

Roll No.

Total Pages : 3

BT-2/M-20

32045

APPLIED MATHS-II

Paper : BS-132A

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt *five* questions in all, selecting at least *one* question from each unit.

UNIT-I

1. (a) Determine the rank of the matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ 7½

(b) Using the Gauss-Jordan method, find the inverse of the

matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 7½

2. (a) Find the Adjoint of the matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$ 7½

(b) Test for consistency and solve :

$$5x + 3y + 7z = 4$$

$$3x + 26y + 2z = 9$$

$$7x + 2y + 10z = 5. \quad 7\frac{1}{2}$$

UNIT-II

3. (a) Solve the equation $4x^4 + 8x^3 + 13x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$, it being given that sum of two of its roots is zero. $7\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Find the equation whose roots exceed by 2 the roots of the equation $4x^4 + 32x^3 + 83x^2 + 76x + 21 = 0$. Hence solve the equation. $7\frac{1}{2}$

4. (a) Fit a straight line to the following data : $7\frac{1}{2}$

x	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10
y	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	3

(b) Solve the equation $4x^3 + 16x^2 - 9x - 36 = 0$, the sum of two of the roots being zero. $7\frac{1}{2}$

UNIT-III

5. (a) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(2 \log x - 1)}{\sin y \cdot y \cos y}$. $7\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Solve $(1 + xy)y dx + (1 - xy)x dy = 0$. $7\frac{1}{2}$

6. (a) Solve $(x - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = y e^{3x} (x - 1)^2$. $7\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Solve $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y x^3 y^6$. $7\frac{1}{2}$

UNIT-IV

7. (a) If $u = \log (x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$, show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{9}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}. \quad 7\frac{1}{2}$$

- (b) If $u = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{y}}$, prove that

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cot u. \quad 7\frac{1}{2}$$

8. (a) Discuss the maxima and minima of

$$f(x, y) = x^3 y^2 (6 - x - y). \quad 7\frac{1}{2}$$

- (b) Find the volume of the greatest rectangular parallelepiped that can be inscribed in the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \quad 7\frac{1}{2}$$