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Total No. of Pages : 02

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B.Tech Ind. Engg. &amp; Mgt. (Spl. in TQM) (Sem.-1)

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS**

Subject Code : IEM-104

Paper ID : [61004]

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 40

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. Attempt All EIGHT questions from SECTION-A carrying TWO marks each.
2. Attempt any SIX questions out of EIGHT from SECTION-B carrying FOUR marks each.

**SECTION-A**

1. Answer briefly :

- a) Expand  $(2x - 3y)^4$  by binomial theorem.
- b) Prove that  $\cos 510^\circ \cos 330^\circ + \sin 390^\circ \cos 120^\circ = -1$ .
- c) Sketch the graph of  $y = 3\sin 2x$ .
- d) if A(-2,1), B(2,3) and C(-2, -4) are three points, find the angle between BA and BC.
- e) Find the equation of hyperbola whose directrix is  $2x + y = 1$ , focus (1,2) and eccentricity  $\sqrt{3}$ .
- f) Differentiate  $x^3 e^x \sin x$  w.r.t.  $x$ .
- g) Find the gradient of a curve.
- h) Integrate  $\int \cos^3 x e^{\log \sin x} dx$ .

## SECTION-B

Q2 If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  Find the product AB and use this result to

solve the system of linear equations :

$$2x - y + z = -1$$

$$-x + 2y - z = 4$$

$$x - y + 2z = -3$$

Q3 The 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> terms in expansion of  $(x + a)^n$  are respectively 84, 280, 560. Find the values of  $x$ ,  $a$ ,  $n$ .

Q4 Prove that  $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ .

Q5 Find the sides and angles of triangle whose vertices are :

$$\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}, \quad 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}, \quad \text{and} \quad 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

Q6 If  $y^x + x^y + x^x = a^b$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

Q7 Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} dx$ .

Q8. By factor property prove that  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{bmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$ .

Q9. If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ . Find  $t$  such that  $\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$  is  $\perp$  to  $\vec{c}$ .