

Reg. No.

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B.E./ B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024

First Semester

MA22151 – APPLIED MATHEMATICS-I*(Common to all branches except Marine Engineering)***(Regulation2022)****TIME:3 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 100**

COURSE OUTCOMES	STATEMENT	RBT LEVEL
CO 1	Solve eigen value problems in matrices.	3
CO 2	Apply the basic notion of calculus in Engineering problems and to tackle different geometries.	3
CO 3	Perform calculus for more than one variable and its applications in Engineering problems.	3
CO 4	Apply definite integrals for design of three-dimensional components.	3
CO 5	Evaluate multiple integrals in cartesian and polar coordinates.	3

PART- A(20x2=40Marks)

(Answer all Questions)

	CO	RBT LEVEL
1. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Write down the quadratic form corresponding to the matrix	1	2
2. Find the index and signature of the quadratic form $x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 3x_3^2$.	1	2
3. If the sum of two Eigen values and trace of a 3×3 matrix A are equal, find the value of $ A $.	1	2
4. Find the Eigen values of $A - 5I$ if $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.	1	2
5. Find the radius of curvature of a curve $y = \log(\sec x)$ at any point (x, y) .	2	3
6. If $\bar{x} = \frac{c}{a} \cos^3 t$, $\bar{y} = \frac{-c}{b} \sin^3 t$ is the centre of curvature of a curve, find its evolute.	2	2
7. Find the curvature of the straight line at any point on it.	2	2
8. Find the envelope of $\frac{x}{a} \cos \theta + \frac{y}{a} \sin \theta = 1$, θ being the parameter.	2	3
9. If $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, then prove that $JJ' = 1$.	3	2
10. If $u = f(x-y, y-z, z-x)$, find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.	3	2

11. Expand $xy+2x-3y+2$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y+2)$ using Taylor's theorem up to first degree terms. 3 2
12. If u, v, w are functions of x, y, z and $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = 4$, find the value of $\frac{\partial(2u, 2v, 2w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$. 3 2
13. Evaluate: $\int x e^x dx$. 4 2
14. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $\int x^2 \sin x dx$
 Evaluate: $\frac{-\pi}{2}$. 4 2
15. Evaluate: $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{5x} dx$. 4 2
16. Evaluate: $\int \log x dx$ 4 2
17. $\int_2^a \int_2^b \frac{dx dy}{xy}$
 Evaluate: $\int_2^a \int_2^b \frac{dx dy}{xy}$ 5 2
18. $\int_0^1 \int_y^{2-y} xy dx dy$
 Change the order of integration in $\int_0^1 \int_y^{2-y} xy dx dy$. 5 2
19. Find the area of a circle of radius 'a' by double integration in polar coordinates. 5 3
20. $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 \int_0^3 xyz dx dy dz$
 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 \int_0^3 xyz dx dy dz$. 5 2

PART- B (5x 10=50Marks)

- | | Marks | CO | RBT LEVEL |
|---|-------|----|-----------|
| 21. (a) Verify Cayley Hamilton Theorem and hence find A^4 if
$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | (10) | 1 | 3 |
| (OR) | | | |
| (b) Reduce the quadratic form $x_1^2+2x_2^2+x_3^2-2x_1x_2+2x_2x_3$ into canonical form using orthogonal transformation. | (10) | 1 | 3 |
| 22. (a) Find the center of curvature of the curve $y=x^3-6x^2+3x+1$ at the point (1,-1) | (10) | 2 | 3 |

(OR)

(b) Find the envelope of the family of straight lines $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ where the parameters a and b are connected by the relation (i) $ab = c^2$ (ii) $a + b = c$. (10) 2 3

23. (a) Find the Maximum Value of $x^m y^n z^p$ when $x + y + z = a$. (10) 3 3

(OR)

(b) (i) If $z = f(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)$, prove that $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$. (5) 3 3

(ii) If $u = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}$ Find $xu_x + yu_y + zu_z$ (5) 3 3

24. (a) Using Disk method find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region between the y-axis and the curve $x = \frac{2}{y}, 1 \leq y \leq 4$ about the y-axis. Also draw the region and solid of revolution. (10) 4 3

(OR)

(b) Using Washer method find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$ about the x-axis. Also draw the region and solid of revolution. (10) 4 3

25. (a) Change the order of the integration and hence evaluate $\int_0^{4a} \int_{\frac{x^2}{4a}}^{2\sqrt{ax}} dy dx$. (10) 5 3

(OR)

(b) By converting into polar coordinates, evaluate $\int_0^a \int_y^a \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$. (10) 5 3

PART- C (1x 10=10Marks)

(Q.No.26 is compulsory)

26. Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$. (10) 1 3
