

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

<b>Course: Mathematics-I</b>	<b>Semester: I</b>
<b>Programme: B. Tech. – ASE, ASE &amp; AVI, ADE, Mechanical and Mechatronics</b>	
<b>Time: 03 hrs.</b>	<b>Max. Marks: 100</b>
<b>Course Code- MATH-1011</b>	<b>No. of pases: 02</b>

**SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Show that the following equations are not consistent: $2x + 6y = -11$ $6x + 20y - 6z = -3$ $6y - 18z = -1$	4	CO1
Q 2	For which value of b the rank of the following matrix is 2: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ b & 13 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	4	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the convergence of the following series by D'Alembert's Ratio test: $1 + \frac{2^p}{2!} + \frac{3^p}{3!} + \frac{4^p}{4!} + \dots$	4	CO3
Q 4	If $V = f(2x - 3y, 3y - 4z, 4z - 2x)$ compute the value of $6V_x + 4V_y + 3V_z$ .	4	CO4
Q 5	Find a unit vector normal to the surface $x^2y + 2xz = 4$ at the point $(2, -2, 3)$ .	4	CO4

**SECTION B**

Q 6	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ If $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , find two non singular matrices P and Q such that $PAQ = I$ .	10	CO1
Q 7	Using beta and gamma functions evaluate $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{1-x^3}} dx$	10	CO2
Q 8	Expand $\log \sin x$ in powers of $(x-2)$ up to third derivative term.	10	CO2
Q 9	Find the Fourier series expansion for $f(x) = e^{-x}$ , $0 < x < 2\pi$ . <b>OR</b> Discuss the convergence of the following series:	10	CO3

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} + \frac{x^2}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x^4}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x^6}{5\sqrt{4}} + \dots$$

**SECTION-C**

Q10 (A)	State the values of $x$ for which the following series converge: $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{3(1-x)^3} + \dots$	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q10(B)	Find the maximum and minimum distances of the point $(3, 4, 12)$ from the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q11(A)	Find a Fourier cosine series of $x \sin x$ in the interval $(0, \pi)$ . <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Examine the convergence of the following series : $\frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{3^3}(1+2) + \frac{1}{4^3}(1+2+3) - \frac{1}{5^3}(1+2+3+4) + \dots$	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q11(B)	A vector field is given by $\vec{A} = (x^2 + xy^2)\hat{i} + (y^2 + x^2y)\hat{j}$ . Show that the field is irrotational and find the scalar potential. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> If $x^x y^y z^z = c$ show that $x = y = z, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = - (x \log ex)^{-1}$	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>

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**SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Find all possible values of $k$ such that the equations $x + y + z = 1, 2x + y + 4z = k, 4x + y + 10z = k^2$ has a solution.	4	CO1
Q 2	Find the eigen values of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Hence find the eigenvalues of $A^{25}$ .	4	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the convergence of the following series : $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots$	4	CO3
Q 4	If $z = e^{ax+by} f(ax - by)$ , show that $b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2abz$ .	4	CO4
Q 5	Find $\text{div } \vec{F}$ and $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ where $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ .	4	CO4

**SECTION B**

Q 6	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , find $A^n$ ( $n$ is a positive integer) using Cayley-Hamilton's theorem.	10	CO1
Q 7	Using beta and gamma functions evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^4(1+x^5)}{(1+x)^{15}} dx$	10	CO2
Q 8	Expand $\log(x+a)$ in powers of $x$ up to fourth derivative term.	10	CO2
Q 9	Find the Fourier series expansion for $f(x) = x \sin x, 0 < x < 2\pi$ .	10	CO3
<b>OR</b>			
Discuss the convergence of the following series:			

	$\left(\frac{2^2}{1^2} - \frac{2}{1}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{3^3}{2^3} - \frac{3}{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{4^4}{3^4} - \frac{4}{3}\right)^{-3} + \dots$		
<b>SECTION-C</b>			
Q10 (A)	Discuss the convergence of the series of $\log(1+x)$ .	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q10(B)	Given that $x + y + z = a$ , find the maximum value of $x^m y^n z^p$ .	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q11(A)	<p>Expand the following function as the Fourier series of sine terms:</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - x, & \text{if } 0 < x < 1/2 \\ x - \frac{3}{4}, & \text{if } 1/2 < x < 1 \end{cases}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Discuss the convergence of the following series:</p> $x + \frac{2^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3 x^3}{3!} + \frac{4^4 x^4}{4!} + \dots$	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q11(B)	<p>Show that <math>\vec{V} = 2xyz \hat{i} + (x^2 z + 2y) \hat{j} + x^2 y \hat{k}</math> is irrotational and find a scalar function <math>u(x, y, z)</math> such that <math>\vec{V} = \text{grad}(u)</math> .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>If <math>u = x^y</math> , show that <math>\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial x}</math> .</p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>

