Code: 13A54301

## B.Tech II Year I Semester (R13) Regular Examinations December 2014

## **MATHEMATICS – II**

(Common to CE and ME)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

## PART - A

(Compulsory Question)

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- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
  - (a) What is the Hermitian matrix with proper example?
  - (b) Find the rank of  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (c) State Lagrange's interpolation formula.
  - (d) Find  $f(x_1)$  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  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy$ , 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  $f(x^2 + y^2, x^2 z^2) = 0$ .
  - (i) Find the Eigen values of  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
  - (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,  $5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ Marks}$ )

2 If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then find the matrix represented by  $A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 - 5A^3 + 8A^2 - 2A + I$ . And also find  $A^{-1}$ .

OR

Reduce the quadratic form 2xy + 2xz + 2yz to a canonical form and also find its nature of the matrix.

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.

Find the value of y for x=0.1 by Picard's method, given that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$ , y(0) = 1.

OR

- 7 Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx$  by dividing the range into 6 equal parts by using:
  - (a) Trapezoidal rule.
  - (b) Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  rule.

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Cond. in page 2

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- Expand the function f(x) = x sinx , as a Fourier series in the interval  $-\pi \le x \le \pi$ . Hence deduce that  $\frac{1}{1.3} \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} \frac{1}{7.9} + \dots = \frac{\pi 2}{4}.$ 
  - OR
- 9 Find the Fourier Transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 x^2 & |x| \le 1 \\ 0 & |x| \le 1. \end{cases}$  and use it to evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{x \cos x \sin x}{x^3} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$ .
  - UNIT V
- Using the Method of separation of variables solve  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$  where  $u(x,0) = 6e^{-3x}$
- 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.

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