

<b>DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, LONERE</b> <b>End Semester Examination – Winter 2022</b> <b>Course: B. Tech. (Common to all Branches) Semester : I</b> <b>Subject Code &amp; Name: Engineering Mathematics – I (BTBS 101)</b> <b>Max Marks: 60 Date: Duration: 3 Hrs.</b>			
<b>Instructions to the Students:</b> 1. All the questions are compulsory. 2. The level of question/expected answer as per OBE or the Course Outcome (CO) on which the question is based is mentioned in ( ) in front of the question. 3. Use of non-programmable scientific calculators is allowed. 4. Assume suitable data wherever necessary and mention it clearly.			
		(Level/CO)	Marks
<b>Q. 1</b>	<b>Solve Any Three of the following.</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>A)</b>	Reduce to the Normal form and find the rank of the given matrix. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>B)</b>	Test the consistency and solve: $3x + y + 2z = 3, 2x - 3y - z = -3, x + 2y + z = 4$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C)</b>	Find the eigen value & eigen vector for least positive eigen value of the matrix: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>D)</b>	Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Solve Any Three of the following:</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>A)</b>	If $u = \log(x^2 + y^2) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ then find the value of $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>B)</b>	If $v = \log(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ , prove that $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) = 2$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C)</b>	$u = \sin^{-1}(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{5}}$ then find the value of $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>D)</b>	Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ when $u = xy^2 + x^2 y, x = at^2, y = 2at$	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO2</b>	
<b>Q. 3</b>	<b>Solve Any Three of the following:</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>A)</b>	If $u = x^2 - 2y^2, v = 2x^2 - y^2$ Where $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ then show	<b>Understand/</b> <b>CO3</b>	<b>4</b>

	that $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = 6r^3 \sin 2\theta$		
<b>B)</b>	Show that $JJ' = 1$ if $x = u(1 - v)$ , $y = uv$	<b>Understand/ CO3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C)</b>	Discuss the maxima and minima of the function $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12$	<b>Understand/ CO3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>D)</b>	Expand $f(x, y) = x^2y + 3y - 2$ in the powers of $(x - 1)$ and $(y + 2)$ using Taylor's theorem	<b>Understand/ CO3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Solve Any Three of the following:</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>A)</b>	Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{t^4}{(1+t^2)^3} dt = \frac{3\pi}{16}$	<b>Understand/ CO4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>B)</b>	Trace the Curve $a^2y^2 = x^2(a^2 - x^2)$	<b>Understand/ CO4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C)</b>	Trace the Curve $x = a(t - \sin t)$ , $y = a(1 - \cos t)$	<b>Understand/ CO4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>D)</b>	Trace the Curve $r = a \cos 2\theta$	<b>Understand/ CO4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Solve the following:</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>A)</b>	Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^y xy \, dx \, dy$	<b>Understand/ CO5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>B)</b>	Change the order of integration $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$	<b>Understand/ CO5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C)</b>	Find the volume bounded by paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 = az$ , the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 2ay$ and the plane $z = 0$	<b>Understand/ CO5</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>*** End ***</b>		

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