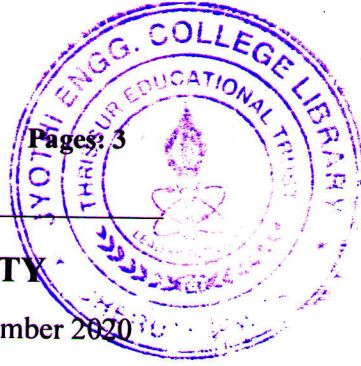


01MAT101121903-B



A

Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

First Semester B.Tech Degree Regular and Supplementary Examination December 2020

(2019 Scheme)

**Course Code: MAT101**

**Course Name: LINEAR ALGEBRA AND CALCULUS**

(2019 Scheme)

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*Answer all questions, each carries 3 marks.*

Marks

- 1 Find the rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  (3)
- 2 What type of conic section the following quadratic form represent?  
 $Q = 17x_1^2 - 30x_1x_2 + 17x_2^2 = 128$  (3)
- 3 If  $U = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}$ , find  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$ . (3)
- 4 If  $z = x^2y$ ;  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = t^3$  find  $\frac{dz}{dt}$  using chain rule. (3)
- 5 Evaluate  $\int_0^3 \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$  (3)
- 6 Use double integrals to find the volume of the solid enclosed below the plane  $z = 4 - x - y$  and above the rectangle  $R = \{(x, y); 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ . (3)
- 7 Does the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k$  converge? If so, find the sum. (3)
- 8 Test the convergence of the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{2k^2 - 1}$  (3)
- 9 Find the binomial series for  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$  up to third degree term. (3)
- 10 Find the Maclaurin's series for  $f(x) = x \cos x$  up to third degree term. (3)

## PART B

Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks

## Module-I

- 11 a) Using Gauss elimination method find the solution of the system  
 $x + y - z = 9, 8y + 6z = -6, -2x + 4y - 6z = 40$  (7)

- b) Find the matrix of transformation that diagonalize the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Also, find the diagonal matrix.} \quad (7)$$

- 12 a) Find the value of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  for which the system of equations  
 $2x + 3y + 5z = 9 \quad 7x + 3y - 2z = 8 \quad 2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu$  (7)  
 has (a) no solution (b) unique solution (c) more than one solution

- b) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors for the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (7)

## Module-II

- 13 a) If  $w = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,  $x = \cos\theta$ ,  $y = \sin\theta$ ,  $z = \tan\theta$ ,  
 find  $\frac{dw}{d\theta}$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (7)

- b) Find the local linear approximation  $L$  of  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$  at the point  
 $P(1, 2, 3)$ . Compute the error in approximation  $f$  by  $L$  at the point  
 $Q(1.001, 2.002, 3.003)$ . (7)

- 14 a) Locate all relative extrema of  $f(x, y) = x^3 y^2 (12 - x - y)$  (7)

- b) Let  $f$  be a differentiable function of three variables and suppose that  
 $w = f(x - y, y - z, z - x)$ , show that  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$  (7)

## Module-III

- 15 a) Find the area bounded by the  $x$ -axis,  $y = 2x$ ,  $x + y = 1$ . (7)

- b) Change the order of integration and hence evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} dy dx$  (7)

- 16 a) Find the volume bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  and the planes  
 $y + z = 3$  and  $z = 0$  (7)

01MAT101121903-B

- b) Find the mass and centre of gravity of the lamina in the first quadrant bounded by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and the coordinate planes with density function  $xy$ . (7)

Module-IV

- 17 a) Test the convergence  $i) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(k-1)}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$   $ii) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k+2}{2k-1}\right)^k$  (7)

- b) Test whether the following series is absolutely convergent or conditionally convergent.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{k(k+1)}}$  (7)

- 18 a) Test the convergence of the series  $1 + \frac{1.3}{1.2} + \frac{1.3.5}{1.2.3} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{1.2.3.4} + \dots$  (7)

- b) Test the convergence:  $(i) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3^k + 5}$   $(ii) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \left(\frac{k}{2k+3}\right)$  (7)

Module-V

- 19 a) Find the Fourier series of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{2x}{\pi}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{2x}{\pi}, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$  (7)

- b) Obtain Fourier series of  $e^x$  the interval  $(-1, 1)$  (7)

- 20 a) Find the Fourier series  $f(x) = x^2 - 2$  in the interval  $(-2, 2)$  (7)

- b) Find the Fourier cosine series of  $f(x) = x^2$  in  $0 < x < \pi$ . (7)

\*\*\*\*