(x, y) = x + y + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$
- Q:4 Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y) = 4xy - x^2 y - xy^2$  on the closed square plate with vertices at  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(3, 3)$ , and  $(0, 3)$ .
- Q:5 Find the minimum values of  $x^2 y z^3$ , subject to the condition  $2x + y + 3z = a$
- Q:6 A space probe in the shape of the ellipsoid  $4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 16$  enters the earth's atmosphere and its surface begins to heat. After 1 hour, the temperature at the point  $(x, y, z)$  on the surface of the probe  $T(x, y, z) = 8x^2 + 4yz - 16z + 600$ . Find the hottest point on the probe's surface.
- Q:7 A rectangular box without lid is to be made from  $12 \text{ m}^2$  of cardboard. Find the maximum volume of such a box.
- Q:8 (i) Find the expansion of  $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  in the ascending powers of  $x$  up to terms in  $x^3$  and find approximately the value of  $\tan 43^\circ$ .
- (ii) Prove that  $\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3}{40}x^5 - \dots$
- Q:9 Find the Jacobian  $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$  for each of the following functions:
- (i)  $u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy$
- (ii)  $u = x \sin y, v = y \sin x$ .