

Code No: 121AB

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B. Tech I Year Examinations, March/April - 2023

MATHEMATICS - I

(Common to CE, EEE, ME, ECE, CSE, EIE, IT, AME, MIE, PTM)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Note:** i) Question paper consists of Part A, Part B.
 ii) Part A is compulsory, which carries 25 marks. In Part A, Answer all questions.
 iii) In Part B, Answer any one question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b as sub questions.

PART - A

(25 Marks)

- 1.a) Define Hermitian, Skew-Hermitian and Unitary Matrices. [2]
 b) Define the rank and nature of a quadratic form. [3]
 c) Write the geometrical interpretation of Lagrange's mean value theorem. [2]
 d) Explain in brief the method of Lagrange multipliers. [3]
 e) Show that $\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m)$. [2]
 f) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{12}^{23} \int xy^2z^3 dx dy dz$. [3]
 g) Write the differential equation of the family of orthogonal trajectories of the curves $xy = c^2$. [2]
 h) Find the general solution of $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$. [3]
 i) Write the linearity property in Laplace transforms. [2]
 j) Define a periodic function. What is the Laplace transform of a periodic function? [3]

PART - B

(50 Marks)

- 2.a) Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 10 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.
 b) Solve completely, the system of equations $x + y - 2z + 3w = 0$; $x - 2y + z - w = 0$; $4x + y - 5z + 8w = 0$; $5x - 7y + 2z - w = 0$. [5+5]

OR

3. Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and hence find its inverse. [10]

4. State Lagrangers mean value theorem, and using it prove that when $0 < a < b < 1$, $\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1} b - \tan^{-1} a < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}$. Hence show that $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{25} < \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} < \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$. [10]

OR

5. Find the volume of the largest rectangular parallelepiped that can be inscribed in the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$. [10]

- 6.a) Express the following integrals in terms of Gamma function:

i) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta$ ii) $\int_0^{\infty} a^{-bx^2} dx$

- b) Find $\Gamma\left(-\frac{11}{2}\right)$. [5+5]

OR

- 7.a) By changing into polar coordinates, evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$.

- b) Using triple integral, find the volume of a sphere of radius 'r'. [5+5]

- 8.a) Solve $xy(1+xy^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$.

- b) If the temperature of the air is 30°C , and the substance cools from 100°C to 80°C in 10 minutes, find the temperature of the substance after 20 minutes. [5+5]

OR

9. Solve $(D-2)^2 y = 8(e^{2x} + \sin 2x + x^2)$. [10]

10. Find the Laplace transform of the function:

a) $f(t) = 2e^{-3t} \sin t + 3e^t \sin 4t + 7\sqrt{t}$

b) $\int_0^t \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ [5+5]

OR

11. Solve by Laplace transform technique $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 3y = \sin t$, $y = \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ when $t = 0$.

[10]

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