



# MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MANIPAL

(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

I SEMESTER B.TECH GRADEIMPROVEMENT/MAKEUP EXAMINATION

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2020-21

SUBJECT: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS -I [MAT-1151]

REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

(06/09/2021)

Time: 2 hrs.

Max. Marks: 40

## Instructions to Candidates:

❖ Answer ANY FOUR FULL questions & missing data may be suitably assumed.

1A. Solve  $10x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 9, x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 = -22, -2x_1 + 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 22$

By Gauss-Seidel method. Carry out 4 iterations up to 4 decimal places.

1B. Solve  $(D^2 - 1)y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}$  by the method of variation of parameters. (5+5)

2A. Solve  $y(2x - y + 1)dx + x(3x - 4y + 3)dy = 0$ .

2B. Using modified Euler's method find  $y$  at  $x = 0.2$  given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + \frac{y}{2}$  with  $y(0) = 1$

taking  $h = 0.1$ . Perform three iterations at each step. (5+5)

3A. Find the root of the equation  $e^x = 2x + 1$ , correct to 4 decimal places using Newton-Raphson method by taking initial value  $x_0 = 1.75$ . Carry out 4 iterations.

3B. Investigate the values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  such that the system of equations  $x + y + z = 6, x + 2y + 3z = 10, x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$  may have

(a) Unique solution (b) Infinite solution (c) No solution. (5+5)

4A. Use Simpson's  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{rd}$  rule to find  $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$  by taking 6 sub intervals.

4B. Solve  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = x^2 e^{3x} + \sin^2 x$ . (5+5)

5A. Fit an interpolating polynomial for the data

$u_0 = -5, u_1 = -14, u_4 = -12.5, u_8 = -21, u_{10} = 355$  by using Newton's interpolation formula and find  $u_2$ .

5B. Show that the subset  $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  of a vector space  $V$  is a basis of  $V$  if and only if every vector of  $V$  can be written as a linear combination of vectors of  $B$  in a unique way. (5+5)

6A. Using Gram-Schmidt process find an orthogonal set of vectors from  $\{(1, 1, 0), (1, 0, -2), (1, 1, 1)\}$ .

6B. Find all eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . (5+5)

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