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Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Tech. (2011 Onwards) (Sem.-1)
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS – I

Subject Code : BTAM-101

Paper ID : [A1101]

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION - B & C. have FOUR questions each.
3. Attempt any FIVE questions from SECTION B & C carrying EIGHT marks each.
4. Select atleast TWO questions from SECTION - B & C.

SECTION-A

1. Solve the following :

- a) Find the length of any arc of the curve $r = a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$.
- b) If $z = f(x, y)$ and $x = e^u + e^{-v}$, $y = e^{-u} e^v$, prove that $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
- c) In polar co-ordinates $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, show that $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = r$.
- d) Using Euler's theorem, prove that if $\tan u = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}$, then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin 2u$.
- e) Write Taylor's series for a function of two variables.
- f) Find the value of 'a' for which the vectors $3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ are perpendicular.
- g) If $r = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ and $|\vec{r}| = r$, show that $\nabla f(r) = f'(r) \nabla r$.
- h) State Stoke's theorem.
- i) Find the volume common to the two cylinders $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$.
- j) Evaluate $\int_C (x^2 + yz) dS$, where C is the curve defined by $x = 4y$, $z = 3$ from $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}, 3\right)$ to $(4, 1, 3)$.

SECTION-B

2. Find the radius of curvature at any point of following curves :
- a) $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$ (4)
- b) $S = a \log(\sec \psi + \tan \psi) + a \sec \psi \tan \psi$ (4)
3. The cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ revolves about the initial line. Find the volume of the solid generated. (8)
4. a) Find the minimum value $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ of subject to the condition that $xyz = a^3$. (4)
- b) Find the maximum and minimum values of $2(x^2 - y^2) - x^4 + y^4$. (4)
5. a) If $f(x, y) = \tan^{-1}(xy)$, find an approximate value of $f(1.1, 0.8)$ using the Taylor's series linear approximation. (3)
- b) Show that the function $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + 2y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$
- (i) is continuous at $(0, 0)$ (ii) possesses partial derivatives at $(0, 0)$. (5)

SECTION-C

6. Find the centre of gravity of a plate whose density $\rho(x, y)$ is constant and is bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = x + 2$. Also, find the moment of inertia about the axis. (8)
7. a) If $a = \sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j} + \theta \hat{k}, b = \cos \theta \hat{i} - \sin \theta \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $c = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, find $\frac{d}{d\theta}(\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}))$ at $\theta = 0$. (4)
- b) A particle moves along the curve $x = 3t^2, y = t^2 - 2t$ and $z = t^3$. Find its velocity and acceleration at $t = 1$ in the direction of $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. (4)
8. Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{f} = 4x\hat{i} - 2y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$, taken over the region bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$ and $z = 3$. (8)
9. a) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\frac{y^2}{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} dx dy$. (4)
- b) Prove that $\text{div}(f\vec{v}) = f(\text{div}\vec{v}) + (\text{grad}f) \cdot \vec{v}$, where f is scalar function. (4)