

QP Code : 28579

REVISED COURSE

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Attempt any **three** questions from question No. 2 to question no. 6.
 (3) **Figures to the right** indicate full marks.

1. (a) Solve the equation $7\cosh x + 8\sinh x = 1$ for real values of x 3
- (b) If $z(x+y) = (x-y)$ find $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$ 3
- (c) If $u = r^2 \cos 2\theta$, $v = r^2 \sin 2\theta$ find $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(r,\theta)}$ 3
- (d) Prove that $\sec^2 x = 1 + x^2 + \frac{2x^4}{3} + \dots$ 3
- (e) Find the rank of the Matrix by reducing it to normal form. 4
- $$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- (f) Find n^{th} derivatives of $\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$ 4
2. (a) If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 2\sqrt{3} \cdot x + 4 = 0$ find the value of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$ 6
- (b) Examine whether the vectors 6
- $$X_1 = [3 \ 1 \ 1], X_2 = [2 \ 0 \ -1]$$
- $$X_3 = [4 \ 2 \ 1]$$
- are linearly independent.
- (c) (i) State and prove Euler's theorem for a Homogeneous function in two variables. 4
- (ii) If $y = x \cos u$ 4
- find the value of $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy}$

[TURN OVER

3. (a) Is the following system has trivial or non trivial solution ? Obtain the non trivial solution if exist. 6
- $$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 - 9x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 14x_3 - 12x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 13x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$
- (b) Discuss the stationary points for Maxima and Mininima of 6
- $$x^3 + xy^2 - 12x^2 - 2y^2 + 21x + 10$$
- (c) (i) If $\tan(x+iy) = a + ib$ prove that $\tanh 2y = \frac{2b}{1+a^2+b^2}$ 4
- (ii) Separate into real and imaginary parts of $\text{Log}(3+4i)$ 4
4. (a) If $x = u \cos v$, $y = u \sin v$ 6
- Prove that $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1$
- (b) Show that $\log[e^{i\alpha} + e^{i\beta}] = \log\left[2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\right] + i\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)$ 6
- (c) (i) Solve the system of equation by Gauss Jordan Method 4
- $$x + 2y + 6z = 22, \quad 3x + 4y + z = 26, \quad 6x - y - z = 19$$
- (ii) Solve the system of equation by Gauss Siedel Method. 4
- Correct upto three decimal.
- $$\begin{aligned} 2x - 4y + 49z &= 49 \\ 43x + 2y + 25z &= 23 \\ 3x + 53y + 3z &= 91 \end{aligned}$$
5. (a) Prove that $\text{Cos}^6\theta + \text{Sin}^6\theta = \frac{1}{8}[3 \cos 4\theta + 5]$ 6
- (b) Find the value of a and b 6
- if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+a \cos x) - b \sin x}{x^3} = 1$
- (c) (i) If $y = e^x \cos 2x \cos x$ find y_n 4
- (ii) If $y = e^{\tan^{-1} x}$ prove that $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + [2(n+1)x - 1]y_{n+1} + n(n+1)y_n = 0$ 4

[TURN OVER

6. (a) Find non-Singular Matrices P & Q such that,

6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is reduced to normal form. Also find rank.}$$

(b) If $u = f(e^{y-z}, e^{z-x}, e^{x-y})$ find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

6

(c) (i) Fit a straight line to the following data :

4

Year x :	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Production y :	10	12	8	10	15

(ii) Fit a second degree parabolic curve to the following data :

4

x :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y :	2	6	7	8	10	11	11	10	9

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Correction:

Q1 (e) an element in position (3, 1) in matrix is 3

Q4 (a) left hand side of the result to prove is a product of two jacobians

(i.e instead of " , " read as " . ")

Date and Time 10/05/2016 11:30 AM

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Question paper is of 80 marks instead of 100 marks

Date and Time 10/05/2016 10:15 AM