Please check that this question paper contains 9 questions and 2 printed pages within first ten minutes.

[Total No. of Questions: 09] Uni. Roll No.

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0 4 DEC 2019

Program/Course: B.Tech.(Batch 2018 onward)

Semester: 1, 2

Name of Subject: Mathematics-I

Subject Code: BSC-103

Paper ID: 15927

Time Allowed: 03 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

## NOTE:

1) Parts A and B are compulsory.

2) Part -C has Two questions Q8 and Q9. Both are compulsory, but with internal choice.

3) Any missing data may be assumed appropriately.

## Part -A

[Marks:02 each]

Q1.

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- a) Test the convergence or divergence of the improper integral  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{9+x^2}$ .
- b) Define Clairaut's equation and write its solution.
- c) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^3 a^3}{x a}$
- d) Find the rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- e). Test the convergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ .
- f) Find the particular integral of  $(D^3 3D^2 + 4)y = e^{2x}$ .

## Part-B

[Marks: 04 each]

- Q2. Prove that  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$ .
- Q3. Solve p(p+y) = x(x+y).
- Q4. Solve the following differential equation by method of variation of parameters:  $y'' + 4y = \tan 2x$ .
- Q5. Solve 2x-2y+z=1, x+2y+2z=2, 2x+y-2z=7 by rank method.
- **Q6.** Test the convergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$  using Cauchy integral test.
- Q7. Expand  $\tan x$  in powers of  $\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  upto first four terms.





Part -C

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[Marks: 12 each]

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**Q8.**(a) Solve  $x^2y'' - 4xy' + 8y = 4x^3 + 2\sin(\log x)$ .

OR

(b) (i) Solve the following differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xy^3.$$

(ii) Solve the following differential equation:

$$(x^{2}y - 2xy^{2})dx - (x^{3} - 3x^{2}y)dy = 0.$$

Q9.(a) Discuss the convergence of the series:

$$1 + \frac{2x}{2!} + \frac{3^2x^2}{3!} + \frac{4^3x^3}{4!} + \frac{5^4x^4}{5!} + \dots \infty.$$

OR

(b) Diagonalize the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and obtain its modal matrix.

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