

I B. Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, June/July-2024

LINEAR ALGEBRA AND CALCULUS

(Common to All Branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)

2. All the questions in **Part-A** is Compulsory

3. Answer **ONE** Question from **Each Unit** in **Part-B**

PART -A (20 Marks)

1. a) Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. [2M]
- b) Determine k such that the system of homogeneous equations $2x + y + z = 0$, $x + y + 3z = 0$, $4x + 3y + kz = 0$ has non-trivial solution. [2M]
- c) Let λ be an Eigen value of A and X be its corresponding eigenvector. Then, Prove that A^2 has Eigen value λ^2 and the corresponding eigenvector is X . [2M]
- d) Identify the nature the quadratic form: $17x_1^2 - 30x_1x_2 + 17x_2^2$. [2M]
- e) State Cauchy's mean value theorem. [2M]
- f) State why Rolle's theorem cannot be applied to the function $f(x) = |x|$ in the interval $[-1, 1]$. [2M]
- g) Find the first order partial derivatives of $u(x, y) = \log(x^2 + y^2)$. [2M]
- h) If $u = x \sin y$, $v = y \sin x$, find $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$. [2M]
- i) Evaluate $\int_2^4 \int_1^2 \frac{dydx}{xy}$. [2M]
- j) Evaluate $\int_0^c \int_0^b \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$. [2M]

PART - B (50 MARKS)**UNIT-I**

2. a) Solve the following system of linear equations by using Gauss elimination method [5M]
 $2x + y - z = 4$, $x - y + 2z = -2$, $-x + 2y - z = 2$.
- b) Using Gauss-Jordan method, find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. [5M]
- (OR)
3. a) Solve the homogeneous system [5M]
 $3x + 2y + z = 0$, $2x + 3z = 0$, $y + 5z = 0$, $x + 2y + 3z = 0$.
- b) Perform four iterations of the Gauss-Jacobi iteration method for solving the system [5M]
of equations $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Take the initial approximation as $X^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.



UNIT-II

4. a) Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. [5M]

- b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and hence find A^{-1} . [5M]

(OR)

5. Reduce the quadratic form $x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 6x_3x_1$ into canonical form by orthogonal transformation. State matrix for transformation and determine the index, signature and nature of the quadratic form. [10M]

UNIT-III

6. a) Verify Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = (x-a)^m(x-b)^n$, where m, n are positive integers in $[a, b]$. [5M]

- b) Verify Cauchy's mean value theorem for the functions $f(x) = \log_e x$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ in the interval $[1, e]$. [5M]

(OR)

7. a) Verify Lagrange's Mean Value theorem for $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)$, in $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$. [5M]

- b) Verify Maclaurin's theorem for $f(x) = (1-x)^{5/2}$ with Lagrange's form of remainder up to 3 terms when $x = 1$. [5M]

UNIT-IV

8. a) If $u = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ and $v = \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$, find $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$. Check whether u and v functionally related? If so, find this relationship. [5M]

- b) Discuss the maxima and minima of $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$. [5M]

(OR)

9. a) If $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ and $x = e^{2t}$; $y = e^{2t} \cos 3t$; $z = e^{2t} \sin 3t$. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ as a total derivative and verify the result by direct substitution. [5M]

- b) Find the Taylor's expansion of $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ about the point $x = 1$, $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$. [5M]

UNIT-V

10. a) Find the area bounded by the curves $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4ay$. [5M]

- b) Evaluate $I = \int_0^a \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} e^{x+y+z} dz dy dx$. [5M]

(OR)

11. a) By changing the order of integration, and hence evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy dy dx$. [5M]

- b) Using Triple Integral, Find the volume of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$. [5M]



I B. Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, June/July-2024
MATHEMATICS-I

(Common to All Branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE Questions ONE Question from Each Unit
All Questions Carry Equal Marks

UNIT - I

- 1 a) Test the Convergence of the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1.2.3\dots n}{3.5.7\dots(2n+1)}$ [7M]
 b) Test the Convergence of the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \log n}$ [7M]
 (OR)
- 2 a) Verify Lagrange's Rolle's value theorem for $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 3$ on $[0, 4]$ [7M]
 b) Obtain Taylor's series Expansion of $\sin x$ about $x = \pi/4$ [7M]

UNIT - II

- 3 a) Solve the Differential Equation $(y^4 + 2y) dx + (xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x) dy = 0$ [7M]
 b) The initial value problem governing the current i flowing in series R, L Circuit when voltage $v(t) = t$ is applied is given by $Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = t, t \geq 0$.
 Find the current $i(t)$ at time t .

(OR)

- 4 a) Solve the Differential Equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + x(x+y) = x^3(x+y)^3 - 1$ [7M]
 b) Determine the charge and current at any time in t in R-C circuit with $R = 10$ ohms, $c = 2$ Farad and $E = 100$ volts given that $q(0) = 0$. [7M]

UNIT - III

- 5 a) Solve the Differential Equation $(D^2 - 1)y = x \sin x$ [7M]
 b) Solve the Differential Equation $(D^2 + 1)y = \cot x$ using method of variation of parameters [7M]
 (OR)
- 6 a) Solve the Differential Equation $(x^2 D^2 + 4xD + 2)y = e^x$ [7M]
 b) Solve the Differential Equation $y^{111} + y = \cos(2x - 1)$ [7M]



UNIT - IV

- 7 a) Verify Euler's theorem for the function $u = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{ax + by + cz} \right)$ [7M]
- b) if $u = \frac{yz}{x}, v = \frac{zx}{y}, w = \frac{xy}{z}$ then find $J \left(\frac{x, y, z}{u, v, w} \right)$ [7M]

(OR)

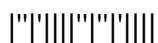
- 8 a) if $u = xf \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + g \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ then prove that $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = 0$ [7M]
- b) Find the extreme values of $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$ [7M]

UNIT - V

- 9 a) Evaluate $\iiint \frac{dx dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, taken over the volume bounded by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ using spherical coordinate system. [7M]
- b) Evaluate by change of order of integration $\int_0^1 \int_{e^x}^e \frac{1}{\log y} dy dx$ [7M]

(OR)

- 10 a) Find the area which is inside the circle $r = 2a \cos \theta$ and outside the circle $r = a$. [7M]
- b) Find the volume of the region common to the cone $\phi = b$ and the sphere $r = a$. [7M]



I B. Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, June/July-2024

MATHEMATICS-I

(Common to CE, EEE, ME, ECE, CSE, Chem E, EIE, IT, Auto E, Min E, Pet E, Agri E)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

*Answer any FIVE Questions ONE Question from Each Unit
All Questions Carry Equal Marks*

UNIT-I

1. a) Test for convergence of the series (i) $\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{3}{2.3.4} + \frac{5}{3.4.5} + \dots$ [8M]

$$(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n}$$

- b) State first mean value theorem and using it prove that $(0 < a < b < 1)$ [7M]

$$\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1} b - \tan^{-1} a < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}. \text{ Hence show that } \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{25} < \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} < \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{6}.$$

(OR)

2. a) Test for convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+3}\right)^n x^n$. [8M]

- b) Verify Cauchy's mean value theorem for the functions $f(x) = \log_e x$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ in the interval $[1, e]$. [7M]

UNIT-II

3. a) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)} (e^{\tan^{-1} x} - y)$. [8M]

- b) In a certain culture of bacteria the rate of increase is proportional to the number present. (i) If it is found that the number doubles in 4 hours, how many may be expected at the end of 12 hours. (ii) If there are 10^4 at the end of 3 hours and 4×10^4 at the end of 5 hours, how many were in the beginning. [7M]

(OR)

4. a) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = y^2 (\sin x + \cos x)$. [8M]

- b) Show that the family of confocal conics $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$ is "self-orthogonal". [7M]

Here a and b are given constants.

UNIT-III

5. a) Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 8(e^{2x} + \sin 2x + x^2)$. [8M]

- b) Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4y = 4 \sec^2 2x$ by method of variation of parameters. [7M]



(OR)

6. a) Solve $(D^2 + 1)y = e^{-x} + \cos x + x^3 + e^x \sin x$. [8M]
- b) A circuit has in series an electromotive force given by $E = 200 \cos 100t$ Volts, a resistor of 5 ohms, an inductor of 0.05 henrys, and a capacitor of 4×10^{-4} farads. If the initial current and the initial charge on the capacitor are both zero, find the charge on the capacitor at any time $t > 0$. [7M]

UNIT-IV

7. a) If $u(x, y) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)$, prove that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \tan u$. [8M]
- b) If $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ and $x = e^{2t}$; $y = e^{2t} \cos 3t$; $z = e^{2t} \sin 3t$. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ as a total derivative. [7M]

(OR)

8. a) If $u = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ and $v = \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$ find $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$. Are u and v functionally related? If so, find their relationship. [8M]
- b) Find the maxima and minima of $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$. [7M]

UNIT-V

9. a) Evaluate $\iint_R x^2 dx dy$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the lines $y = x$, $y = 0$, $x = 8$ and the curve $xy = 16$. [8M]
- b) Find the area bounded by the curves $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4ay$. [7M]

(OR)

- 10 a) By changing the order of integration, and hence evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy dy dx$. [8M]
- b) Evaluate $\int_1^e \int_1^{\log y} \int_1^{e^x} \log z dz dx dy$. [7M]

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MATHEMATICS-I

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

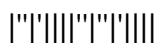
- Note: 1. Question paper consists of two parts (Part-A and Part-B)*
2. All the questions in Part-A is Compulsory
3. Answer any FOUR Questions from Part-B
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PART -A (14 Marks)

1. a) Solve the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x$ [2M]
- b) Determine orthogonal trajectories of the family of parabolas $y^2 = 4ax$, where 'a' is the parameter. [2M]
- c) Write Laplace transform of $e^{3t} + \sinh 4t + t^3 - 1$ [2M]
- d) Show that $L\{\delta(t - a)\} = e^{-as}$ [2M]
- e) Find $J = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$ if $u = x^2 - y^2$, $v = 2xy$ [2M]
- f) From the partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary constants from $z = ax + by + a^2 + b^2$ [2M]
- g) Classify the Partial differential equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ [2M]

PART -B (56 Marks)

2. a) $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cdot \cos y + x} = 0$ [7M]
Is the equation exact? If so find the solution.
- b) A body is originally at 80°C and cools down to 60°C in 20 minutes. If the temperature of the air is 40°C , find the temperature of the body after 40 minutes. [7M]
3. a) Find solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x + e^{2x} + \cos 2x$ [7M]
- b) Use method of variation of Parameters and find solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \tan x$ [7M]
4. a) With the help of Convolution theorem and find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2+9)(s^2+16)}\right\}$ [7M]
- b) By using Laplace transform method find solution of the differential equation $y'' + 7y' + 10y = 4e^{-3t}$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = -1$. [7M]
5. a) Expand $f(x, y) = e^x \log(1 + y)$ about the origin up to second degree terms using Taylor's theorem. [7M]
- b) Determine the dimensions of a rectangular box requiring least material for its construction whose top is open is to have volume of 32 cubic feet. [7M]



6. a) Find solution of the partial differential equation $x^2(y - z)p + y^2(z - x)q = z^2(x - y)$. [7M]
- b) Find solution of the partial differential equation $p^2 + pq = z^2$. [7M]
7. a) Solve the partial differential equation $(D^2 - 7DD' + 12D'^2)z = e^{x-y}$ Where $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $D' = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ [7M]
- b) Solve the partial differential equation $(D^3 - 4D^2D' + 4DD'^2)z = 2 \sin(3x + 2y)$ [7M]
Where $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $D' = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

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