

**1E1022**

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Total Printed Pages : **4****1E1022**

**B. Tech. (Sem. I) (Main) Examination, January/February - 2011**  
**Engineering Mathematics - I**  
**(Common to all Branches of Engg.)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

[Min. Passing Marks : 24

*Attempt overall five questions selecting one question from each unit.*  
*All questions carry equal marks.*

Use of following supporting material is permitted during examination.  
 (Mentioned in form No. 205)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Nil \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Nil \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT - I**

- 1 (a) Find the asymptotes of the following curve :

$$(x+y)^2(x+2y+2) = x+9y-2$$

8

- (b) Find the radius of curvature of the following curve :

$$y^2 = \frac{4a^2(2a-x)}{x} \text{ as its vertex.}$$

8

- 2 (a) Show that every point on the curve
- $y = b \sin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$
- , where the curve meets the axes of
- $x$
- , is a point of inflexion.

8

- (b) Trace the following curve :

$$y^2(a+x) = x^2(3a-x)$$

8

**UNIT - II**

- 3 (a) If
- $u = x \sin^{-1}(y/x)$
- , prove that

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

8



- (b) If the side and angles of a plane triangle  $ABC$  vary in such a way that its circumradius remains constant, then prove that :

$$\frac{\delta a}{\cos A} + \frac{\delta b}{\cos B} + \frac{\delta c}{\cos C} = 0$$

where,  $\delta a, \delta b$  and  $\delta c$  are small increments in sides  $a, b$  and  $c$  respectively.

8

- 4 (a) Find the maximum value of  $u$ , where

$$u = \sin x \sin y \sin(x+y)$$

8

- (b) Find the Maxima and minima of  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  subject to the conditions  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$  and  $lx + my + nz = 0$ . Interpret the result geometrically.

8

### UNIT - III

- 5 (a) Find the length of the arc of the parabola  $x^2 = 4ay$  from the vertex to an extremity of the latus rectum.

8

- (b) Find the surface area of the solid generated by the revolution of the astroid  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$  about the  $x$ -axis.

8

- 6 (a) Evaluate the following integral by changing to polar coordinates :

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

8

- (b) Show that :

$$B(m, n) = a^m b^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(ax+b)^{m+n}} = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

8



## UNIT - IV

7 Solve :

(i)  $x \sin(y/x) dy = [y \sin(y/x) - x] dx$

4

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[ \frac{x+2y-3}{2x+y-3} \right]$

4

(iii)  $(x^3 + xy^4) dx + 2y^3 dy = 0$

4

(iv)  $(x^3 y^3 - xy) dx = dy$

4

8 Solve :

(i)  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a^2 y = \sec ax$

5

(ii)  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x^2$

5

(iii)  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 8x^2 e^{2x} \sin 2x$

6

## UNIT - V

9 (a) Solve :

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (x^2 + 2x) \frac{dy}{dx} + (x+2)y = x^3 e^x$$

8

(b) Solve :

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (\tan x - 3 \cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \cos^2 x = \cos^4 x$$

8

10 (a) Solve by the method of variation of parameters :

$$(1-x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = (1-x)^2$$

8

(b) Solve :

$$x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 2x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2y = 10 \left[ x + \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

8

