# **AR16**

CODE: 16BS1001 SET-2

# ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI (AUTONOMOUS)

I B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, March-2017

# **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS – I**

(Common to CE, EEE, ME. ECE, CSE & IT Branches)

Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 70M

Answer ONE Question from each Unit

All Questions Carry Equal Marks

All parts of the question must be answered in one place only

# **UNIT-I**

1. a) Solve  $x dx + y dy = \frac{a^2(x dy - y dx)}{(x^2 + y^2)}$ 

b) Show that the family of curves
 r<sup>n</sup> = a sec n θ and r<sup>n</sup> = b cosec n θ are orthogonal.

# (OR)

2. a) Solve  $y \log y \, dx + (x - \log y) \, dy = 0$  7 M

**7 M** 

b) The number N of bacteria in a culture grew at a rate proportional to N . The value of N was initially 100 and increased to 332 in one hour. What would be the value of N after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours?

# **UNIT-II**

3. a) Solve  $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = e^x$  7 M

b) Solve  $(3x+2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5(3x+2)\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = x^2 + x + 1$ 

# (OR)

4. a) Solve  $(D^3 + 2D^2 + D)y = x^2$  7 M

b) Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x \log x$  by the method of variation 7 M of parameters.

# **AR16**

# **CODE: 16BS1001**

SET-2

5. a) If 
$$f(x,y) = 0$$
, show that 
$$\frac{\frac{\mathbf{UNIT-III}}{d^2y}}{dx^2} = -\frac{q^2r - 2pqs + p^2t}{q^3}$$
where  $p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ ,  $r = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $s = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $t = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ 

b) Expand  $f(x,y) = x^2y + 3y - 2$  in power of (x-1) and (y+2) using taylor's theorem. 7M

- 6. a) Find the Maximum and Minimum values of **7M**  $x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$ 
  - b) If  $u^3 + v^3 = x + y$  and  $u^2 + v^2 = x^3 + y^3$ , show that  $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2 x^2}{uv(u-v)}$ **7M**

# **UNIT-IV**

- 7. a) Evaluate the integral  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy dx$  by changing **7M** of order of integration
  - b) Find the Volume bounded by the xy-plane, the 7M cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and the plane x + y + z = 3

- 8. a) Evaluate  $\int_{1}^{e} \int_{1}^{\log y} \int_{1}^{e^{x}} \log z \, dz \, dx \, dy$ **7**M
  - b) Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^4 \int_{y^2}^x \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$  by **7**M

changing to polar co – ordinates.

# <u>UNIT-V</u>

- a) Show that  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r^n) = n(n+1)r^{n-2}$ **7 M** 9.
  - b) Using Green's theorem evaluate **7** M  $\int [(y-\sin x)dx + \cos x dy]$  where C is the plane triangle enclosed by the lines  $y=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $y=\frac{2x}{\pi}$

10. Verify Stoke's theorem for  $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$  taken 14 M around the rectangle bounded by the lines

**CODE: 13BS1001** 

# ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI (AUTONOMOUS)

# I B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, March-2017 **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - I** (Common to All Branches)

Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 70

# PART-A

# ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

 $[1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ M}]$ 

- 1. Define the orthogonal trajectories.
  - b) Find the integrating factor of the linear differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\log x}{x}$ .
  - c) Solve  $(D^2 1) y = 0$ .
  - d) If  $f(D) = D^2 + 4$ , then find  $\frac{1}{f(D)} \cos 3x$ .
  - e) If  $U = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $x = t^2$  and y = 2t, find du/dt. f) Find  $f_x$  for  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 6x + 12$ .

  - g) Evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_0^3 xy dx dy$
  - h) Transform to Cartesian form  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a f(r, \theta) dr d\theta$ ..
  - If  $\bar{r} = x\bar{\iota} + y\bar{\jmath} + z\bar{k}$ , then find curl  $\bar{r}$ i)
  - j) State Stoke's theorem.

# **PART-B**

### Answer one question from each unit

[5x12=60M]

### **UNIT-I**

- Form the differential equation of the family of circles having centre on x-axis and 2. a) [6M] passing through the origin.
  - b) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$ . [6M]

- 3. a) Solve  $(1 x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x\sqrt{1 x^2}$ . b) Solve  $x^2y dx (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$ [6M]
  - [6M]

### **UNIT-II**

- Solve ( $D^2+1$ )y = $e^{-x}$ Solve ( $D^3-3D^2+3D-1$ )y =  $x^2$ . [6M]
  - [6M]

(OR)

- Solve  $(D^2+4)y = \sec 2x$  by method of variation of parameters. 5. a) [6M]
  - Solve  $(D^2+9)y = \sin 2x$ [6M]

# **UNIT-III**

- Find the Taylor series of  $f(x, y) = e^{xy}$  in powers of x-1 and y-1 6. a) [6M]
  - If x + y + z = u, y + z = uv and z = uvw find  $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(y,x,w)}$ [6M]

Find the maximum and minimum values of  $f(x,y) = x^3-3xy^2-15x^2-15y^2+72x$ 7. [12M]

# **AR13**

**CODE: 13BS1001** SET-2

# **UNIT-IV**

- Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{a \sin \theta} r dr d\theta$ . 8. a) [6M]
  - Change the order of integration and evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy dx$ . b) [6M]

(OR) Find the volume common to the cylinders  $x^2+y^2=a^2$  and  $x^2+z^2=a^2$ . 9. [12M]

# **UNIT-V**

- 10. a) [6M]
- Find div  $\bar{f}$  where  $\bar{f} = (x^2-yz) \bar{\iota} + (y^2-xz) \bar{\jmath} + (z^2-xy)\bar{k}$  at (1,2,1)Find a unit normal to the surface  $x^2+y^2+2z^2=26$  at (2,2,6)[6M]

Evaluate  $\int \overline{F} \cdot \overline{n} dS$  where  $\overline{F} = z\overline{\iota} + x\overline{\jmath} - 3y^2z \overline{k}$  and Sis the surface  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 11. [12M] included in the first octant between z = 0 an z = 5.

2 of 2