

**I/IV B.Tech. (Supple). DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL/MAY- 2016****First Semester****BT/CSE/ECE/EEE****MATHEMATICS-I****Time: Three Hours****Maximum marks:60****Answer Question No.1 Compulsory****12X1=12 M****Answer ONE question from each Unit****4X12=48 M**

1.
  - a. State Cayley-Hamilton theorem
  - b. Find the nature of the quadratic form  $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 - 4xy + 2xz - 4yz$
  - c. Find the eigen values of  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1-3i \\ 1+3i & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
  - d. State Rolle's Theorem
  - e. Write Taylor's series
  - f. State the relation between cartesian coordinates to spherical polar co-ordinates.
  - g. Find  $\int_0^2 \int_0^x y dx dy$
  - h. State Dirichlet's conditions for Fourier series
  - i. Write the value of  $\int_0^{f/2} \sin^p x \cos^q x dx, p > -1, q > -1$
  - j. State complex form of Fourier series
  - k. State Parseval's formulae.
  - l. Define Half range cosine series.

**UNIT-I**

2.
  - a. Find the Rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 6 & 7 & 2 & 9 \\ -3 & 3 & 6 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$
  - b. Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(OR)

3. a. Reduce the quadratic form  $8x^2 + 7y^2 + 3z^2 - 12xy - 8yz + 4zx$  to “sum of squares” by an orthogonal transformation and give the matrix transformation.

b. Show that  $(I - A)(I + A)^{-1}$  is a unitary matrix where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1+2i \\ -1+2i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

**UNIT-II**

4. a. Verify Lagrange’s Mean value theorem for  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$  in  $\left(\frac{-11}{7}, \frac{13}{7}\right)$  and find approximate value of c.

b. Find the maximum and minimum values of  $2(x^2 - y^2) - x^4 + y^4$

(OR)

5. a. Fit a second degree curve  $y = a + bx + cx^2$  for the following data using principle of Least squares:

x	2	4	6	8	10
y	3.07	12.85	31.47	57.38	91.29

- b. Use Taylor’s series, to prove that

$$\tan^{-1}(x + h) = \tan^{-1} x + (h \sin z) \cdot \frac{\sin z}{1} - (h \sin z)^2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2z}{2} + (h \sin z)^3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3z}{3} - \dots$$

Where  $z = \cot^{-1} x$

**UNIT-III**

6. a. Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} xy dy dx$  by changing the order of integration.

- b. Find the volume bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and the hyperboloid  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$

(OR)

7. a. Evaluate  $\iint \frac{r dr d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}$  over one loop of the lemniscate  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

b. Prove that  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x^2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \times \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{f}{4\sqrt{2}}$

**P.T.O**

## UNIT-IV

8. a. Find a Fourier series to represent  $x - x^2$  from  $x = -f$  to  $x = f$ . Hence show that

$$\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{f^2}{12}$$

- b. Obtain the Fourier series for the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} fx & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ f(2-x) & , 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

**(OR)**

9. a. Find the complex form of Fourier series for  $e^x$  in  $-f < x < f$   
b. Find the Fourier series of  $x^2$  in  $(-f, f)$ . Use parseval's identity to prove that

$$\frac{f^4}{90} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots$$



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1. a) Define rank of a matrix.
- b) Write any two properties of eigen vectors.
- c) Define unitary matrix.
- d) State Cauchy's mean value theorem.
- e) What do you mean by curve fitting ?
- f) Define beta function.
- g) Define error function.
- h) Define model matrix.
- i) Write Euler's formulae for Fourier series.
- j) Define even function.
- k) Write Taylor's theorem.
- l) Write Parseval's identity for Fourier series.

**UNIT - I**

2. a) Investigate for what values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  the simultaneous equations  $x+y+z=6$ ,  
 $x+2y+3z=10$ ,  $x+2y+\lambda z=\mu$  have (i) no solution (ii) a unique solution (iii) an infinite number of solutions.

- b) Find the characteristic equations of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and hence find  $A^{-1}$ .

(OR)

**P.T.O.**

3. Reduce the quadratic form  $2xy+2yz+2zx$  into canonical form. Also specify the matrix of transformation. Discuss the nature of the quadratic form.

**UNIT - II**

4. a) State Rolle's theorem and verify it for  $f(x) = x(x+3)e^{-\frac{1}{2x}}$  in  $(-3, 0)$ .  
 b) Discuss the maxima and minima of  $f(x) = x^3 y^2 (1 - x - y)$ .

(OR)

5. a) Expand  $x^2y + 3y - z$  in powers of  $(x-1)$  and  $(y+2)$  using Taylor's theorem.  
 b) By the method of least squares fit a curve  $y = ax^b$  to the following data :

$x$	:	1	2	3	4	5
$y$	:	0.5	2	4.5	8	12.5

**UNIT - III**

6. a) Evaluate  $\iint \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} dr d\theta$  over one loop of the lemniscate  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ .  
 b) Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy dx$  by changing the order of integration.

(OR)

7. a) Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^{m-1} \sin bx dx$  in terms of Gamma function.  
 b) Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_y^a \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$  by changing to polar co-ordinates.

**UNIT - IV**

8. a) Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  in  $0 < x < 2\pi$ .  
 b) Find the half range cosine series of the function  $f(x) = \pi-x$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ .

(OR)

9. a) Find the complex form of Fourier series for the function  $f(x) = \cos ax$ ,  $-\pi < x < \pi$ .  
 b) If  $f(x) = |\cos x|$ , expand  $f(x)$  as a Fourier series in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

