

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(A Central University, Government of India)

May/June 2016 End Semester Examinations
B.Tech. (Marine Engineering) – 2009 batch onwards

Semester I - Mathematics – I (UG21 T1102 / UG21T2102)

Date : 11.06.2016 ~~2nd Semper last Supply~~
Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 100
Pass Marks :50
(3 X 10 = 30 Marks)

Part – A
Compulsory Question

- 1) a) Find the asymptotes of the curve
 $y^3 - 2xy^2 - x^2y + 2x^3 + 3y^2 - 7xy + 2x^2 + 2y + 2x + 1 = 0$.
- b) Find the extremals of the functional $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left(\frac{y^2}{x^3}\right) dx$
- c) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2+i & 3 & -1+3i \\ -5 & i & 4-2i \end{bmatrix}$, show that AA^* is a Hermitian matrix, where A^* is the conjugate transpose of A.
- d) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{e^{2z}}{(z+1)^4} dz$, where C is the circle $|z| = 2$.
- e) If $y = \frac{x^2}{(x-3)(x-1)(x-2)}$ then find y_n
- f) Find the saddle points of the function. $x^3 + y^3 - 3x - 12y + 10$
- g) Show that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}$
 by applying $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \times \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \pi$
- h) Compute the value of $\iint_R y dx dy$ where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
- i) Determine the constant 'a' so that the vector $\vec{v} = (x + 3y)\hat{i} + (y - 2z)\hat{j} + (x + az)\hat{k}$ is solenoidal $\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$
- j) Evaluate $\left[\dot{\vec{r}} \quad \ddot{\vec{r}} \quad \dddot{\vec{r}} \right]$ when $\vec{r} = a \cos u \hat{i} + a \sin u \hat{j} + bu \hat{k}$
- (k) Find the eigen values of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$x^3 - 3x^2 + 10 = 0$
 $x(x^2 - 3) = 6$



Part - B
Answer Any Five of the following

(5x 14=70 Marks)

- 2) a) If $y^{\frac{1}{m}} + y^{\frac{-1}{m}} = 2x$, prove that
 $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n + 1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0.$ (6 Marks)
- b) Find the maximum and minimum distances of the point
 $(3, 4, 12)$ from the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ (8 Marks)
- 3) a) Solve $(y \log y)dx + (x - \log y)dy = 0.$ (6 Marks)
- b) If $u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}$, prove that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \tan u$ and
 $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-\sin u \cos 2u}{4 \cos^3 u}.$ (8 Marks)
- 4) a) Find the curves on which the functional $\int_0^1 [y'^2 + 12xy] dx$ with
 $y(0) = 0$ and $y(1) = 1$ can be extremised. (8 Marks)
- b) Prove that $\beta\left(m, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2^{2m-1} \beta(m, m)$ (6 Marks)
- 5) a) Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right\}^{1/n}$ (7 Marks)
- b) Evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^z \int_{x-z}^{x+z} (x + y + z) dx dy dz$ (7 Marks)
- 6) a) Find a unit Vector normal to the surface $xy^3z^2 = 4$ at the point
 $(-1, -1, 2).$ (6 Marks)
- b) If r is the distance of a point (x, y, z) from the origin, prove that
 $\text{Curl} \left(k \times \text{grad} \frac{1}{r} \right) + \text{grad} \left(k \cdot \text{grad} \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$, where K is the unit
vector in the direction OZ. (8 Marks)
- 7) a) Expand $f(z) = \frac{1}{\{(z-1)(z-2)\}}$ in the region :
i) $|z| < 1,$
ii) $1 < |z| < 2,$
iii) $|z| > 2,$
iv) $0 < |z - 1| < 1.$ (8 Marks)
- b) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{\sin \pi z^2 + \cos \pi z^2}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} dz$, where C is the circle $|z| = 3.$ (6 Marks)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2yz$$

$$\frac{2xyz}{fgh} = k$$

8) a) Find the characteristic equation of the matrix.

(8 Marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Verify Cayley – Hamilton theorem and hence evaluate the matrix equation.

$$A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 = 5A^3 - 8A^2 + 2A - I$$

b) Discuss the consistency of the following system of equation.

(6 Marks)

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 11$$

$$x + 5y + 7z = 15$$

$$3x + 11y + 13z = 25$$

If found consistent, Solve it.

$$y \log y \, dx = (\log y - x) \, dy$$

$$\frac{y \log y}{\log y - x}$$