

Total No. of Printed Pages:3

**SUBJECT CODE NO: E-182**  
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**F.E.(All) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec 2017**  
**Engineering Mathematics - I**  
**(REVISED)**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max.Marks:80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B
- i. Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed
  - ii. Q.No.1 & Q.No.6 are compulsory
  - iii. Solve any two question from Q.No.2,3,4,and 5
  - iv. Solve any two question from Q.No.7,8,9and 10

**Section A**

- Q.1 Attempt the following(Any five) 10
- a) Define normal form of matrix
  - b) State Cayley-Hamilton's theorem.
  - c) Show the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is orthogonal.
  - d) Define Eigen values and Eigen vectors
  - e) Define modules and amplitude of complex number.
  - f) Find locus  $Z$  if  $|Z - i| = 4$
  - g) State De-Moivre's theorem.
  - h) Find general value of  $\log(-5)$
- Q.2 05
- a) Find ranks of matrix A by reducing it to its normal form  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b) Find Eigen values and Eigen vector corresponding largest Eigen value of following matrix 05
- $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
- c) The centre of regular hexagon is at origin and vector is  $1 + i$  on Argand's diagram, determine the other vertices. 05

2017

Q.3 a) Test for consistency and solve if possible the following system of equations 05  

$$x + 2y - z = 3, 3x - y + 2z = 1, 2x - 2y + 3z = 2$$

b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem and find inverse  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  05

c) Show that all roots of equation 05  
 $(x + 1)^6 + (x - 1)^6 = 0$  are given by  $\bar{\omega} \text{ icot } \frac{2r+1}{12} \pi$  where  $r = 0, 1, 2, 3$

Q.4 a) Examine for linear dependence or linear independence and find relation if dependence the following set of vectors.  $[3, 2, 7], [2, 4, 1], [1, -2, 6]$  05

b) Separate real and imaginary parts of  $\cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{3i}{4} \right]$  05

c) Use De-Moivre's theorem to express  $\tan 5\theta$  in terms of power of  $\tan \theta$  and deduce 05  
 $5 \tan^4 \frac{\pi}{10} - 10 \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{10} + 1 = 0$

Q.5 a) Given the transformation  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  find co-ordinates  $[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]$  to  $(2, 0, 5)$  in  $y$ . 05

b) If  $\tan(a + i\beta) = i$ ,  $\alpha, \beta$  being real, prove that  $\alpha$  is indeterminate and  $\beta$  is infinite. 05

c) Considering principle value, separate  $\sqrt{i}^{\sqrt{i}}$  into real and imaginary parts. 05

### Section B

Q.6 Attempt the following (Any five) 10

- a) Find  $n^{\text{th}}$  order derivative of  $y = (x + 1)^m$
- b) Derive series for  $\cosh x$
- c) State Cauchy's root test for convergence of a power series
- d) State Maclaurin's theorem and derive series for  $\tan x$
- e) Find Jacobian if  $u = e^x \sin y, v = x + \log \sin y$
- f) Find stationary value of function  $z^z = xy + 1$
- g) If  $u = \sin \sqrt{\frac{x-y}{x+y}}$  prove that  $x \frac{du}{dx} + y \frac{du}{dy} = 0$
- h) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x)^{\sin x}$

- Q.7
- Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$  05
  - If  $u = \log_e \left( \frac{x^4+y^4}{x+y} \right)$  show that  $x \frac{du}{dx} + y \frac{du}{dy} = 3$  05
  - Find  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{if } y^x + x^y = (x+y)^{(x+y)}$  05
- Q.8
- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a^x + x)^{\frac{2}{x}}$  05
  - If  $u = \frac{yz}{x}, v = \frac{xz}{y}, w = \frac{xy}{z}$  find  $\frac{d(u,v,w)}{d(x,y,z)}$  05
  - If  $u = \frac{e^{x+y+z}}{e^x+e^y+e^z}$  show that  $u_x + u_y + u_z = 2u$  05
- Q.9
- Prove that the  $\log \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{180}x^4 \dots \dots \dots$  05
  - Obtain the expansion of  $\tan^{-1}x$  is powers of  $(x-1)$  05
  - If  $x+y = 2e^\theta \cos \phi$  and  $x-y = 2ie^\theta \sin \phi$  show that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} = 4xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ . 05
- Q.10
- Prove that  $\sin^{-1}(3x-4x^3) = 3\left(x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{3}{40}x^5 + \dots\right)$  05
  - Test for convergence or divergence of  $\sum \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$  05
  - A rectangular box is open at top is to have volume of 32 cu. feet. Find the dimensions of the box requiring least material for its construction. 05