

23192

Printed Pages-5

TAS-104/MA-101/MA-101 (O)

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 9906
9916

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B.Tech.

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2005-2006

MATHEMATICS - I

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Note :** (i) Attempt ALL questions.
(ii) All questions carry equal marks.
(iii) Question no. 1 - 4 are common to all candidates.
(iv) Be precise in your answer.

1. Attempt *any four* parts of the following : (5×4=20)

- (a) Use elementary transformation to reduce the following matrix A to triangular form and hence find the rank of A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Define Unitary Matrix. Show that the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha + i\gamma & -\beta + i\delta \\ \beta + i\delta & \alpha - i\gamma \end{bmatrix} \text{ is a unitary matrix if } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 = 1.$$

- (c) Reduce the matrix A to diagonal form

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

- (d) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of matrix A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 13 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (e) Test the consistency of following system of linear equations and hence find the solution

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 - x_2 &= 12 \\ -x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ -2x_2 + 4x_3 &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

- (f) State Cayley-Hamilton theorem. Using this theorem find the inverse of the matrix.

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

2. Attempt *any four* parts of the following : (5x4=20)

- (a) Find the directional derivative of $\frac{1}{r^2}$ in the direction

$$\text{of } \vec{r}, \text{ where } \vec{r} = \hat{i}x + \hat{j}y + \hat{k}z.$$

- (b) Find $\iint \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$, where

$$\vec{F} = (2x + 3z)\hat{i} - (xz + y)\hat{j} + (y^2 + 2z)\hat{k} \text{ and } s \text{ is the surface of sphere having centre } (3, -1, 2) \text{ and radius } 3.$$

- (c) Show that the vector field $\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$ is irrotational as well as solenoidal. Find the scalar potential.
- (d) If \vec{A} is a vector function and ϕ is a scalar function, then show that $\nabla \cdot (\phi \vec{A}) = \phi \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \phi$.
- (e) Apply Green's theorem to evaluate $\oint_C 2y^2 dx + 3x dy$ where C is the boundary of closed region bounded between $y = x$ and $y = x^2$.
- (f) Suppose $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = x^3 \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}$ is the force field. Find the work done by \vec{F} along the line from the $(1, 2, 3)$ to $(3, 5, 7)$.

3. Attempt *any four* parts of the following : (5x4=20)

- (a) If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$, prove that $(1-x^2) y_{n+2} - (2n+1) x y_{n+1} - n^2 y_n = 0$. Hence find the value of y_n at $x=0$.
- (b) If $u = f(r)$ and $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, prove that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r} f'(r)$.
- (c) Trace the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$.
- (d) Expand $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ in the neighbourhood of $(1, 1)$.
- (e) If $u = x \log(xy)$, where $x^3 + y^3 + 3xy = 1$. Find $\frac{du}{dx}$.

(f) State Euler's theorem of differential calculus. Hence

verify the theorem for the function $u = \log \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}$.

4. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)
- (a) If J be the Jacobian of the system u, v with regard to x, y and J' the Jacobian of the system x, y with regard to u, v , then prove that $JJ' = 1$.
- (b) A rectangular box open at top is to have a given capacity. Find the dimensions of the box requiring least material.
- (c) A balloon is in the form of right circular cylinder of radius 1.5 m and length 4.0 m and is surmounted by hemispherical ends. If the radius is increased by 0.01 m and length by 0.05 m, find the percentage change in the volume of balloon.

FOR NEW SYLLABUS ONLY (TAS-104/MA-101)

5. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^\infty \int_0^x x \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{y}\right) dy dx$ by changing the order of integration.
- (b) Find by triple integration, the volume of the paraboloid of revolution $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$ cut off by the plane $z = 4$.
- (c) State the Dirichlet's theorem for three variables. Hence evaluate the integral

$$\iiint x^{l-1} y^{m-1} z^{n-1} dx dy dz.$$

where x, y, z are all positive but limited by the

$$\text{condition } \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^p + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^q + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^r \leq 1.$$

FOR OLD SYLLABUS ONLY MA-101 (OLD)

5. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10×2=20)

- (a) The following data regarding the heights (y) and weights (x) of 100 college students are given $\Sigma x = 15000$, $\Sigma x^2 = 2272500$, $\Sigma y = 6800$, $\Sigma y^2 = 463025$ and $\Sigma xy = 1022250$.

Find the correlation coefficient between height and weight and equation of regression line of height on weight.

- (b) Fit a Poisson distribution to the following data and calculate the theoretical frequencies.

x	0	1	2	3	4
f	192	100	24	3	1

- (c) Assume the mean height of soldiers to be 68.22 inches with a variance of 10.8 inches square. How many soldiers in a regiment of 10,000 would you expect to be over 6 feet tall, given that the area under the standard normal curve between $x=0$ and $x=0.31$ is 0.1368 and between $x=0$ and $x=1.15$ is 0.3746.

- o O o -

FOR OLD SYLLABUS ONLY MA-101 (OLD)

5. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) The following data regarding the heights (y) and weights (x) of 100 college students are given $\Sigma x = 15000$, $\Sigma x^2 = 2272500$, $\Sigma y = 6800$, $\Sigma y^2 = 463025$ and $\Sigma xy = 1022250$.

Find the correlation coefficient between height and weight and equation of regression line of height on weight.

- (b) Fit a Poisson distribution to the following data and calculate the theoretical frequencies.

x	0	1	2	3	4
f	192	100	24	3	1

- (c) Assume the mean height of soldiers to be 68.22 inches with a variance of 10.8 inches square. How many soldiers in a regiment of 10,000 would you expect to be over 6 feet tall, given that the area under the standard normal curve between $x=0$ and $x=0.31$ is 0.1368 and between $x=0$ and $x=1.15$ is 0.3746.

- o O o -