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VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
(An Autonomous Institution)

I-B.Tech.-I-Semester Regular Examinations, February-2025

MATRICES AND CALCULUS

(Common for ECE, CSE,IT,CSM,CSD)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

(Answer All Questions)

Note: Question paper consists of Part-A & Part-B.

i) **Part-A** for 10M, ii) **Part-B** for 50marks

- **Part A** is compulsory, consists of 10 sub questions from all units carrying equal marks.
- **Part-B** consists of **10 questions** (numbered from 2 to 11) carrying **10marks** each. From each unit there are 2 questions and the students should answer one of them. Hence the student should answer **5 questions** from **Part-B**.

PART- A

PART-A

[10Marks]

- 1a)** For which value of 'λ' the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ \lambda & 13 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ is 2 [1]
- b)** Define echelon form. [1]
- c)** If the Eigen values of A are 2, 4 and determinant of A is -24, then find Trace(A) [1]
- d)** Find the Eigen values of A^{-1} where $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$ [1]
- e)** State Cauchy Mean value theorem [1]
- f)** Find the value $\beta(4,5)$ [1]
- g)** Define Stationary point [1]
- h)** If $z = u^2 + v^2$ and $u = at^2, v = 2at$ then find $\frac{dz}{dt}$ [1]
- i)** Evaluate $\int_1^2 \int_x^{x^2} x \, dydx$ [1]
- j)** Evaluate $\int_1^2 \int_2^3 \int_3^4 xyz \, dx dy dz$ [1]

PART-B

PART-B

[50Marks]

- 2. a)** Determine the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 5M
- b)** Solve the system of equations using Gauss-Seidel iterative method 5M
- $$10y + z = 6, 10x + y + z = 6, x + y + 10z = 6$$
- OR**
- 3. a)** Show that the only real number λ for which the system $x + 2y + 3z = \lambda x; 3x + y + 2z = \lambda y; 2x + 3y + z = \lambda z$ has non-zero solution is 6 and solve them when λ = 6 5M

- b) Use Gauss Jordan Method to find the inverse of a matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 5M

Verify the Caley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix

4. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence compute A^{-1} , also find the matrix represented by $A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 - 5A^3 + 8A^2 - 2A + I$. 10M

OR

5. a) If λ is an eigen value of A then $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$ is an eigen value of Adjoint A 4M

Find the matrix P which transforms the matrix

- b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ to the diagonal form. 6M

6. a) Using mean value theorem for $0 < a < b$, prove that $1 - \frac{a}{b} < \log \frac{a}{b} < \frac{b}{a} - 1$ and deduce that $\frac{1}{6} < \log \frac{6}{5} < \frac{1}{5}$ 5M

- b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^4 [\log \frac{1}{x}]^3 dx$ 5M

OR

7. a) Verify Rolle's theorem for the following function $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 2$ in $[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$ 4M

- b) Show that $\int_0^a (a-x)^{m-1} x^{n-1} dx = a^{m+n-1} \beta(m, n)$ 6M

8. a) If $z = f(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)$, prove that $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 5M

- b) Show that the functions $u = x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $v = \sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y$ are functionally dependent 5M

OR

9. a) A rectangular box open at the top is to have volume of 32 cubic ft. Find the dimensions of the box requiring least material for its construction 10M

10. a) Change the order of integration and hence evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$. 10M

OR

11. a) Find the area enclosed by the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and the lines $x+y=3a$, $y=0$ in the first quadrant 5M

- b) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^{4a} \int_{\frac{y}{4a}}^{\frac{y}{2}} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ by changing into polar coordinates. 5M

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