Vivekananda College of Engineering & Technology, Puttur

[A Unit of Vivekananda Vidyavardhaka Sangha Puttur 🛛]

Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi & Approved by AICTE New Delhi

CRM08 Rev 1.14 (2022 rev) B5 06-11-2023

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION - 1

Dept: BS	~~ ~~	Sub: Mathematics-I for CSE Stream	S Code: BMATS101
Date: 09/11/2023	Time: 9.30am-11.00 am	Max. Marks: 50	Elective: N

Note: Answer any 2 full questions, choosing one full question from each part.

N	Overtions	h		T			
		Marks	RBT	CO's			
PART A 1 a Find the angle of intersection of the august 1 a land							
a	Find the angle of intersection of the curves	8	L1	CO1			
<u></u>	$r^2 \sin 2\theta = 4$ and $r^2 = 16 \sin 2\theta$						
b	Find the radius of curvature for the curve	8	L2	CO1			
	$x^3 + y^3 = 3$ axy at the point $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$						
С	Solve $(y^4 + 2y)dx + (xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x)dy = 0$	9	L2	CO3			
	OR						
a	With usual notation prove that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2$	8	L2	CO1			
	Also, find the pedal equation of $r^2 = a^2 \sec 2\theta$						
b	•	8	L2	CO1			
c	Solve $\frac{dy}{dy} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{y \cos x + \sin y} = 0$	9	12	CO3			
	dx = sinx + x cosy + x			CO3			
	PART B						
a	Using Maclaurin's series expand log(secx) unto	8	12	CO2			
	the term containing x ⁶		LZ	CO2			
b	If $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$ then prove that	8	L2	CO2			
	$xu_x + yu_y + zu_z = 0$						
	a b c	PART A a Find the angle of intersection of the curves $r^2 \sin 2\theta = 4$ and $r^2 = 16 \sin 2\theta$ b Find the radius of curvature for the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3$ axy at the point $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$ c Solve $(y^4 + 2y)$ dx + $(xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x)$ dy = 0 OR a With usual notation prove that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2$ Also, find the pedal equation of $r^2 = a^2 \sec 2\theta$ b Show that for $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 + \cos \theta$, ρ^2 varies as r^3 c Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0$ PART B a Using Maclaurin's series expand log(secx) upto the term containing x^6 b If $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$ then prove that	PART A a Find the angle of intersection of the curves $r^2 \sin 2\theta = 4$ and $r^2 = 16 \sin 2\theta$ b Find the radius of curvature for the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3$ axy at the point $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$ c Solve $(y^4 + 2y)$ dx + $(xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x)$ dy = 0 OR a With usual notation prove that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2$ 8 Also, find the pedal equation of $r^2 = a^2 \sec 2\theta$ b Show that for $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 + \cos \theta$, ρ^2 varies as r^3 c Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0$ PART B a Using Maclaurin's series expand log(secx) upto the term containing x^6 b If $u = t\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$ then prove that	PART A a Find the angle of intersection of the curves $r^2 \sin 2\theta = 4$ and $r^2 = 16 \sin 2\theta$ b Find the radius of curvature for the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3$ axy at the point $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$ c Solve $(y^4 + 2y)$ dx + $(xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x)$ dy = 0 OR a With usual notation prove that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2$ Also, find the pedal equation of $r^2 = a^2 \sec 2\theta$ b Show that for $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 + \cos \theta$, ρ^2 varies as r^3 C Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0$ PART B a Using Maclaurin's series expand log(secx) upto the term containing x^6 b If $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$ then prove that			

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	C	Examine the function	9	L2	CO2			
		$f(x, y) = 2(x^2 - y^2) - x^4 + y^4$ for extreme						
		values						
	CR							
4	a	(tany) 1/x ²	8	L2	CO2			
		Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{1/x^2}$						
	b	If $z(x + y) = x^2 + y^2$ show that	8	L1	CO2			
		$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = 4\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$						
	c	If $u = \frac{yz}{x}$, $v = \frac{zx}{y}$, $w = \frac{xy}{z}$ find $J\left(\frac{u, v, w}{x, y, z}\right)$	9	L2	CO2			
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Prepared by: M Ramananda Kamath

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