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## First Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2024 Mathematics - I for EEE Stream

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

- Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.  
2. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.  
3. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C
Q.1	a.	With usual notation, prove that $\rho = \frac{(r^2 + r_1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{r^2 + 2r_1^2 - rr_2}$ .	6	L1	CO1
	b.	Find the angle between the curves $r = a \log \theta$ and $r = \frac{a}{\log \theta}$ .	7	L2	CO1
	c.	Find the Pedal equation of the curve $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ .	7	L1	CO1
<b>OR</b>					
Q.2	a.	With usual notation, prove that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4} \left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2$	8	L1	CO1
	b.	Show that the radius of curvature of $x = a \cos^3 \theta$ and $y = a \sin^3 \theta$ .	7	L3	CO1
	c.	Using modern mathematical tool, write a programe / code to plot the curve $r = 2 \cos 2\theta $ .	5	L3	CO5
<b>Module – 2</b>					
Q.3	a.	Evaluate : (i) $\text{Lt}_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$ (ii) $\text{Lt}_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{\log(1-x)}}$ .	6	L2	CO2
	b.	Calculate the $J \left( \frac{u, v, w}{x, y, z} \right)$ , if $U = x + 2y + z$ , $V = x + 2y + 3z$ , $W = 2x + 3y + 5z$	7	L3	CO2
	c.	Find the extreme values of $\sin A + \sin B + \sin(A + B)$ .	7	L3	CO2
<b>OR</b>					
Q.4	a.	Expand $\sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}$ by Maclaurin's series upto the term containing $x^4$ .	8	L2	CO2
	b.	If $z$ is a function of $x$ and $y$ where $x = e^u + e^{-v}$ and $y = e^{-u} - e^v$ show that $z_u - z_v = xz_x - yz_y$ .	7	L2	CO2
	c.	Using Modern mathematical tool. Write a programme/code to show that $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ given $u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$	5	L2	CO5
<b>Module – 3</b>					
Q.5	a.	Solve : $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^2 x$ .	6	L2	CO3
	b.	Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \alpha} = 1$ , where $\alpha$ is a parameter.	7	L3	CO3
	c.	Solve : $xyp^2 - (x^2 + y^2)p + xy = 0$ .	7	L1	CO3

OR					
Q.6	a.	Solve : $[2xy + y - \tan y]dx + [x^2 - x \tan^2 y + \sec^2 y] dy = 0$ .	6	L2	CO3
	b.	A series circuit with resistance R, inductance L with electromotive force E, the current i and time t is given by $L \frac{di}{dt} + iR = E$ . Find the current at any time t when initial current i = 0.	7	L3	CO3
	c.	Solve the equation $(px - y)(py + x) = 2p$ by reducing into Clairaut's form, taking the substitution $X = x^2, Y = y^2$ .	7	L2	CO3
Module – 4					
Q.7	a.	Evaluate : $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a r^4 (\sin \phi) dr d\phi d\theta$ .	6	L2	CO4
	b.	Evaluate : $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{2-y} x^2 dx dy$ .	7	L2	CO4
	c.	Define Beta and Gama function and show that $\beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{2m-1} \theta)(\cos^{2n-1} \theta) d\theta$ .	7	L2	CO4
OR					
Q.8	a.	Evaluate by changing the order of integration $\int_0^a \int_y^a \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy dx$ .	6	L2	CO4
	b.	Find the volume bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the planes $y + z = 4$ and $z = 0$ .	7	L2	CO4
	c.	Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ , by expressing in terms of Gamma and Beta function.	7	L2	CO4
Module – 5					
Q.9	a.	Using Gauss-Jordan method, solve : $x + 3y - 2z = 7$ ; $x + 2y - 3z = 10$ ; $2x - y + z = 5$	6	L3	CO5
	b.	Solve by Gauss-Seidal iteration method, $8x - y + z = 18$ ; $2x + 5y - 2z = 3$ ; $x + y - 3z = -16$ ; taking (0, 0, 0) as an initial approximate. (Carry out 4 iterations).	7	L3	CO5
	c.	Find the value of $\lambda$ and $\mu$ the system of equations $x + y + z = 6$ ; $x + 2y + 3z = 10$ ; $x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$ has (i) No solution (ii) Unique solution (iii) Infinite solution.	7	L3	CO5
OR					
Q.10	a.	Find the rank of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 & 25 \\ 9 & 16 & 25 & 36 \\ 16 & 25 & 36 & 49 \end{bmatrix}$ .	8	L2	CO5

	<b>b.</b> Test for consistency and solve : $x + 2y + 2z = 1$ ; $2x + y + z = 2$ ; $3x + 2y + 2z = 3$ ; $y + z = 0$	7	L3	CO5
	<b>c.</b> Using modern mathematical tool write a programme/code to find the largest eigen value of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ by power method.	5	L3	CO5

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