

B. Tech Degree II Semester Examination in Instrumentation, May 2007

IN 201 APPLIED MATHEMATICS - II

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

PART A

(Answer ANY FIVE questions)
(All questions carry EQUAL marks)

(5 x 5 = 25)

- I. (a) Find the rank of the matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 5 & 12 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
- (b) If A is an orthogonal matrix, prove that $|A| = \pm 1$.
- (c) Determine grad ϕ where ϕ is given by $\phi = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$ at the point $(1, -2, -1)$.
- (d) Find the Laplace Transform of $e^{-3t} (\cos 4t + 3 \sin 4t)$.
- (e) Discuss the convergence of the series $\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots$ to ∞
- (f) State D'Alembert's Ratio Test and using this test, check whether the series $\sum \frac{n^1}{n^n}$ is convergent.
- (g) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(2 \log x + 1)}{\sin y + y \cos y}$.

PART B

(Answer ALL questions)
(All questions carry EQUAL marks)

(5 x 15 = 75)

- II. (a) Test the consistency of the equations $x - y + z = 2$; $3x - y + 2z = -6$; $3x + y + z = -18$ and solve if consistent.
- (b) Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem find the inverse of the matrix
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -6 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

OR

- III. (a) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
- (b) Prove that the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ is not diagonalisable.

(Turn Over)

- IV. (a) Find the value of m if $a = (x + 2y)i + (my + 4z)j + (5z + 6x)k$ is solenoidal.
 (b) Evaluate by using Stoke's theorem.

$$\int_C (yzdx + zxdy + xydz) \text{ where } C \text{ is the curve } x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = y^2.$$

OR

- V. (a) If $\phi = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$, find
 (i) $\text{div}(\text{grad } \phi)$ (ii) $\text{curl}(\text{grad } \phi)$.
 (b) Use Gauss divergence theorem to evaluate $\iiint_S f \cdot \text{nds}$ where $f = yi + xj + z^2k$ for the cylindrical region S given by $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$; $z = 0$ and $z = h$.

- VI. (a) Find the Laplace transform of
 (i) $\text{Sin } 2t \text{ Cos } 3t$ (ii) $t^3 e^{-3t}$
 (b) Find the inverse Laplace transform of
 (i) $\frac{2s^2 - 4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)}$
 (ii) $\frac{1}{s(s+1)^3}$

OR

- VII. (a) Solve the equation :
 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4t + e^{3t}$, where $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -1$.
 (b) A voltage Ee^{-at} is applied at $t = 0$ a circuit of inductance L and resistance R .
 Show that the current at time t $\frac{E}{R - aL} (e^{-at} - e^{-Rt/L})$.

- VIII. Examine the conveyance of the series
 (i) $\sum \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p}$ (ii) $\sum \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$

- IX. (a) Find the Maclaurin's series representation of $\sin z$
 (b) Expand $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ in a Taylor series with
 $z_0 = 2i$.

- X. (i) Solve the differential equation
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{Cot}(y+x) - 1$
 (ii) Show that the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\tan y - y - 2xy}{\sec^2 y - x \tan^2 y + x^2 + 2}$ in an exact equation.

OR

- XI. Solve
 (i) $(D^2 - 13D + 12)y = e^{-2x}$
 (ii) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = e^{3x} + \text{Cos } 5x$.