

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**  
**B.Tech. Summer 2017 - 18 Examination**

**Semester: 1**  
**Subject Code: 03191101**  
**Subject Name: Mathematics-I**

**Date: 06/06/2018**  
**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 Select correct alternative: (Each of one mark)****(15)**

1. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 & 10 \\ 7 & -2 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$  then trace of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) 0 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) cannot be determined
2. If  $n$  is any rational number, then  $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n =$  \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a)  $\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$  (b)  $\cos^n \theta + i \sin^n \theta$  (c) 1 (d) none of these
3. A complex number  $z$  is real if \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a)  $\text{Im}(z) = 0$  (b)  $\text{Re}(z) = 0$  (c)  $\text{Im}(z) \neq 0$  (d) none of these
4. The area bounded by the x-axis and the curve  $y = f(x)$  for  $a \leq x \leq b$ , is equal to \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  (b)  $\int_a^b x f(x) dx$  (c)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  (d) none of these
5. A double point is called a node if the tangents to the curve at that point are \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) real and coincident (b) real and distinct (c) imaginary (d) none of these
6. If  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y$ , then find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .
7. Find the rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .
8. Find the Jacobian  $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$  for  $u = x - y, v = x + y$ .
9. State whether the sequence  $\{2^n\}$  is convergent or divergent.
10. Find  $\text{Arg}(z)$  for  $z = 1 + i$ .
11. Reduce to the complex number  $z = (1 - i)^4$  to a real number.
12. If  $u_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right\}$  then find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ .
13. The matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is in row echelon form. (State whether true or false.)
14. State whether the given curve  $x = y^2$  is symmetric about x-axis or not.
15. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  then what are the Eigen values of  $A^2$ ?

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

- A) Trace the curve  $y^2(2a - x) = x^3, a > 0$ .
- B) Simplify using De Moivre's theorem:  $\frac{(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^{\frac{2}{3}} (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^2}{(\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)^2 (\cos 5\theta - i \sin 5\theta)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ .
- C) If  $u = x^3 y^2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$  then find (a)  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  (b)  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$
- D) Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Q.3 A)** Find eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . (07)

**B)** Using Lagrange's method of undetermined multipliers, find the maximum value of  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 y^3 z^4$ , subject to the condition  $x + y + z = 5$ . (08)

**OR**

**B) (i)** Find the limit if it exists:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy \cos y}{3x^2 + y^2}$ . (05)

**(ii)** Find the value of  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  at the point  $(1, -3)$  if  $f(x, y) = x^4 + 3x^2 y + y^3 - 1$ . (03)

**Q.4 A) (i)** The region between the curve  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 4$  and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis to generate a solid. Find its volume. (05)

**(ii)** Discuss the convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{4^{2n}}$ . (02)

**OR**

**A)** Find the area of the region enclosed between the x-axis and the graph of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ . (07)

**B)** Test the convergence of: (i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 2n}{5 + n^2}$  and (ii)  $\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots$ . (08)