

Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_

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

# C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

## Summer Examination-2017

Subject Name: Engineering Mathematics-I

Subject Code: 4TE01EMT2

Branch: B.Tech(All)

Semester: 1

Date: 22/03/2017

Time: 10:30 to 01:30

Marks: 70

**Instructions:**

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator and 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.

**Q-1 Attempt the following questions:****(14)**

- a) If  $z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$  then  $|\bar{z}| =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1      (b) 2      (c)  $\sqrt{3}$       (d)  $1 - \sqrt{3}i$
- b) Principal argument of  $z = i + 1$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}$       (b)  $\sqrt{2}$       (c)  $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$       (d)  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$
- c)  $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1      (b) -1      (c)  $i$       (d)  $-i$
- d) Find  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $3^x$ .
- e)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1      (b)  $e$       (c)  $\log 1$       (d)  $\frac{1}{e}$
- f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan 3x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 3      (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$       (c) 1      (d) 0
- g)  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \log(3 - 2x)$  is
- (a)  $\frac{2^n n!}{(3 - 2x)^{n+1}}$       (b)  $\frac{(-1)^n (-2)^n n!}{(3 - 2x)^n}$       (c)  $\frac{-(2)^n (n-1)!}{(3 - 2x)^n}$       (d)  $\frac{(-1)^{n-1} (-2)^n (n-1)!}{(3 - 2x)^{n+1}}$



- h) The series  $x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$  represent expansion of  
 (a)  $\sin x$  (b)  $\cos x$  (c)  $\sinh x$  (d)  $\cosh x$
- i) If  $y = \cos^{-1} x$  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
- j) State Euler's theorem for homogeneous function of two variables  $x$  and  $y$ .
- k) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$
- l) What is the value of  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (a)  $y^x$  (b)  $y^x \log y$  (c)  $xy^{x-1}$  (d)  $x^y$
- m) A square matrix  $A$  is called orthogonal if  
 (a)  $AA^{-1} = I$  (b)  $A^2 = A$  (c)  $AA^T = I$  (d)  $A^2 = I$
- n) The rank of the non-zero scalar matrix of order 3 is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) none of these

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

**Q-2 Attempt all questions**

- a) Find the cube root of unity and prove that the sum of the roots is 0. (05)
- b) Find the real and imaginary part of  $i^{\ln(1+i)}$ . (05)
- c) Simplify:  $\frac{(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^6 (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^{15}}{(\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)^2 (\cos 5\theta - i \sin 5\theta)^{-2}}$  (04)

**Q-3 Attempt all questions**

- a) If  $y = e^{m \cos^{-1} x}$  then show that  $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} - (n^2 + m^2)y_n = 0$  (05)
- b) Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2}$ . (05)
- c) Expand  $e^x \sin x$  in powers of  $x$  by Maclaurin's theorem up to the containing  $x^5$ . (04)

**Q-4 Attempt all questions**

- a) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right)$  (05)
- b) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^{1 - \cos x}$  (05)
- c) Expand  $f(x) = x^4 - 11x^3 + 43x^2 - 60x + 14$  in powers of  $(x - 3)$ . (04)



**Q-5 Attempt all questions** (14)

a) Solve the linear equation  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = 8$ ;  $-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{y} + \frac{3}{z} = 1$ ;  $\frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{y} + \frac{4}{z} = 10$ . (05)

b) Find the rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  by normal form. (05)

c) Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x + e^x - 3}{2x} \right)$  (04)

**Q-6 Attempt all questions**

a) If  $u = x^2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$  then find  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ . (05)

b) If  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  then prove that  $\left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right)_y = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right)_\theta$  &  $\left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right)_y = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \right)_r$ . (05)

c) If  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  then prove that  $J \cdot J' = 1$ . (04)

**Q-7 Attempt all questions**

a) i) Define: Homogeneous function (07)

ii) Prove that  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 \sin u \cos 3u$  if  $u = \tan^{-1} (x^2 + 2y^2)$ .

b) Find the Eigen values and Eigenvectors for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ . (07)

**Q-8 Attempt all questions**

a) Find the maxima and minima of  $xy + 27 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right)$ . (05)

b) Check the consistency and if consistent, solve the following system of equations (05)  
 $3x + 3y + 2z = 1$ ;  $x + 2y = 4$ ;  $10y + 3z = -2$ ;  $2x - 3y - z = 5$

c) Find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  by Gauss Jordan method. (04)

