


Name: Enrolment No:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE</small>	
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination (Online), Jan.-Feb. 2021 Course: Engineering Mathematics Semester: I Course Code: MATH 1036 Time: 03 hrs. Programme: B.Tech. (All SoCS Batches) Max. Marks: 100		
SECTION - A 6 X 5 = 30 Marks		
1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks 2. Instruction: Select the correct option(s)		
Q 1	Given the system of linear equations $x - 4y + 5z = -1$, $2x - y + 3z = 1$, $3x + 2y + z = 3$ has: A. Unique solution B. No Solution C. Infinitely many solutions D. None of these	CO1
Q 2	If $y_n(x) = p^n [1 + (-1)^n \sin 2px]^{1/2}$, then the value of $y_8(0)$ when $p = 1/4$ is: A. $(\frac{1}{4})^{1/8}$ B. $(\frac{1}{4})^{1/4}$ C. $(\frac{1}{4})^8$ D. $(\frac{1}{4})^4$	CO2
Q 3	Find the particular integral of $(D^2 + 5D + 6)y = e^x$: A. $\frac{e^x}{12}$ B. $\frac{e^x}{6}$ C. $\frac{e^x}{24}$ D. $\frac{e^x}{30}$	CO3
Q 4	A number x is chosen at random from the numbers -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. Then the probability that $x^2 < 2$ is? A. 1/5 B. 2/5 C. 3/5 D. 4/5	CO4
Q 5	Using Newton-Raphson method, find the real root of $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$ which is near $x = \pi$ correct to three decimal places: A. 2.798 B. 1.798 C. 3.823 D. 3.141	CO5
Q 6	The value of $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$ by Simpson's 1/3 rule is: A. 0.96315 B. 0.63915 C. 0.69315 D. 0.69915	CO5
SECTION - B 10 X 5 = 50 Marks		
1. Each question will carry 10 marks 2. Instruction: Answer on a separate white sheet, upload the solution as image.		
Q 1	Find the characteristic equation of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence compute A^{-1} .	CO1
Q 2	Change the order of integration and hence evaluate $\int_0^a \int_{\sqrt{ax}}^a \frac{y^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{y^4 - a^2 x^2}}$.	CO2

Q 3	<p>A slider in a machine moves along a fixed straight rod. Its distance x (in cm) along the rod is given at various times t (in sec.).</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>$t :$</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$x :$</td> <td>30.28</td> <td>31.43</td> <td>32.98</td> <td>33.54</td> <td>33.97</td> <td>33.48</td> <td>32.13.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evaluate $\frac{dx}{dt}$ at $t = 0.1$.</p>	$t :$	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	$x :$	30.28	31.43	32.98	33.54	33.97	33.48	32.13.	CO5
$t :$	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6											
$x :$	30.28	31.43	32.98	33.54	33.97	33.48	32.13.											
Q 4	<p>Assume that the probability of an individual coalminer being killed in a mine accident during a year is $1/2400$. Use Poisson's distribution to calculate the probability that in a mine employing 200 miners there will be at least one fatal accident in a year.</p>	CO4																
Q 5	<p>Solve, by the method of variation of parameters, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Solve $(1 - x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ given that $y = x$ is a solution.</p>	CO3																
<p>Section – C 1 X 20 = 20 Marks</p> <p>1. Each Question carries 20 Marks.</p> <p>2. Instruction: Answer on a separate white sheet, upload the solution as image.</p>																		
Q 1	<p>Solve the system of linear equations $20x + y - 2z = 17$; $3x + 20y - z = -18$; $2x - 3y + 20z = 25$. Using</p> <p>a) Jacobi's iteration method, b) Gauss – Seidel iteration method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Use Runge – Kutta method of fourth order to find the numerical solution at $x = 1.4$ for $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$, $y(1) = 0$. Assume step size $h = 0.2$.</p>	CO5																