

MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.Tech. (Agricultural Engineering)

Semester : 1 (New)	Term : 1	Academic Year : 2019-20
Course No. : BS-MATH 111	Title : Engineering Mathematics-1	
Credits : 3(2+1)	Time : 10.00 to 13.00	Total Marks : 80
Day & Date : Thursday, 26.12.2019		

- Note : 1. Solve ANY EIGHT questions from SECTION "A".
2. All questions from SECTION "B" are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION "A"

- Q.1 a) Reduce the following matrix to its normal form and hence find its rank.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Evaluate : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\log(\tan x)}{\log x} \right]$

- Q.2 a) Using the Gauss- Jordan method, find the inverse of the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Expand $\log_e x$ in powers of $(x-1)$ by Taylor's theorem.

- Q.3 a) Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + 2z^2$ at the point $P(1, 2, 3)$ in the direction of the vector $4I - 2J + K$.

- b) Verify Euler's theorem for the function $f(x, y) = ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2$.

- Q.4 Find Eigen value and Eigen vectors of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Q.5 a) Evaluate : $\int_0^5 \int_0^{x^2} x(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$

b) Compute $\beta\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$

- Q.6 a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^{1-x} x dz dx dy$

- b) Find div F and curl F at the point $(2, -1, 1)$ where

$$F = (xyz)I + (3x^2y)J + (xz^2 - y^2z)K$$

(P.T.O.)

- Q.7 a) Find the work done in moving a particle in the force field
 $F = 3x^2I + (2xz - y)J + zK$ along the straight line from $(0,0,0)$ to $(2,1,3)$
 b) Find the first and second order partial derivatives of $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3axy$.
- Q.8 a) If $u = x \log xy$ where $x^3 + y^3 + 3xy = 1$ find $\frac{du}{dx}$.
 b) Find the unit vector normal to the surface $xy^3z^2 = 4$ at the point $(-1,-1, 2)$.
- Q.9 a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x^3} dx$
 b) If $u = f(x - y, y - z, z - x)$ prove that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.
- Q.10 Test the consistency of the following equations and solve
 $5x + 3y + 7z = 4, 3x + 26y + 2z = 9, 7x + 2y + 10z = 5$.

SECTION "B"

- Q.11 Define the following terms.
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) L' Hospitals rule | 2) Rank of the matrix |
| 3) Eigen values of a matrix | 4) Beta function |
| 5) Scalar point function | 6) Euler's theorem |
| 7) Gradient of a scalar point function | 8) Normal form of a matrix |
- Q.12 Fill in the blanks.
- $\Gamma(n+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, provided n is positive integer.
 - $\log(1+x) = x - x^2/2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - If $rt-s^2 > 0$ and $r > 0$ at (a,b) then $f(a,b)$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - If $u = x^y$ then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - $\Gamma(1/2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - Curl grad $f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - If $Y = AX$ is an orthogonal transformation then $A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 - The product of the eigen values of a matrix A is equal to its $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

