

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2018
(First Semester)

Branch - ELECTRONICS

MATHEMATICS-1

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

SECTION-A (20 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10x2 = 20)

- 1 Find grad $\langle j \rangle$ for $\langle \rangle = xyz^2$ at (1,0,3).
- 2 State Gauss Divergence theorem.
- 3 What is Singular Matrix?
- 4 Define Orthogonal matrix.
- 5 Find the n differential coefficient of $\cos x$?
- 6 Find $\frac{d}{dx}$, if $x^3+y^3=3axy$.
- 7 Find $L[e^{2t} \sin 3t]$,
- 8 Find $L^{-1} \frac{1}{(s+3)^2} + 4$
- 9 Give Cauchy-Riemann's equation for a function to be analytic.
- 10 State Cauchy Integral theorem.

SECTION - B (25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5x5= 25)

11 a Find $\text{div curl } F = yz^2 \mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j} + yz\mathbf{k}$.

OR

b Find the constants a,b,c if $F = (x + 2y + az) \mathbf{i} + (bx - 3y - z) \mathbf{j} + (4x + cy + 2z) \mathbf{k}$ is irrotational.

12 a Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

OR

b Verify Cayley Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

13 a Find y_n where $y = (x+1)(x+2)$

OR

b Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ if $u = x^2 + y + z^2$, $x = e^t$, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t \cos t$.

14 a Find $L[t e^{3t} \sin t]$.

OR

b Find $L^{-1} \frac{3s+5}{(s+1)(s-3)}$

Cont...

15 a Verify $u = -\log(x^2 + y^2)$ as an harmonic function.

OR

b Find poles and residues for $f(z) = \frac{z+2}{(z-2)(z+i)}$

SECTION - C (30 Marks!)

Answer any THREE Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (3 x 10 = 30)

16 Verify stokes theorem for $F = (x^2 - y^2)i + 2xyj$ in the rectangular region in the XOY plane bounded by the lines $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b$.

17 Find C.E, Eigen value and Eigen vector for the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

18 If $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$, prove that
 (i) $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + m^2y = 0$.
 (ii) $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$.

19 Solve using Laplace transform.
 $(D^2 - 4D + 3)y = e^t$, given $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 0$.

20 State and prove Cauchy Integral formula.

Z-Z-Z

END