

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**  
**B.Tech. Winter 2022 - 23 Examination**

**Semester: 1**  
**Subject Code: 303191101**  
**Subject Name: Mathematics-I**

**Date: 28/01/2023**  
**Time: 02:00 pm to 04:30 pm**  
**Total Marks: 60**

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Objective Type Questions.****(15)**

1.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  for  $f = x^y$  is  
 (a)  $yx^{y-1}$  (b)  $xy^{x-1}$  (c)  $x^{y-1}$  (d) None of the above
2. An eigenvalue of  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  is 3, the eigenvalue of  $A^2 + 3I$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) 9 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 12
3. Which of the following is reduced row echelon form?  
 (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
4. The value of  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_, so that the system  
 $(a - 1)x + 2y = 0$   
 $3x + (a - 2)y = 0$  has non trivial solution.  
 (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) -4
5. The degree of homogeneous function  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
6. The degree and order of the differential equation  
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2y = 3$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.  
 (a) 2,3 (b) 3,2 (c) 1,2 (d) 2,1
7. Which of the following series is convergent?  
 (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  (b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  (d)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos(n\pi)$
8.  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Write the relation between Gamma and Beta function.
10. Every square matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation. **(True/False)**
11. If  $f(x) = x \sin x$  in  $(-\pi, \pi)$  then the value of  $b_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_
12. Find the normal line to the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$  at the point  $(1,1,1)$ .
13. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  then eigenvalues of matrix  $A$  are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
14.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
15. Express the quadratic form  $Q(x, y) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 2xy$  in the matrix form.

**Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Attempt any three)****(15)**

- A) Solve the following system of equations by using Gauss elimination method
- $$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ 2x + 4y - 3z &= 1 \\ 3x + 6y - 5z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

B) Discuss the continuity of

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{at origin.}$$

C) Find the rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ .

D) Find the value of  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  at point (1,2) if  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 1$

**Q.3** A) (i) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \sin 2x$  (04)

(ii) Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$  (03)

B) Find the non-singular matrix  $P$  that diagonalizes matrix  $A$  and determine  $P^{-1}AP$  where (08)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**OR**

B) Find the Fourier Series of  $f(x) = x^2$  in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . (08)

**Q.4** A) If  $u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)$  prove that (07)

(i)  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin 2u}{2}$

(ii)  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2 \sin^3 u \cos u$

**OR**

A) (i) Check whether the differential equation is exact or not and hence, solve (04)  
 $2xydx + (1 + x^2)dy = 0$

(ii) Test the convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 2n}{5 + n^5}$  (03)

B) Discuss the maxima and minima of the function (08)  
 $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$