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**NEW SCHEME** 

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# First Semester B.E Degree Examination, February/March 2005

## **Common to all Branches**

#### **Engineering Mathematics - I**

Time: 3 hrs.]

3×3×15 Marks

[Max.Marks: 100

1. Answer FIVE full questions, choosing Note: at least ONE question from EACH PART. 2. All questions carry equal marks.

#### PART - A

- **1.** (a) Show that the lines whose direction cosines satisfy the relations l + m + 4n = 0and mn + nl + lm = 0 are parallel. (6 Marks)
  - (b) Derive the equation of the plane in the intercept form. Also find the equation of the plane having y - intercept 10, z - intercept 4 and perpendicular to the plane 7x + y + 13z - 17 = 0. (4+3=7 Marks)
  - (c) Find the image of the point (1, -1, 2) in the plane 2x + 2y + z = 11. (7 Marks)
- **2.** (a) Show that the lines  $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$  and x+2y+3z-8 = 0 = 2x+3y+4z-11intersect. Also find their point of intersection. (6 Marks)
  - (b) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of the line of S.D with the lines

 $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y-6}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-2}$  and  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-6}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$  and hence find the shortest distance. (7 Marks)

(c) Find the equation of the right circular cone with vertex (2, -3, -4), semivertical angle  $30^0$  and whose axis is equally inclined to the coordinate axes. (7 Marks)

#### PART - B

- **3.** (a) If  $y = (x^2 1)^n$  show that  $y_n$  satisfies the equation:  $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$ (6 Marks)
  - (b) Establish the pedal equation of the polar curve :

$$r^n = a^n \sin n \theta + b^n \cos n \theta$$
 in the form  $p^2(a^{2n} + b^{2n}) = r^{2n+2}$ . (7 Marks)

(c) If 
$$u = log (x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$$
 show that  
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{x+y+z}$  and hence show that  
 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u = \frac{-9}{(x+y+z)^2}$ 
(7 Marks)

**4.** (a) State and prove Euler's theorem for a homogeneous function u(x, y) of degree n and hence show that 5)

$$x^2 \; u_{xx} + 2xy \; u_{xy} \; + y^2 \; u_{yy} = n(n-1)u$$
 (7 Marks

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(b) If  $x = a^u \operatorname{cov} v$  and  $y = a^u \sin v$  show that JJ' = 1.

(c) The current measured by a tangent golvanometer is given by the relation  $c = k \tan \theta$  where  $\theta$  is the angle of deflection. Show that the relative error in

c due to a given error in  $\theta$  is minimum when  $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ . (6 Marks)

#### PART - C

- 5. (a) Obtain the reduction formula for  $I_n = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} Sec^n x$  where n is a positive integer and hence find  $I_6$ . (6 Marks)
  - (b) Show that when n is a positive integer  $\int_{0}^{2a} x^{n} \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}} dx = \pi a^{2} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n}, \frac{(2n+1)!}{(n+2)!n!}$ and hence find  $\int_{0}^{2a} x^3 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$ .

- (c) Trace the astroid :  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .
- 6. (a) Find the length of an arch of the cycloid  $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), \ y = a(1 - \cos \theta).$ (6 Marks)
  - (b) Find the surface area of the solid generated by revolving the cycloid  $x = a(\theta - sin\theta); y = a(1 \cos \theta)$  about the base. (7 Marks)
  - (c) Find the volume of solid generated by the revolution of the cardiod r = $a(1 + \cos \theta)$  about the initial line. (7 Marks)

### PART - D

- 7. (a) Solve of sought has  $\int U^2 dx = 4$  but  $\int U^2 dx = 4$ i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x \, tan \, (y-x) + 1$ 
  - ii) (x 4y 9) dx + (4x + y 2) dy = 0
    - iii)  $[xy \sin(xy) + \cos(xy)]y \, dx + [xy \sin(xy) \cos(xy)] \, xdy = 0$

(5×3=15 Marks)

- (b) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves  $\left(r + \frac{k^2}{r}\right) \cos \theta = a$ , a' being the parameter. (5 Marks)
- **8.** (a) Examine the nature of the following series.

) 
$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1+2}{1^2+2^2} + \frac{1+2+3}{1^2+2^2+3^2} + \dots$$
 (6 Marks)

ii) 
$$1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)x^3 + \dots; x > 0$$
 (7 Marks)  
iii)  $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} - \frac{1}{8^2} + \dots$  (7 Marks)  
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(7 Marks)

(7 Marks)