

**BALLARI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT**

(Autonomous Institute under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

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Course Code 

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First Semester B.E. Degree Make-up Examinations, August 2022

**CALCULUS AND LINEAR ALGEBRA**

(Common to all Branches)

Duration: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>(RBTL:CO:PI)</u>
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**MODULE - 1**

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|----|----|---|----|-----------------|
| 1. | a. | With usual notation, prove that $\tan \phi = r \left( \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right)$ .   | 06 | (2 : 1 : 1.1.1) |
|    | b. | Find the radius of curvature of the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ , hence prove that $\frac{\rho^2}{r}$ is a constant.                     | 07 | (2 : 1 : 1.1.1) |
|    | c. | Find the radius of curvature for the Folium of De-Cartes $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at the point $\left( \frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2} \right)$ on it. | 07 | (1 : 1 : 1.1.1) |

(OR)

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|----|----|--|----|-----------------|
| 2. | a. | Find the angle of intersection of the curve $r = a(1 - \sin \theta)$ and $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$ .  | 06 | (1 : 1 : 1.1.1) |
|    | b. | Show that for the curve $r(1 - \cos \theta) = 2a$ , $\rho^2$ varies as $r^3$ .   | 07 | (2 : 1 : 1.1.1) |
|    | c. | Find the center of curvature and circle of curvature for the curve $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ at $\left( \frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4} \right)$ . | 07 | (2 : 1 : 1.1.1) |

**MODULE - 2**

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|----|----|---|----|-----------------|
| 3. | a. | Expand $e^{\sin x}$ as Maclaurin's series upto the term containing $x^4$ .  | 06 | (2 : 2 : 1.1.1) |
|    | b. | If $z = e^{ax+by} f(ax-by)$ , prove that $b \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + a \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 2abz$ . | 07 | (2 : 2 : 1.1.1) |
|    | c. | Examine the function $xy(a-x-y)$ for extreme values.  | 07 | (2 : 2 : 1.1.1) |

(OR)

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|----|----|--|----|-----------------|
| 4. | a. | Prove that $\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \dots$ | 06 | (2 : 2 : 1.1.1) |
|    | b. | If $u = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , prove that $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = \frac{2}{u}$ . | 07 | (2 : 2 : 1.1.1) |

- c. Find the Jacobin of  $u, v, w$  with respect to  $x, y, z$  where  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $v = xy + yz + zx$  and  $w = x + y + z$ . **07** (2 : 2 : 1.1.1)

### MODULE-3

5. a. Evaluate:  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$ . **06** (1 : 3 : 1.1.1)
- b. Change the order of integration and hence evaluate  $\int_0^{4a} \int_{x^2/4a}^{2\sqrt{ax}} xy \, dy \, dx$ . **07** (1 : 3 : 1.1.1)
- c. Prove that  $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$ . **07** (2 : 3 : 1.1.1)

(OR)

6. a. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} xy \, dy \, dx$  by changing the order of integration. **06** (1 : 3 : 1.1.1)
- b. Find the volume of the solid bounded by the planes  $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1$ . **07** (1 : 3 : 1.1.1)
- c. Prove that  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin \theta} \, d\theta \times \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \theta}} \, d\theta = \pi$  by expressing in terms of Gama function. **07** (2 : 3 : 1.1.1)

### MODULE-4

7. a. Solve  $\left[ y \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \cos y \right] dx + [x + \log x - x \sin y] dy = 0$ . **06** (1 : 4 : 1.1.1)
- b. If the temperature of the air is  $30^\circ \text{C}$  and the metal ball cools from  $100^\circ \text{C}$  to  $70^\circ \text{C}$  in 15 minutes, find how long it will take for the metal ball to reach a temperature of  $40^\circ \text{C}$ . **07** (1 : 4 : 1.1.2)
- c. Show that the family of curves  $y^2 = 4a(x+a)$  is self orthogonal. **07** (2 : 4 : 1.1.1)

(OR)

8. a. Solve:  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$ . **06** (1 : 4 : 1.1.1)
- b. Solve:  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$ . **07** (1 : 4 : 1.1.1)
- c. An inductance **2** H and resistance **20**  $\Omega$  are connected in series with e.m.f **E** volts(V). If the current is initially zero, when  $t = 0$ , find the current at the end of **0.01** seconds if  $E = 100 \text{ V}$ . **07** (2 : 4 : 1.1.2)

**MODULE-5**

- 9. a.** Find the rank of the matrix by elementary row transformation. **06** (1 :5 : 1.1.1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b.** Solve the following system of equations by Gauss-Seidel method. **07** (2 :5 : 1.1.1)

$$10x + y + z = 12, \quad 2x + 10y + z = 13, \quad 2x + 2y + 10z = 14$$

- c.** Find the largest Eigen value and the corresponding Eigen vector of the matrix A by the power method given that  $X = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$  **07** (1 :5 : 1.1.1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**(OR)**

- 10. a.** Solve the following system of equations by Gauss elimination method. **06** (1 :5 : 1.1.1)  
 $x + y + z = 9, \quad x - 2y + 3z = 8, \quad 2x + y - z = 3$

- b.** Test for consistency and solve: **07** (2 :5 : 1.1.1)

$$x + 2y + 2z = 1, \quad 2x + y + z = 2, \quad 3x + 2y + 2z = 3, \quad y + z = 0$$

- c.** Reduce the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  to the diagonal form. **07** (1 :5 : 1.1.1)

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