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## 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:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y-3}{2x+y-3}$ . 1
  - (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. 2
  - (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  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$  in [-1, 1]. 3
- 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 (a) 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  $\rho = \frac{2}{2}\sqrt{ar}$ .
- Find the length of the arc of the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  cutoff by the line 3y = 8x. 5 (a)
  - Evaluate  $\iint \frac{r \, dr \, d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}$  over one loop of the lemniscates  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ . (b)
- Test the convergence of the following series:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}}$ . 6 (a)
  - Show that the given exponential series  $1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$  converges absolutely for all x. (b)
- By transforming into triple integral, evaluate  $\iint_{s} x^{3} dy dz + x^{2}y dz dx + x^{2}z dx dy$  where S is the (a) 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  $y = x^2$ .
- 8
- (a) Find:  $L\left[\frac{e^{-3t}\sin 2t}{t}\right]$ . (b) Evaluate:  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{(S+1)e^{-\pi S}}{s^2+s+1}\right]$ .
  - (c) Using convolution theorem, find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}\right\}$ .