Code: R7100102

R07

B.Tech I Year (R07) Supplementary Examinations, June 2013

MATHEMATICS - I

(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE questions All questions carry equal marks

- (a) Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y-3}{2x+y-3}$.
 - (b) Find particular member or orthogonal trajectories of $x^2 + cy^2 = 1$ passing through the point (2, 1).
- (a) Solve: $y'' + 4y' + 20y = 23 \sin t 15 \cos t$, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1.
 - (b) Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x e^x \sin x$
- (a) Show that $h < \sin^{-1}h < \frac{h}{\sqrt{(1-h^2)}}$ for 0 < h < 1. (b) Verify Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin^{-1}/x & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$ in [-1, 1].
- 4 Show that the radius of curvature at any point of the astroid $x = a \cos^3 \theta$, $y = a \sin^3 \theta$ is equal to three times the length of the perpendicular from the origin to the tangent at that point.
 - (b) If $\sqrt{r} = \sqrt{a}\cos(\theta/2)$, prove that $\rho = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{ar}$.
- Find the length of the arc of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ cutoff by the line 3y = 8x. 5
 - Evaluate $\iint \frac{r \, dr \, d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}$ over one loop of the lemniscates $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.
- (a) Test the convergence of the following series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}}$. 6
 - Show that the given exponential series $1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$ converges absolutely for all x.
- By transforming into triple integral, evaluate $\iint_S x^3 dy dz + x^2y dz dx + x^2z dx dy$ where S is the 7 closed surface consisting of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and the circular discs z = 0, z = b.
 - (b) Verify Green's theorem for $\int_c [(xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy]$, where C is bounded by y = x and $y = x^2$.
- $\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} & \text{Find: } L\left[\frac{e^{-3t}\sin 2t}{t}\right]. \\ \\ \text{(b)} & \text{Evaluate: } L^{-1}\left[\frac{(S+1)e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+s+1}\right]. \end{array}$
 - (c) Using convolution theorem, find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}\right\}$.