



I B. Tech I SEM REGULAR EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2018

MATHEMATICS-I

(COMMON TO CE, EEE, MECH, ECE, CSE AND IT)

Time: 3hrs

Max.Marks:75

Note: This question paper contains two PARTS A and B.

PART A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions.

PART B consists of 5 questions. Answer all the questions.

PART - A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

25 M

1. Define unitary matrix. 2M
2. Define rank of the matrix 3M
3. Define Eigen value and Eigen vector of a matrix 2M
4. Find the nature, index and signature of the quadratic form $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 + 2yz$ 3M
5. State Limit comparison test 2M
6. Test the series $\sum u_n$ whose nth term is $\frac{1}{(4n^2-1)}$ 3M
7. State Rolle's theorem. 2M
8. Show that $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \equiv \sqrt{\pi}$ 3M
9. If $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, find $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)}$ 2M
10. Write the procedure to find maximum and minimum values of a function of two variables. 3M

PART-B

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

5QXIOM=50M

- 11.i) a) Find the rank of $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ by reducing it in to echelon form. 5M
 b) Prove that the following set of equations are consistent $3x + 3y + 2z = 1;$
 $x + 2y = 4; 10y + 3z = -2; 2x - 3y - z = 5$ 5M
- OR**
- ii) a) Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ by reducing it to normal form 5M
 b) Show that the equations $x - 4y + 7z = 14; 3x + 8y - 2z = 13;$
 $7x - 8y + 26z = 5$ are not consistent. 5M
- 12.i) a) Find the Eigen values and the corresponding Eigen vectors of the matrix 10M
 $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- OR**
- ii) Determine the modal matrix P of $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Verify that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix. 10M
- 13.i) a) Discuss the convergence of $\sum \frac{x^{2n}}{(n+2)\sqrt{(n+1)}}$, ($x > 0$) 5M
 b) Examine the following series for absolute and conditional convergence $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} -$ 5M
 $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{4}} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{5\sqrt{n}} + \dots$

P.T.O

ii)

OR

Test the convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1.3}{2.4} + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6} + \dots$$

10M

14.i) Prove that by using Lagrange's Mean Value theorem

10M

$$\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} < \sin^{-1}b - \sin^{-1}a < \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}$$

$$\text{and hence deduce that } \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} < \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{4} < \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

OR

ii) Prove that $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$

10M

15.i) a) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function

5M

$$f(x, y) = x^3 y^2 (1 - x - y)$$

b) If $u = x^2 - 2y$; $v = x + y + z$; $w = x - 2y + 3z$ find $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$

5M

OR

ii) A rectangular box open at the top is to have volume of 32 cubic ft. Find the dimensions of the box requiring least material for its construction.

10M

VJIT(A)