

Vivekananda College of Engineering & Technology, Puttur

[A Unit of Vivekananda Vidyavardhaka Sangha Puttur ®]

Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi & Approved by AICTE New Delhi

CRM08

Rev 1.10

BS

30-03-2021

**CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION - 3**

|               |                            |                                     |                |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Dept:BS       | Sem /<br>Div:1/A,B,C,D,E,F | Sub: Calculus and<br>Linear Algebra | S Code:18MAT11 |
| Date:07-04-21 | Time: 9:30-11:00           | Max Marks: 50                       | Elective:N     |

Note: Answer any 2 full questions, choosing one full question from each part.

| QN            | Questions  | Marks | RBT | CO's |
|---------------|--|-------|-----|------|
| <b>PART A</b> |  |       |     |      |
| 1             | a Solve: $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$  | 8     | L2  | CO4  |
|               | b Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$   | 8     | L3  | CO4  |
|               | c Solve: $xyp^2 - (x^2 + y^2)p + xy = 0$   | 9     | L2  | CO4  |
| <b>OR</b>     |  |       |     |      |
| 2             | a If the temperature of the air is $30^\circ\text{C}$ and the metal ball cools from $100^\circ\text{C}$ to $70^\circ\text{C}$ in 15 minutes find how long it takes for the metal ball to reach the temperature of $40^\circ\text{C}$ | 8     | L3  | CO4  |
|               | b Solve: $x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} - x^2 y = -y^4 \cos x$   | 8     | L2  | CO4  |
|               | c Find the general and singular solution of $(px - y)(py + x) = a^2 p$ by reducing to Clairaut's form by using the substitution $X = x^2, Y = y^2$   | 9     | L1  | CO4  |

## PART B

|    |   |   |   |    |     |
|----|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 3  | a | Find the rank of matrices (i) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  | 8 | L1 | CO5 |
|    |   | (ii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  |   |    |     |
|    | b | Solve by Gauss-Jordan method<br>$2x+5y+7z=52, 2x+y-z=0, x+y+z=9$  | 8 | L2 | CO5 |
|    | c | Find numerically largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix A by Power method .<br>$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ Take $X_0 = [0, 0, 1]^t$ | 9 | L2 | CO5 |
| OR |   |   |   |    |     |
| 4  | a | Solve the following system of equations by Gauss-Seidel Method<br>$20x+y-2z=17, 3x+20y-z=-18, 2x-3y+20z=25.$  | 8 | L2 | CO5 |
|    | b | Reduce the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ into the diagonal form   | 8 | L2 | CO5 |
|    | c | Investigate the values of $\lambda, \mu$ such that<br>$x+y+z=6, x+2y+3z=10, x+2y+\lambda z=\mu$ may have<br>(i)no solution (ii)unique solution (iii)infinite solution   | 9 | L2 | CO5 |

Prepared by: *Nayan*  
3/4/2021

HOD: *M. Ramaranga Kamath*  
03/4/21