



Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur
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2018-19
EXM/P/09/01

Year and Program: 2018-19, F.

School of Technology

Department of FY B.Tech

F.Y. B.Tech

Course Code: FYT101

Course Title: Matrices and
Multivariable Calculus (Old)

Semester – I

Tuesday 11/06/2019

End Semester Examination
(ESE)

Time: 3Hrs 10-30 am to 1:30 PM
Max Marks: 100

Day and Date:

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed

Q.1	Solve the following.	Marks	Bloom's Level	CO
a)	Find the rank by using normal form of the following matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	05	L1	CO1
b)	Solve $x + y + 2z = 0; 2x + 3y + z = 0; 4x + 5y + 4z = 0; 3x + y - 2z = 0.$	05	L2	CO1
c)	Examine for consistency and solve if consistent $x + 2y - z = 1; 3x - 2y + 2z = 2; 7x - 2y + 3z = 5.$ OR	06	L2	CO1
c)	Find the value of λ for which the following equations $(1 - \lambda)x + 2y + 3z = 0; 3x + (1 - \lambda)y + 2z = 0; 2x + 3y + (1 - \lambda)z = 0.$ have a non-zero solution. Solve it for real values of λ .	06	L2	CO1
Q.2	Solve the following.			
a)	Examine the linear dependence and independence of vectors $[1, 2, 1], [2, 1, 4], [4, 5, 6]$. If dependent, find relation between them.	05	L3	CO2
b)	Find the Eigen values of $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence find Eigen	05	L1	CO2

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vector for largest Eigen value.

- c) Verify Cayley Hamilton's theorem for the matrix 06 L1 CO2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

- c) Find the Eigen values of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 06 L2 CO2

Hence by using properties of Eigen values, find Eigen values of

1) $AdjA$ 2) A^{-1} 3) A^2

Q.3 Solve any Three

- a) If $u = \sin(x^2 - y^2) + \sin(y^2 - z^2) + \sin(z^2 - x^2)$ then prove that 06 L1 CO3

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$

- b) If $z = \log(x^2 + y^2)$ then show that $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 06 L3 CO3

- c) If $u = \log \left[\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x - y} \right]$; then find $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ and 06 L3 CO3

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

- d) If $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$; then show that $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1$ 06 L1 CO3

Q.4 Solve the following.

- a) Find the maxima and minima of $x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$. 05 L2 CO4

- b) If the measurements of radius of base and height of a right circular cone was incorrect by -1% & 2%, then prove that there will be no error in volume. (Where volume of right circular cone whose 05 L3 CO4

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height is y and radius of base is x , is given by $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi x^2 y$)

- c) Show that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - x^\beta}{\log x} dx = \log\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{1+\beta}\right)$. 06 L1 CO4

OR

- c) Divide 75 into three parts x , y & z , such that their product xyz is maximum 06 L2 CO4

Q.5 Solve any three

- a) Evaluate the following integral $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\cos\theta} r dr d\theta$ 06 L1 CO5
- b) Evaluate the following integral $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x} x dz dx dy$ 06 L1 CO5
- c) Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^4 \int_y^4 \frac{x dx dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 06 L3 CO5
- d) Change to polar coordinates and evaluate $\int_0^a \int_y^a x dx dy$ 06 L2 CO5

Q.6 Solve the following

- a) Find the area of $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ using double integration 05 L3 CO6
- b) Find the Moment of inertia about x axis of the area enclosed by $x + y = 1$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$ 05 L3 CO6
- c) Find the volume generated by revolving $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about initial line. 06 L3 CO6

OR

- c) The density of circular lamina $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ is k times distance from a given diameter. Find its mass using double integration. 06 L3 CO6

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