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SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY

(Established under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Course & Branch: B.E/B.Tech-CSE/EIE/M&P/IT/CHEM/E&C/
ETCE/MECH/AERO

Title of the Paper: Engineering Mathematics - I Max. Marks: 80

Sub. Code: 4ET102A-5ET102A Time: 3 Hours

Date: 06/12/2010 Session: FN

PART - A (10 X 2 = 20)

Answer ALL the Questions

1. Show that $\cos 4\theta = 8\cos^4\theta - 8\cos^2\theta + 1$

2. Evaluate $x \xrightarrow{Lt} \infty [\sinh^{-1} x - \log x]$

3. If $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ are the direction cosines of any line prove $\sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \sin^2\gamma = 2$.

4. Find the equation to the plane parallel to $x+3y+5z+1=0$ and is 5 units from the origin.

5. In the rank of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & k \end{pmatrix}$ is 2, find the value of k.

6. Find the sum of the squares of eigenvalues of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta$

8. Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a n^{-4} \sin \phi \ dr \ d\phi \ d\theta$

9. When n is positive integer, prove that $\sqrt{n+1} = n!$

10. Define Gamma and Beta functions.

11. Expand $\sin^8 \theta$ in a series of cosines of multiple of θ .

(or)

12. If $x + iy = \sin(A+iB)$ prove that

$$\frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 B} + \frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 B} = 1 \text{ and } \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 A} - \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 A} = 1$$

13. Find the length and the equations of the shortest distance between the lines

$$x - 10 = \frac{y - 9}{3} = \frac{z + 2}{-2}$$

(or)

14. Find the equation of the sphere which has its centre at the point (-1,2,3) and touch the plane $zx - y + 2z = 6$.

15. Using cayley.Hamilton theorem find A^{-1} if $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 3 & 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$;

Also verify the theorem.

(or)

16. Reduce the equation form $10x^2 + 2y^2 + 5z^2 + 6yz - 10zx - 4xy$ to a canonical form.

17. When n is a positive integer find a reduction formula for $\int \sin^n x dx$

(or)

18. Evaluate $\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} (x + y) dx dy$ by changing the order of integration.

19. Prove that $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\sqrt{m} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n}}$, the relation between Gamma and Beta functions.

(or)

20. Prove that $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx$

$$\text{Hence deduce that } \beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1} + x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx$$