



B.Tech I Year I Semester (R15) Supplementary Examinations June/July 2019

MATHEMATICS – I

(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

(Compulsory Question)

1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)

- Solve $(4xy + 3y^2 - x)dx + x(x + 2y)dy = 0$.
- Solve $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5e^{-2x}$.
- Solve $x^2y'' + xy' + 9y = 0$.
- Solve $(1 + x)^2y'' + (1 + x)y' + y = 0$.
- Expand $e^x \cos y$ in a Taylor's series about the point $(1, \pi/4)$.
- Find the radius of curvature for the curve $x^2y = a(x^2 + y^2)$ at the point $(-2a, 2a)$.
- Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$.
- Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} xy dy dx$ by changing the order of integration.
- Given $\vec{A} = x^2yz \mathbf{i} + y^2zx \mathbf{j} + z^2xy \mathbf{k}$ find $\text{div} \vec{A}$ & $\text{curl} \vec{A}$.
- If $\vec{F} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j}$ evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ from $(0,0)$ to $(1,1)$ along: (i) The line $y=x$. (ii) The parabola $y = \sqrt{x}$.

PART – B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

UNIT – I2 Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + x \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$.

OR

3 Solve $y'' + 4y' - 12y = e^{2x} - 3 \sin 2x$.**UNIT – II**4 Solve by the method of variation of parameters $y'' + a^2y = \sec ax$.

OR

5 Solve $(3x + 2)^2 y'' + 3(3x + 2)y' - 36y = 8x^2 + 4x + 1$ **UNIT – III**6 If $x = a \cosh u \cos v$ and $y = a \sinh u \sin v$ prove that $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{a^2}{2} (\cosh 2u - \cos 2v)$.

OR

7 Find the extreme values of the function $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 4$.**UNIT – IV**8 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2-z^2}}$

OR

9 Change the integral $\int_{-a}^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx$ into polars and hence evaluate the same.**UNIT – V**10 Find $\text{div} \vec{F}$ and $\text{curl} \vec{F}$ where $\vec{F} = \nabla(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$.

OR

11 Verify Stoke's theorem for the vector $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{i} - 2xy\mathbf{j}$ taken round the rectangle bounded by $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b$.