

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 $\int_1^2 \int_x^{x^2} x \, dy \, dx$ [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
- 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 $\lambda = 6$ 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 $\text{Adjoint } A$ **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 $\int_0^1 x^4 \left[\log \frac{1}{x} \right]^3 dx$ **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 $\int_0^{4a} \int_{\frac{y^2}{4a}}^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{4a}} dx dy$ by changing into polar coordinates. **5M**

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