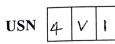
CBCS SCHEME



BMATS101

First Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024 Mathematics – I for CSE Stream

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

2. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.

3. M: Marks, L: Bloom's level, C: Course outcomes.

	Module – 1	M	L	C
	dθ	6	L2	CO1
a.	dr			
b.	Find the angle between the curves $r = 0\cos\theta$ and $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$.	\rightarrow		CO1
c.	Find the radius of curvature for the Folium of De-Cartes $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at	7	L2	CO1
	the point $\left(\frac{3u}{2}, \frac{3u}{2}\right)$ on it.			
	OR	0	12	CO1
a.	Show that the curves $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$ and $r = a(1 - \sin \theta)$ cut each other	8	L2	COI
	orthogonally.	7	1.2	CO1
b.	Find the pedal equation of $r^n = a(1 + \cos n\theta)$.			CO5
c.	Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to plot the curve	3	L3	COS
	sine and cosine curve.			
	Module – 2	7	L2	CO1
a.				
	x ⁴ .	6	L2	CO1
h	If $U = e^{ax + by} f(ax - by)$, prove that $b \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 2abU$.			
	$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + $	7	L3	CO1
c.				
		8	L2	CO1
	Exploses the $\lim_{x \to a} \left[a^x + b^x + c^x + d^x \right]^x$			
a.	Evaluate the $\lim_{x\to 0} 4$	_		
b.	$\frac{1}{\partial U} + \frac{1}{\partial U} + \frac{1}{\partial U} = 0$	7	L	2 CO1
J.,	If $U = f(2x - 3y, 3y - 4z, 4z - 2x)$, prove that $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$			
+-	Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to evaluate	5	L	3 CO5
(.	()			
	Lt $1+\frac{1}{2}$			
			6 L	2 CO
a.	Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{dx} = x^2y^6$.			
+-	dy x	1	7 I	.3 CO
_	Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family $1 - a(1 + \sin \theta)$.	0	7 I	.2 CO
c.	Find the solution of the equation $x^2(y-Fx)=F$ y by reddening into Clairaut's form using the substitution $X=x^2$, $Y=y^2$.			
	\perp Observable form variety the substitution $X = Y - Y = V$	1	1	
	a. b. c. a. b. c. a. b. c.	 a. With usual notation prove that tanφ = r · dθ/dr . b. Find the angle between the curves r = 6cos θ and r = 2(1 + cos θ). c. Find the radius of curvature for the Folium of De-Cartes x³ + y³ = 3axy at the point (3a/2) on it. DR a. Show that the curves r = a(1 + sin θ) and r = a(1 - sin θ) cut each other orthogonally. b. Find the pedal equation of r³ = a(1 + cos nθ). c. Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to plot the curve sine and cosine curve. Module - 2 a. Using Maclaurin's series, expand √1 + sin 2x in powers of x upto the terms x⁴. b. If U = e^{ax+by}f(ax - by), prove that b ∂U/∂x + a ∂U/∂y = 2abU. c. Find the extreme values of the function sin x + sin y + sin(x + y). OR a. Evaluate the lim x→0 [ax + bx + cx + dx] / 4 / 2 / 2x + 1 / 3 / 2y + 1 / 4 / 2z = 0. c. Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to evaluate Lt x→∞ (1 + 1/x) / x . Module - 3 a. Solve dy/dx + y/x = x²y6. b. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family r = a(1 + sin θ). c. Find the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the equation x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the solution of the solution x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution x²(y - Px) = P²y by reducing into the solution solution and the solution solution and the solution solution solution solution solution solution solution solution solution solution	a. With usual notation prove that tanφ = r · dθ/dr . b. Find the angle between the curves r = 6 cos θ and r = 2(1 + cos θ). c. Find the radius of curvature for the Folium of De-Cartes x³ + y³ = 3 axy at the point (3a/2, 3a/2) on it. OR a. Show that the curves r = a(1 + sin θ) and r = a(1 - sin θ) cut each other orthogonally. b. Find the pedal equation of r³ = a(1 + cos nθ). c. Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to plot the curve sine and cosine curve. Module - 2 a. Using Maclaurin's series, expand √1 + sin 2x in powers of x upto the terms x⁴. b. If U = e ^{tx+by} f(ax - by), prove that b ∂U/∂x + a ∂U/∂y = 2 abU. c. Find the extreme values of the function sin x + sin y + sin(x + y). OR a. Evaluate the lim x→0 a x + b x + c x + d x y + c x + d x + d x + d x + d x	a. With usual notation prove that $tan\phi = r \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dr}$. b. Find the angle between the curves $r = 6\cos\theta$ and $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$. c. Find the radius of curvature for the Folium of De-Cartes $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at the point $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$ on it. OR a. Show that the curves $r = a(1 + \sin\theta)$ and $r = a(1 - \sin\theta)$ cut each other orthogonally. b. Find the pedal equation of $r^n = a(1 + \cos\theta)$. c. Using modern mathematical tool, write a program/code to plot the curve $tan tan tan tan tan tan tan tan tan tan $

Q.6	a.	Solve $(8xy - 9y^2)dx + 2(x^2 - 3xy)dy = 0$.	6	L2	CO ₂
	b.	A voltage Ee^{-at} is applied at $t = 0$ to a circuit of inductance L and resistant	7	L3	CO ₂
		R. Find the current at any time t given that the current is initially zero when			
		t=0.			
	c.	Solve $x(y')^2 - (2x + 3y)y' + 6y = 0$.	7	L2	CO ₂
		Module – 4			
Q. 7	a.	i) Find the last digit in 7 ²⁸⁹ .	7	L2	CO3
	<u> </u>	ii) Find the remainder when $135 \times 74 \times 48$ is divided by 7.			
	b.	Solve the linear congruence $6x \equiv 15 \pmod{21}$.	6	L2	CO ₃
	c.	Using Wilson's theorem, show that 4(29)! + 5! is divisible by 31.	7	L2	CO3
	,	OR			
Q.8	a.	Solve the set of simultaneous congruences $x \equiv 5 \pmod{3}$, $x \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$	7	L2	CO3
		$x \equiv l(mod 1 1)$			
	b.	Solve $7x + 3y \equiv 10 \pmod{16}$, $2x + 5y \equiv 9 \pmod{16}$.	6	L2	CO3
	c.	Show that $2^{340} - 1$ is divisible by 31, using Fermat's little theorem.	7	L2	CO3
	C.	Module – 5	,	122	1000
Q.9	a.	Find the rank of the matrix	6	L2	CO4
V. >	۱	[1 2 4 3]			
		2 4 6 8			
		4 8 12 16			
		1 2 3 4			
-=-	b.	Solve the system of equation by using Gauss Jordan method.	7	L3	CO4
	1	x + y + z = 8, $-x - y + 2z = -4$, $3x + 5y - 7z = -14$		ĺ	İ
	c.	Using Rayleigh's power method, find the largest eigen value and the	7	L3	CO4
	"	corresponding eigen vector of the matrix			
		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$			
		$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$			
		by taking initial vector as [1 1 1] ^T . Perform 6 iterations.			
		OR			
Q.10	a.	Solve the system of equation by using Gauss elimination method.	8	L3	CO4
		x + 2y + z = 3, $2x + 3y + 3z = 10$, $3x - y + 2z = 13$			
	b.		7	L3	CO ₄
		20x + y - 2y = 17, $3x + 20y - z = -18$, $2x - 3y + 20z = 25$			
	c.	Using modern mathematical tool, write a programme/code to test the	5	L3	COS
		consistency of the equation:			
		x + 2y - z = 1, $2x + y + 4z = 2$, $3x + 3y + 4z = 1$			
		$\frac{1}{1}$			

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