| Hi-Tech Institute of Engineering \& Technology |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEPARTMENT OF Applied Sciences |  |
| MODEL QUESTION PAPER, ODD SEMESTER-2023-24, |  |
| Semester: $1^{\text {st }}$ | Course/Branch: B.Tech. |
| Subject Code:BAS103 | Subject Name: Mathematics -1 |
| Faculty Name: Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad, Dr. Vijay Sharma |  |
| Time: 3:00 Hours | Total Marks: 100 |

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

## SECTION-A

1. Attempt all question in brief.

| Q. No | Question | $\mathbf{2 x 1 0 = 2 0}$ |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| a. | Define Leibnitz theorem | Marks | CO |
| b. | State Green 's Theorem. | 2 | 2 |
| c. | State Duplication formula. | 2 | 5 |
| d. | Find the rank of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right]$ | 2 | 4 |
| e. | Find the inverse of the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1\end{array}\right]$ | 2 | 1 |
| f. | Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} x^{2}(1-x)^{3} d x$. | 2 | 1 |
| g. | Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} d x \int_{0}^{x^{2} x d y .}$ | 2 | 4 |
| h. | Show that $\vec{F}=\left(x^{2}-y^{2}+x\right) \hat{i}-(2 x y+y) \hat{j}$ is irrotational. | 2 | 4 |
| i. | State Taylor's Theorem. | 2 | 5 |
| j. | Find the Value of $\Gamma(-1 / 2)$. | 2 | 3 |

SECTION-B
2. Attempt any three parts of the following:

| 2. Attempt any three parts of the following: |  | $3 \times 10=30$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q. No | Question | Marks | CO |
| a. | Verify Cayley Hamilton Theorem for the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc}1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1\end{array}\right]$ and hence find $A^{-1}$ | 10 | 1 |
| b. | If $x^{x} y^{y} z^{z}=c$, show that at $x=y=z, \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}=-(x \log e x)^{-1}$ | 10 | 2 |
| c. | Verify whether the following functions are functionally dependent, and if so find the relation between them $u=\frac{x+y}{1-x y}, v=\tan ^{-1} x+\tan ^{-1} y$ | 10 | 3 |
| d. | Show that $\Gamma n \Gamma(1-n)=\frac{\pi}{\sin n \pi}, 0<n<1$ | 10 | 4 |
| e. | If $\vec{F}=x^{3} \hat{i}+y \hat{j}+z \hat{k}$ is the force field. Find the work done by $\vec{F}$ along the line from $(1,2,3)$ to $(3,5,7)$. | 10 | 5 |

## SECTION-C

3. Attempt any ONE part of the following: $\quad 1 \times 10=10$
Q. No Question

| a. | Find the inverse by elementary row transformation $A=\left[\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right]$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| b. | Determine for what value $\lambda$ and $\mu$ the following equation <br> $x+y+z=6$ <br> $x+2 y+3 z=10$ <br> $x+2 y+\lambda z=\mu$ <br> Have (i) No solution (ii) a unique solution (iii) infinite number of <br> solutions. | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

4. Attempt any ONE part of the following:
$\mathbf{x 1 0}=10$

| Q. No | Question | Marks | CO |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| a. | If $y=\left(\sin ^{-1} x\right)^{2}$ prove that $\left(y_{n}\right)_{0}=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}0 & n \text { is odd } \\ 2.2^{2} \cdot 4^{2} \cdot 6^{2} \ldots \ldots \ldots(n-2)^{2} & n \text { is even }\end{array}\right.$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| b. | If $z=x^{2} \tan ^{-1} \frac{y}{x}+y^{2} \tan ^{-1} \frac{x}{y}$ prove that $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}=\frac{x^{2}-y^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

5. Attempt any ONE part of the following:
$1 \times 10=10$

| Q.No | Question | Marks | CO |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| a. | If $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ are the roots of $(\lambda-x)^{3}+(\lambda-y)^{3}+(\lambda-z)^{3}=0$, cubic in $\lambda$, find <br> $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 3 |
| b. | A ballon is in the form of right circular cylinder of radius 1.5 m and length <br> 4m and is surmounted by hemispherical ends, if the radius is increased by <br> 0.01 m and the length is 0.05 m, find the percentage change in the volume <br> of the ballon. | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 3 |

6. Attempt any ONE part of the following:
$1 \times 10=10$

| Q. No | Question | Marks | CO |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| a. | Prove that $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \sin ^{p} \theta \cos ^{q} \theta d \theta=\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{q+1}{2}\right)}{2 \Gamma\left(\frac{p+q+2}{2}\right)}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| b. | Find the mass of an octant of the ellipsoid $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}+\frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}=1$ the density at <br> any point being $\rho=k x y z$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |

7. Attempt any ONE part of the following: $\quad \mathbf{1 \times 1 0}=10$

| Q.No | Question | Marks | CO |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| a. | Prove that $\vec{F}=\left(y^{2}-z^{2}+3 y z-2 x\right) \hat{i}+(3 x z+2 x y) \hat{j}+(3 x y-2 x z+2 z) \hat{k}$ is <br> both solenoidal and irrotational. | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| b. | Use the Divergence theorem to evaluate $\iint_{S} x d y d z+y d z d x+z d x d y$, <br> where $\boldsymbol{S}$ is the portion of the plane $x+2 y+3 z=6$ which lies in the first <br> octant. | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |

