

USN														
<b>FIRST Semester B. E. Degree Semester End Examination (SEE), Jan/ Feb 2024</b>														
<b>Advanced Calculus</b>														
(Model Question Paper - 1)														
[Time: 3 Hours]						[Maximum Marks: 100]								
<b>Instructions to students:</b>														
<b>i. Answer FIVE FULL Questions as per choice.</b> <b>ii. Use BLACK ball point pen for text, figure, table, etc.</b>														

Module-1		Marks	CO	RBT Level
<b>1.</b>	<b>a)</b> Find the length of the perpendicular from the pole to the tangent.	6	L2	CO1
	<b>b)</b> Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent and also find the slope of the tangent for the curve $\frac{2a}{r} = (1 - \cos \theta)$ at $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$	7	L2	CO1
	<b>c)</b> Find the radius of curvature for the curve $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ at $x = \frac{1}{2a}[\sqrt{a^2 - 1} - b]$	7	L2	CO1
<b>OR</b>				
<b>2.</b>	<b>a)</b> Show that the curve $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ and $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ intersect orthogonally.	6	L2	CO1
	<b>b)</b> Find the pedal equation for the curve $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ .	7	L2	CO1
	<b>c)</b> Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x}$	7	L2	CO1
<b>Module-2</b>				
<b>3.</b>	<b>a)</b> Using Maclaurin's series, expand $\log(1 + \sin x)$ in powers of $x$ upto the term $x^4$ .	6	L2	CO2
	<b>b)</b> If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , verify that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$	7	L2	CO2
	<b>c)</b> Find the extreme values of the function $xy(a - x - y)$ .	7	L2	CO2
<b>OR</b>				
<b>4.</b>	<b>a)</b> Expand $\log(\sec x)$ upto the term containing $x^6$ using Maclaurin's series.	6	L2	CO2
	<b>b)</b> If $u = f(x - y, y - z, z - x)$ show that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$	7	L2	CO2
	<b>c)</b> If $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , $v = xy + yz + zx$ , $w = x + y + z$ , find $\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$ .	7	L2	CO2
<b>Module-3</b>				
<b>5.</b>	<b>a)</b> Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$ .	6	L2	CO3
	<b>b)</b> Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \, dy \, dx$ . by changing the order of integration.	7	L2	CO3
	<b>c)</b> Obtain the relationship between beta and gamma functions.	7	L2	CO3
<b>OR</b>				
<b>6.</b>	<b>a)</b> Change the integral $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \, dy \, dx$ into polars and hence evaluate.	6	L2	CO3

- b) Show that  $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y^2} dy \times \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$  7 L2 CO3
- c) Find the volume generated by the revolution of the cardioide  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  about the initial line. 7 L2 CO3

**Module-4**

7. a) Solve  $(y^3 - 3x^2y)dx - (x^3 - 3xy^2)dy = 0$  6 L2 CO4
- b) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of astroids  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ . 7 L2 CO4
- c) Solve  $xy \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$  7 L2 CO4

**OR**

8. a) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x+3y-4}{3x+9y-2} = 0$ . 6 L2 CO4
- b) A body in air at  $25^{\circ}C$  cools from  $100^{\circ}C$  to  $75^{\circ}C$  in 1 minute. Find the temperature of the body at the end of 3 minutes. 7 L2 CO4
- c) Solve the equation  $(px - y)(py + x) = a^2p$ , by taking  $X = x^2, Y = y^2$ . 7 L2 CO4

**Module-5**

9. a) Determine the rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . 6 L2 CO5
- b) Solve the system of equations by Gauss elimination method  
 $x + y + z = 9, x - 2y + 3z = 8, 2x + y - z = 3$ . 7 L2 CO5
- c) Find the largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ by power method, use } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ as initial vector.}$$

7 L2 CO5

**OR**

10. a) Reduce the matrix into its normal form and hence find its rank  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . 6 L2 CO5
- b) For what values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  the system of equations  $2x + 3y + 5z = 9, 7x + 3y - 2z = 8, 2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu$  has (i) no solution, (ii) a unique solution and (iii) an infinite number of solutions. 7 L2 CO5
- c) Solve the system of equations by Gauss-Seidel method  
 $20x + y - 2z = 17, 3x + 20y - z = -18, 2x - 3y + 20z = 25$ . 7 L2 CO5