

B.Tech I Year I Semester (R15) Regular &amp; Supplementary Examinations December 2016

**MATHEMATICS – I**

(Common to CE, EEE, CSE, ECE, ME, EIE and IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

**PART – A**  
(Compulsory Question)

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- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of parabolas through the origin and foci on the  $y$  – axis.
  - Find the complementary function  $(D^3 + 2D)y = e^{2x} + \cos(3x + 7)$ .
  - $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  has the general solution \_\_\_\_\_
  - Find  $P.I(\theta^2 - 4\theta + 1)^{-1} \sin z$ .
  - If  $u = e^{x+y}$ ,  $v = e^{-x+y}$ , then find  $J$ .
  - Find the radius of curvature at any point of the cardioids  $s = 4a \sin \frac{\psi}{3}$ .
  - $\int_D \int (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \text{_____}$   $D: y = x, y^2 = x$ .
  - Evaluate  $\int_0^1 dx \int_1^2 dy \int_1^3 xyz dz$ .
  - $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A})$  is \_\_\_\_\_
  - Evaluate  $\int_C y^2 dx - 2x^2 dy$  along the parabola  $y = x^2$  from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(2, 4)$ .

**PART – B**  
(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)**UNIT – I**

- 2 Solve:  $x(x-1) \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2(x-1)^3$ .

**OR**

- 3 Solve:  $(D^3 + 2D^2 - 3D)y = xe^{3x}$ .

**UNIT – II**

- 4 Solve:  $(D^2 + a^2)y = \tan ax$  by the method of variation of parameters.

**OR**

- 5 The deflection  $y$  of a strut of length  $l$  with one end built-in and other end subjected to the end thrust  $P$ , satisfies  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2y = \frac{a^2R}{P}(1-x)$ . Find the deflection  $y$  of the strut at a distance  $x$  from the built-in end.

**UNIT – III**

- 6 (a) If  $u = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2y^2}{x+y} \right)$  then show that  $xu_x + yu_y = 3 \tan u$ .
- (b) If  $u = x + y + z$ ,  $uv = y + z$ ,  $uvw = z$ , then prove  $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} = u^2v$ .

**OR**

- 7 (a) Find the points on the surface  $z^2 = xy + 1$  nearest to the origin.
- (b) Find the radius of curvature at  $(3,3)$  on the curve  $x^3 + xy^2 - 6y^2 = 0$ .

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**UNIT – IV**

8 Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y^2 dx dy$  by changing the order of integration.

**OR**

9 Evaluate  $\int \int \int xy^2 z dx dy dz$  taken through the positive octant of the sphere:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ .

**UNIT – V**

10 (a) Find the directional derivative of  $f = xy + yz + zx$  in the direction of vector  $\bar{i} + 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$  at the point  $(1, 2, 0)$ .

(b) Find curl  $\bar{f}$  where  $\bar{f} = \text{grad } (x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ .

**OR**

11 Evaluate by Green's theorem  $\oint_C (y - \sin x) dx + \cos x dy$  where C is triangle enclosed the lines  $y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi y = 2x$ .

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