



Term Evaluation (Odd) Semester Examination September 2025

Roll No.....

Name of the Course: B.Tech

Semester: I

Name of the Paper: Engineering Mathematics-I

Paper Code: TMA-101

Time: 1.5 Hour

Maximum Marks: 50

Note:

- (i) Answer all the questions by choosing any one of the sub-questions.
- (ii) Each question carries 10 marks.

Q1.

(10 Marks, CO1)

- a. Find the rank of the matrix A, by reducing it to Normal form.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

- b. Find for what values of λ and μ , the system of linear equations:

$$x + y + z = 6,$$

$$x + 2y + 5z = 10,$$

$$2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu,$$

has (i) a unique solution (ii) no solution (iii) infinite solutions.

Q2.

(10 Marks, CO1)

- a. Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem, find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

OR

- b. Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Q3.

(10 Marks, CO1&CO2)

- a. Show that the following matrix is Skew-Hermitian matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -i & 3+3i & -2-i \\ -3+3i & 0 & 3-4i \\ 2-i & -3-4i & -2i \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

- b. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$.



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Q4.

(10 Marks, CO2)

a. Prove that $\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1} b - \tan^{-1} a < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}$, $0 < a < b$. Hence, show that $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{25} < \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{5} < \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$.

OR

b. Find the maximum and minimum value of the function
 $y = \sin x(1 + \cos x)$ in $(0, \pi)$.

Q5.

(10 Marks, CO2)

a. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$, prove that

$$y_n(0) = 0, \quad \text{for } n \text{ odd and}$$

$$y_n(0) = 2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdots (n-2)^2, \quad n \neq 2 \text{ for } n \text{ even.}$$

OR

b. Find the Maclaurin's series for the function $f(x) = (1+x)^m$ where m is not necessarily an integer and hence, use your answer to find the expansion of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ up to the term in x^6 .