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Roll No.

BE-102(GS)

B. E. (First/Second Semester) EXAMINATION, June, 2012

(Grading System)

(Common for all Branches)

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I

[BE-102(GS)]

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Minimum Pass Marks: 22 (D Grade)

Note: Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Prove that:

$$\tan^{-1}(x+h) = \tan^{-1}x + h\sin z \cdot \frac{\sin z}{1}$$
$$-\frac{(h\sin z)^2}{2} \cdot \sin 2z + \dots$$

where $z = \cot^{-1} x$.

(b) If $u = x \phi (y/x) + \psi (y/x)$, then prove that:

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$$

$$Or$$

(a) What error in the common logarithm of a number will be produced by an error of 1% in the number?

(b) Find the maxima and minima of the following function: $\sin x + \sin y + \sin (x + y)$ in $\left[0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

2. (a) Find ab-initio the value of the integral:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx$$

(b) Evaluate:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^8 (1 - x^6)}{(1 + x)^{24}} dx$$

(a) Evaluate:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left\{ \frac{\lfloor n}{n^n} \right\}^{1/n}$$

(b) Change the order of integration:

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{x^{2}/4}^{2\sqrt{x}} dx \, dy$$

Hence evaluate it.

3. (a) Solve:

$$y(xy + 2x^2y^2) dx + x(xy - x^2y^2) dy = 0$$

(b) Solve:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = e^x + \sin 2x$$

O.

(a) Solve:

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$$p(p-y) = x(x+y)$$

where
$$p \equiv \frac{dy}{dx}$$
.

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} + y = \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + x = \cos t$$

Given that x = 2 and y = 2, when t = 0.

4. (a) Find the rank of the matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{5 \times 5}$$

by defining it in Echelon form.

(b) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix:

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

0

(a) Find the values of k such that the system of equations:

$$x + ky + 3z = 0$$

$$4x + 3y + kz = 0$$

$$2x + y + 2z = 0$$

has non-trivial solution.

(b) Verify the Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 5. (a) Define the following terms for a graph:
 - (i) Subgraph
 - (ii) Degree of a vertex
 - (iii) Composition and De-composition
 - (iv) Rooted tree
 - (b) Define fuzzy logic and its applications in science and engineering.

Or

- (a) "Prepare a truth table to get the negation of the statement "Sita is dull and careless."
- (b) Prove that:

$$a \cdot b + b \cdot c + c \cdot a = (a + b) \cdot (b + c) \cdot (c + a) \forall a, b, c, \in \mathbb{B}$$