

Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_ Exam Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY**  
**Winter Examination-2015**

**Subject Name :** Engineering Mathematics-I

**Subject Code :** 4TE01EMT2

**Branch :** B.Tech (All)

**Semester :** 1

**Date :** 02/12/2015

**Time :** 10:30 To 1:30 **Marks :** 70

Instructions:

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
  - (2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
  - (3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
  - (4) Assume suitable data if needed.
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**Q-1 Attempt the following questions: (1 marks each)**

**(14)**

a)  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \frac{1}{x+a}$  is

- (a)  $\frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+a)^{n+1}}$  (b)  $\frac{(-1)^{n-1} n!}{(x+a)^{n+1}}$  (c)  $\frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+a)^n}$  (d) none of these

b) If  $y = \sin^{-1} x$  then  $x$  equal to

- (a)  $1 - \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^4}{4!} - \dots$  (b)  $y - \frac{y^3}{3!} + \frac{y^5}{5!} - \dots$  (c)  $1 + y + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3}{3!} + \dots$

(d) none of these

c) A square matrix  $A$  is called Singular if

- (a)  $|A| = 0$  (b)  $A^2 = A$  (c)  $AA^T = I$  (d)  $|A| \neq 0$

d) What is the value of  $y_3$ ? where  $y = \sin 2x$

- (a)  $8 \sin 2x$  (b)  $-8 \sin 2x$  (c)  $-8 \cos 2x$  (d)  $8 \cos 2x$

e) For  $n \times n$  non homogeneous system of equations  $AX = B$ ,

If  $\rho(A) = \rho(A:B) < n$  then the system has

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) No solutions      | (b) Unique solutions |
| (c) Infinite solution | (d) None of these    |



- f)** Rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) 0      (b) 1      (c) 2      (d) 3
- g)** State De-Moivre's theorem.
- h)** Separate  $\sinh(x + iy)$  into real and imaginary parts
- i)**  $e^{i\pi/2} = \text{_____}$   
 (a) 0    (b) 1    (c)  $i$     (d)  $-1$
- j)** State Euler's theorem for homogeneous function.
- k)** Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  for  $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 0$
- l)**  $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \text{_____}$
- m)** State L-Hospital's rule to evaluate Indeterminate forms.
- n)** If  $y = e^{ax}$  then  $y_n = \text{_____}$

**Attempt any four questions from Q-2 to Q-8**

**Q-2 Attempt all questions**

- A** Reduce the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 10 & 3 & 9 & 7 \\ 16 & 4 & 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$  to the normal form and find rank. (05)

- B** State the Euler's theorem on homogeneous function and use it to prove that (05)

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \tan^3 u, \text{ where } u = \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

- C** Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$  (04)



**Q-3 Attempt all questions**

- A Test for consistency and if possible solve the equations (05)

$$3x + 3y + 2z = 1, \quad x + 2y = 4, \quad 10y + 3z = -2, \quad 2x - 3y - z = 5$$

- B If  $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$  then prove that (05)

$$x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 + 1)y_n = 0.$$

- C If  $z = x^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , find  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ . (04)

**Q-4 Attempt all questions**

- A Find the Eigen values and the corresponding Eigen vectors for the matrix (05)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- B Prove that  $(1 + i\sqrt{3})^8 + (1 - i\sqrt{3})^8 = -(2)^8$ . (05)

- C If  $x = e^v \csc u$ ,  $y = e^v \cot u$ , find  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ . (04)

**Q-5 Attempt all questions**

- A Find the inverse of the following matrix (05)  
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 by Gauss-Jordan method.

- B If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are roots of equation  $z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4 = 0$  then prove that (05)

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}.$$

- C Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \log\left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$ . (04)



**Q-6 Attempt all questions**

- A** Examine for linear dependence or independence of vectors  $(2,3,4,-2)$ ,  $(-1,-2,-2,1)$  and  $(1,1,2,-1)$ . Hence find the relation between them, if dependent. **(05)**
- B** Solve  $x^7 + x^4 + i(x^3 + 1) = 0$  using De-Moiver's theorem. **(05)**
- C** Expand  $\tan^{-1}x$  in powers of  $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ . **(04)**

**Q-7 Attempt all questions**

- A** Prove that  $\sinh^{-1}x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ . **(05)**
- B** Express  $\sin^8\theta$  in a series of cosines of multiples of  $\theta$ . **(05)**
- C** Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $\sin(xy) = e^{xy} + x^2 y$ . **(04)**

**Q-8 Attempt all questions**

- A** Examine for extreme values for the function  $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12$ . **(05)**
- B** Separate into real and imaginary parts  $\sqrt{i}$ . **(05)**
- C** Using Taylor's series, arrange  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 3$  in power of  $(x - 2)$ . **(04)**

