

**R09****Code No: 09A1BS04****JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD****B.Tech I Year Examinations, November/December - 2013****MATHEMATICAL METHODS****(Common to EEE, ECE, CSE, EIE, BME, IT, ETM, ICE)****Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 75****Answer any five questions  
All questions carry equal marks**

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1. Find the values of  $\lambda$  for which the equations  
 $(\lambda - 1)x + (3\lambda + 1)y + 2\lambda z = 0$   
 $(\lambda - 1)x + (4\lambda - 2)y + (\lambda + 3)z = 0$   
 $2x + (3\lambda + 1)y + 3(\lambda - 1)z = 0$   
 are consistent and find the ratio of  $x : y : z$  when  $\lambda$  has the smallest of these values.  
 When happens when  $\lambda$  has the greater of these values. [15]

- 2.a) Show that the two matrices  $A, C^{-1}AC$  have the same latent roots. [15]

- b) For a matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  find the Eigen values of  $3A^3 + 5A^2 - 6A + 2I$ .

3. Reduce the following quadratic form to canonical form and find its rank and signature  $x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 + t^2 - 12yz + 6zx - 4xy - 2xt - 6zt$ . [15]

- 4.a) By using method false position, find the root of the equation  $\cos x - xe^x = 0$ .  
 b) Fit the cubic spline for the data (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 9) and (3, 28). [15]

- 5.a) Fit a straight line to the following data giving weights to  $x$  as 1, 1, 2, 1, 1 by the method of least square:

$x$	0	1	2	3	4
$y$	1	1.8	3.3	4.5	6.5

- b) From the following table, find the value of  $x$  for which  $y$  is maximum and find this value of  $y$ . [15]

$x$	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
$y$	0.9320	0.9636	0.9855	0.9975	0.9996

- 6.a) Solve the initial value problem  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y^2$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  to find  $y(0.2)$  by Adam's method.

- b) Find the successive approximate solution of the differential equation  $y' = y$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  by Picard's method and compare it with exact solution. [15]

7. Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = \cos \alpha x$  in the range  $(-\pi, \pi)$ , where  $\alpha$  is not an integer. [15]

- 8.a) Solve  $p \cos(x + y) + q \sin(x + y) = z$ .

- b) Solve  $p\sqrt{x} + q\sqrt{y} = z$ . [15]

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