



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & INFORMATICS
B.E. I Year (Common to all Branches) Examination, January 2012
MATHEMATICS – I (Old)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 75

Note : Answer all questions of Part A. Answer five questions from Part B.

PART – A

(25 Marks)

1. Determine the rank of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. 3
2. Test whether the vectors $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(2, 3, 5)$ are dependent or not. 2
3. State p-series test. 2
4. Discuss the convergence of the series $\sum \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$. 3
5. Verify Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = x^2$ in $[1, 5]$. 3
6. Find the envelope of the family of straight lines $y = ax + a^2$, a is a parameter. 2
7. Find the vertical asymptote of the curve $y = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x + 3}$. 2
8. If $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ at $(0, 0)$. 3
9. Evaluate $\int_R \int e^{x^2} dx dy$, $R: 2y \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1$. 3
10. Find the unit normal vector to the surface $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = 3$ at $(1, 2, -1)$. 2



PART - B

(5×10=50 Marks)

11. a) Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5

b) State and prove Cayley – Hamilton theorem.

5

12. a) Test for convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{3}{2.3.4} + \frac{5}{3.4.5} + \dots$$

5

b) Examine the series $\sum \frac{\cos n\pi}{x^2 + 1}$ for convergence.

5

13. a) State and prove Cauchy's mean value theorem.

5

b) Find the radius of curvature of $r = a \sin z\theta$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

5

14. a) Find the total differential of the function $z = \tan^{-1}(x/y)$, $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.

5

b) Find the linear Taylor series polynomial approximation to the function $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + 3y^3 - 4x^2y$ about $(1, 2)$.

5

15. Verify Green's theorem for $M(x, y) = e^{-x} \sin y$, $N(x, y) = e^{-x} \cos y$ and C is the square with vertices at $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$, $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

10

16. a) Reduce the quadratic form $Q = 2(xy + yz + zx)$ in to canonical form.

5

b) Discuss the nature of the series

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 x^3 + \dots, x > 0.$$

5

17. a) If $u = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, prove that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$.

5

b) Show that $\nabla^2(r^n) = n(n+1)r^{n-2}$.

5