

B.Tech I Year(R05) Supplementary Examinations, May/June 2010
MATHEMATICS-I
(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions
 All Questions carry equal marks

1. (a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum n! \frac{2^n}{n^n}$ [5]
 (b) State and prove Cauchy Mean value theorem. [5]
 (c) If $0 < a < b < 1$, using Lagrange's mean value theorem, prove that
 $\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} < \sin^{-1} b - \sin^{-1} a < \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}$ [6]
2. (a) Find Taylor's expansion of $f(x,y) = \cot^{-1}xy$ in powers of $(x+0.5)$ and $(y-2)$ up to second degree terms.
 (b) Show that the evolute of $x = a(\cos\theta + \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2})$, $y = a \sin\theta$ is the catenary $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$. [8+8]
3. (a) Find the surface area of the solid generated by the revolution of the loop of the curve $x = t^2$, $y = t - \frac{t^3}{3}$ about x axis.
 (b) Find the area of the loop of the curve $y^2(a+x) = x^2(x-a)$. [8+8]
4. (a) Form the differential equations of all circles which passes through the origin whose centres lie on x axis.
 (b) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + yx = y^2 e^{x^2/2} \sin x$.
 (c) Find the orthogonal Trajectories of the family of curves $r=2a(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)$. [4+6+6]
5. (a) Solve the differential equation: $(D^3 + 1)y = \sin 3x - \cos^2 x$.
 (b) Solve the differential equation: $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = (1+x)^2$. [6+10]
6. (a) Find the Laplace Transformations of the following functions
 $e^{-3t}(2\cos 5t + 3\sin 5t)$
 (b) Find $L^{-1} \left[\log \left(\frac{s+1}{s-1} \right) \right]$
 (c) Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)}$ [5+6+5]
7. (a) Prove that $\text{div}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \text{curl} \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \text{curl} \mathbf{B}$.
 (b) Find the directional derivative of the scalar point function $\phi(x,y,z) = 4xy^2 + 2x^2yz$ at the point $A(1, 2, 3)$ in the direction of the line AB where $B = (5,0,4)$. [8+8]
8. State Green's theorem and verify Green's theorem for $\oint_C [(xy + y^2)dx + x^2 dy]$,
 where C is bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$. [16]
