

Code No: 51008

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Tech I Year Examinations, May/June - 2019

MATHEMATICAL METHODS

(Common to EEE, ECE, CSE, BME, IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five questions
All questions carry equal marks

1.a) Reduce the Matrix A to its normal form

Where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence find the rank.

b) Show that the system of equations $x + y + z = 6$, $x + 2y + 3z = 14$,
 $x + 4y + 7z = 30$ is consistent and solve them. [7+8]

2.a) If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_r$ are Eigen values of a square matrix A then prove that
 $K\lambda_1, K\lambda_2, K\lambda_3, \dots, K\lambda_r$ are Eigen values of KA.

b) Find the Eigen values and the corresponding Eigen vectors of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad [6+9]$$

3. Identify the nature of the quadratic form $-3x^2 - 3y^2 - 3z^2 - 2xy - 2xz + 2yz$ and reduce it to canonical form by orthogonal reduction. [15]

4.a) Find a root of the equation $f(x) = x + \log x - 2$ using Newton Raphson method.

b) Using Newton's forward interpolation formula find the value of $f(1.6)$ if

x	1	1.4	1.8	2.2
y	3.49	4.82	5.96	6.5

[7+8]

5.a) Fit a straight line to the following data:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15

b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$ by dividing the range into 10 equal parts using

i) Trapezoidal rule, ii) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule. [7+8]

6. Using Runge Kutta method of fourth order find $y(0.2)$, $y(0.4)$ and $y(0.6)$ given $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$, $y(0) = 2$ taking $h = 0.2$. [15]

7.a) Find a Fourier series to represent $f(x) = x^2$, in $(-\pi, \pi)$. Hence show that

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

b) Find the half range cosine series for $f(x) = Kx$ in $(0, 5)$. [7+8]

8. Solve the following partial differential equations:

a) $\frac{x^2}{p} + \frac{y^2}{q} = z$

b) $x^2p + y^2q = z^2$. [7+8]

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