

23<sup>rd</sup> May, 13

## Mathematics - I

23/5/13

Sem-III (Rev) A.T.K.T.

P3-upq-Feb.-13KL-3 A4 D

Con. 5744-13.

Sem III (Rev.) ATKT - Maths - I.

DC-2228

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 40]

N.B. : (1) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.(2) Attempt any **four** questions from remaining **six** questions.(3) Use of **simple** calculator is **allowed**.

1. (a) State and verify Lagranges mean value theorems for  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$  on [2, 4] 4

**OR**

- (a) Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ . 4

- (b) Find the rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  4

**OR**

- (b) Find the length of the curve  $x = \cos t + t \sin t$  and  $y = \sin t - t \cos t$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 2\pi$  4

2. (a) By using Newton's Forward Interpolation formula estimate  $f(z)$  from : 4

$$\begin{array}{l} x : 1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \\ f(x) : 2 \ 8 \ 14 \ 20 \end{array}$$

- (b) Find the reduction formula for  $\int \tan^n x dx$ . Hence evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^5 x dx$ . 4

3. (a) By using Adjoint method, find the inverse of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . 4

- (b) If  $u = f\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right)$ , Prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ . 4

[ TURN OVER ]

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4. (a) Expand  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  by Maclaurins method.

(b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorems for  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

5. (a) Verify maxima or minima for  $u = x^3 - 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$ .

- (b) Find the area between the curves  $y = 16 - x^2$  and  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ .

6. (a) Find the volume of a sphere of radius 'a'.

(b) Evaluate  $\int_0^5 (x^2 + 1) dx$  using Trapezoidal rule with  $n = 10$ .

7. (a) Attempt any **one** :—

(i) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x+y+1)^2$

(ii) Solve  $(x^3 + y^3) dy = (x^2y + xy^2) dx$

(iii) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \cos^3 x$

- (b) Attempt any **one** :—

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

(ii)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 9y = 4 \sin x$

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