## B.Tech II Year I Semester (R13) Regular Examinations December 2014 <br> MATHEMATICS - II

(Common to CE and ME)
Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks: 70
PART - A
(Compulsory Question)
1 Answer the following: ( $10 \times 02=20$ Marks $)$
(a) What is the Hermitian matrix with proper example?
(b) Find the rank of $\left[\begin{array}{lll}3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2\end{array}\right]$.
(c) State Lagrange's interpolation formula.
(d) Find $f\left(x_{1}\right)$ an approximate value of the equation $x^{3}+x-1=0$ near $x=1$, using the method of regular falsi.
(e) Using Taylor's series method solve the equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=-x y, \quad y(0)=1$.
(f) What is the formula for RK fourth order formula?
(g) What is the formula for half range cosine series?
(h) Derive a partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary function $f$ from the relation $f\left(x^{2}+y^{2}, x^{2}-z^{2}\right)$ $=0$.
(i) Find the Eigen values of $A=\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5\end{array}\right)$
(j) Form a PDE by eliminating the constants $h$ and $k$ from $(x-h)^{2}+(y-k)^{2}+z^{2}=c^{2}$.

PART - B
(Answer all five units, $5 \times 10=50$ Marks)
UNIT - I
If $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{lll}2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2\end{array}\right]$ then find the matrix represented by $A^{8}-5 A^{7}+7 A^{6}-3 A^{5}+A^{4}-5 A^{3}+8 A^{2}-2 A+$ I. And also find $A^{-1}$.

OR
Reduce the quadratic form $2 x y+2 x z+2 y z$ to a canonical form and also find its nature of the matrix.

## UNIT - II

Find a real root of the equation $x \log _{10} x=1.2$ by Newton Raphson method correct to five decimal places.
OR
From the following, estimate the number of students who obtained marks between 50 and 55 :

| Marks | $30-40$ | $40-50$ | $50-60$ | $60-70$ | $70-80$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No.of students | 31 | 42 | 51 | 35 | 31 |

Using Newton's forward interpolation formula.
UNIT - III

6
Find the value of y for $\mathrm{x}=0.1$ by Picard's method, given that $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{y-x}{y+x}, y(0)=1$.
OR
$7 \quad$ Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x d x$ by dividing the range into 6 equal parts by using:
(a) Trapezoidal rule.
(b) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule.

## UNIT - IV

8 Expand the function $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=\mathrm{x} \sin \mathrm{x}$, as a Fourier series in the interval $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$. Hence deduce that $\frac{1}{1.3}-\frac{1}{3.5}+\frac{1}{5.7}-\frac{1}{7.9}+\ldots . . . . . . .=\frac{\pi-2}{4}$. OR
Find the Fourier Transform of $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{c}1-x^{2} \\ 0\end{array}|x|\right.$
$|x| \leq 1$
$|x| \leq 1$ and use it to evaluate $\int_{0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{x \cos x-\sin x}{x^{3}}\right) \cos \frac{x}{2} d x$.

## UNIT - V

Using the Method of separation of variables solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}+u$ where $u(x, 0)=6 e^{-3 x}$
OR
Determine the solution of one dimensional heat equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=C^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}}$. Subject to the boundary conditions $u(0, t)=0, u(1, t)=0(t>0)$ and initial conditions $u(x, 0)=x, 1$ being the length of the bar.

