

MATH114

Enrol. No.

[ST]

END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS JANUARY 2025

APPLIED MATHEMATICS- I

Time : 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 60

Note: Attempt questions from all sections as directed. Non Programmable scientific calculator is permitted.

SECTION - A (24 Marks)Attempt any **Four** questions out of **Five**.Each question carries **06** marks.

1. Find the rank of the following matrix by reducing it into normal form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. If $u = \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right]$ Prove that

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-\sin u \cos 2u}{4 \cos^3 u}.$$

3. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_y^a \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ by changing the order of integration.

4. Find the directional derivative of the function $\phi = x^2 - y^2 + 2z^2$ at the point P (1, 2, 3) in the direction of the line PQ where Q is the point (5, 0, 4).

5. Solve, with the help of matrices, the simultaneous equations $3x + y + 2z = 3$, $2x - 3y - z = -3$, $x + 2y + z = 4$

SECTION - B (20 Marks)

Attempt any two questions out of three.

Each question carries 10 marks.

6. (a) Expand e^{xy} at (1,1) using Taylor's theorem. (5)
 (b) Find, by double integration, the smaller of the areas bounded by the circle (5)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \text{ and the line } x + y = 3.$$

7. State Gauss Divergence Theorem and use to evaluate

$\int \int_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ where $\vec{F} = 4x\hat{i} - 2y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$ over the cylindrical region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$ and $z = 3$.

8. Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

SECTION - C **(16 Marks)**
(Compulsory)

9. (a) The temperature T at any point (x, y, z) in space is $T = 400xyz^2$. Find the maximum temperature on the surface of the unit sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$. (10)

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\log 2} \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} e^{x+y+z} dx dy dz$. (6)